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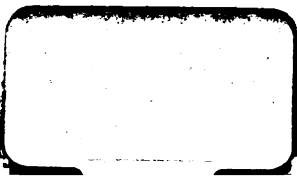
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HEARINGS

BEFORE

U.S. Congress,

SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. CANNON, HAINER, W. A. STONE,
SAYERS, AND LAYTON,

IN CHARGE OF

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1898.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1897.

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SUNDRY CIVIL

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. J. G. CANN, CHAIRMAN, E. J. HAINER, W. A. STONE, J. D. SAYERS, AND F. C. LAYTON, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1898, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

WEDNESDAY, December 16, 1896.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM M. AIKEN, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AND CHARLES E. KEMPER, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to ask you about the public buildings, so as to ascertain the amount of money absolutely necessary to be expended the coming fiscal year in order to provide sufficiently and fully to meet all requirements for public buildings in course of construction; but we want to be assured that we do not recommend more than is absolutely necessary to carry you through the next fiscal year.

ALLEGHENY, PA., PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for completion of this building under the present limit. What amount have you unexpended under that head now?

Mr. AIKEN. On November 4 we had \$119.04.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that building under contract?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir. This \$55,000 is for the interior finish, plumbing, approaches, and completion of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. The limit of cost is \$425,000. Have you that under contract?

Mr. AIKEN. Not the interior finish; but it will be about the 18th.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is that it will require all of it?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please advise us of the amount of the bid that you accept. This contract which you now let furnishes the whole thing?

Mr. AIKEN. Not the approaches. It does not put in the elevators.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your information that this \$55,000 will put in elevators?

Mr. KEMPER. The building can be completed.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will take the limit, substantially, you are satisfied?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

BOISE, IDAHO, PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you unexpended there?

Mr. AIKEN. Nothing has been spent at Boise yet.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not purchased the site yet?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have \$68,000. You will not be able to put that under it probably by the beginning of the next fiscal year?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; I think we will.

Mr. KEMPER. The site has been selected, but the title is not yet vested in the Government, owing to some complications which we think will be settled by the 1st of January.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not sure?

Mr. KEMPER. We have every reason to believe they will be.

The CHAIRMAN. What has the site cost?

Mr. KEMPER. In the neighborhood of \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then that would leave you substantially \$50,000?

Mr. KEMPER. It would leave us \$30,000 of the balance available now.

The CHAIRMAN. But you had \$68,000. You had \$18,000 for 1896. There were \$50,000 for three buildings, and you seem to have divided them into three parts, substantially; but until you get the site you can not make plans. After all, I take it that that \$50,000 would get you through the next fiscal year, substantially.

Mr. AIKEN. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. You are authorized to contract.

Mr. KEMPER. That is in such condition that the work can proceed rapidly; and as soon as the title is vested the plans can be taken up and completed within, possibly, three months. That would enable us to contract for the building in March or April of the coming year.

Mr. SAYERS. The building would not be completed in that time?

Mr. KEMPER. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that Congress will probably come and go before you will use that \$50,000. We will mark that "No site."

Mr. SAYERS. It has not been the custom of this office here to complete a building in one year, has it?

Mr. KEMPER. It depends on the size of the building.

Mr. SAYERS. I mean one of the size of this, say \$200,000. They have never been able to spend that much money.

Mr. KEMPER. We have adopted a new policy which has facilitated progress very much; and that is to let the small buildings all in one contract. That puts only one contractor in charge of a building, and the result is that the work is done more rapidly than when the building is taken in three or four different contracts.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose you secure the title in the Government by the 1st of January—which I think is doubtful—about what time could you prepare the plans and specifications under the contract; would it not be after June?

Mr. KEMPER. I think not.

Mr. SAYERS. You have nearly \$70,000.

Mr. STONE. He has not expended anything at all; and he is no worse off than when he came before the committee in 1896.

Mr. KEMPER. That is right.

BUFFALO, N. Y., PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that building completely under contract? State what amount you have expended there.

Mr. AIKEN. The balance available November 30 is \$498,881.

Mr. KEMPER. The contract liabilities were \$494,337.39 October 1. Since that time there has been a contract awarded for over \$700,000 for superstructure of the building, including the ironwork, roofing, etc., to be completed in twenty months, and we ask for \$600,000 so as to carry us to the 30th of June, 1898; and under the terms of that contract, Mr. Pierce will finish it by the 30th of June, 1898.

Mr. SAYERS. Then you have enough money?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; we have not.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you want \$600,000 if you have got \$498,000, in round numbers, on hand, and \$700,000 liabilities, as those liabilities may not all become due until the 1st of July, 1898?

Mr. KEMPER. I do not think those figures show the amount of money on hand over the contract liabilities.

The CHAIRMAN. As to that case, you had better send us a statement showing what the contract liabilities are, also showing the condition, the authorized contracts, when payments are due under them, and the whole thing. You do not seem to be prepared to give the information accurately at this time.

Mr. KEMPER. I think the bookkeeper made a mistake. (See page 15.)

Mr. STONE. We want to know the amount of obligations incurred during the year, and then we will know what we ought to appropriate.

BROCKTON, MASS., POST-OFFICE.

Mr. AIKEN. The site is selected, and the Attorney-General will soon give us information as to its validity. No opinion has been received as yet.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the cost of that site?

Mr. KEMPER. Something in excess of \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. We will mark that "No site, and no information as to time."

Mr. AIKEN. That building can probably be included under one contract.

Mr. STONE. Unless there is an absolute necessity that the money will be required during this fiscal year, we do not want to appropriate it.

Mr. AIKEN. The condition is somewhat the same as at Boise City.

CAMDEN, N. J., PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. What about that?

Mr. AIKEN. An additional appropriation was asked there for a larger building. We have asked to use a portion of the money to buy additional property.

The CHAIRMAN. Within the limit?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. That will not increase the ultimate cost of the building?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

Mr. STONE. Can you not do that without authority?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir. The amount was appropriated for the building, not the site.

The CHAIRMAN. I have here a paper submitted by the Secretary, no doubt at your instance, concerning additional ground for site, and I want you to make a memorandum so as to enable you to draw a clause covering the legislation which you desire in this connection. You have unexpended at Camden \$100,000, I believe?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And of course you have no balance?

Mr. AIKEN. We have been unable to do anything on account of the necessity for more land for the site.

The CHAIRMAN. That \$100,000 ought to be able to get you through any contract until after this session, it seems to me. You must get the site and make the plans. The condition of that is like the others.

Mr. KEMPER. That question as to additional site arose after these estimates were submitted.

Mr. STONE. You do not even know for certain that you will get the site, and it may be some time yet before you get it.

Mr. KEMPER. We have virtually been told that we would get it.

CHICAGO, ILL., RENTAL OF QUARTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. For annual rental of temporary quarters for certain officers, Chicago, Ill., \$18,240.85. That seems to be a new item, which is proper to go on the deficiency bill. What officials occupy this proposed building—custom-house officials?

Mr. KEMPER. All the others, except custom-house officials.

The CHAIRMAN. They have gotten quarters over in the Monadnock Building, have they not?

Mr. KEMPER. They have gotten a building outside somewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. I can not think of any officials now, except the custom-house officials.

Mr. KEMPER. There is the assistant collector of internal revenue, the pension agent, the Marine-Hospital Service, and one or two other similar branches who are in the Rand-McNally Building.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the marine hospital up on the lake shore, which has been used by Dr. Hamilton?

Mr. AIKEN. He occupies an office down town.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why he should not be where his hospital is?

Mr. KEMPER. I do not know of any.

Mr. AIKEN. It is often the case that the marine-hospital officials have offices down town.

The CHAIRMAN. This accommodation is to be afforded until the new building is completed, which will not be for several years. Please make a memorandum to fix the amount of the deficiency which the bill will carry. We will fix the amount for the next fiscal year, and let this bill carry it.

Mr. SAYERS. When will the temporary quarters be completed at Chicago?

Mr. AIKEN. They are occupied now.

Mr. SAYERS. The rental of these quarters are for the public service, independent of the post-office?

Mr. KEMPER. Only the post-office is in the temporary building.

The CHAIRMAN. In reference to the rented space in the Rand & McNally Building, they ask for an additional amount of floor space, 500 feet square, at a cost of \$504.37, which increases the appropriation to \$18,842.25. I want to know the necessity of that increased floor space. Then he also asks an appropriation of \$500 additional for shelving and pigeonholes.

Mr. KEMPER. Those are for pension files.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you particularly to look into this additional floor space,

and say in black and white whether it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir. (See page 16.)

CHICAGO, ILL., PUBLIC BUILDING.

Mr. SAYERS. How far have you gotten with the sale and the taking away of the old building?

Mr. KEMPER. I was told day before yesterday that in the removal of the old building they were down to the second floor.

Mr. SAYERS. When will that building be removed so that they can get to work?

Mr. KEMPER. The time has already expired.

Mr. SAYERS. When will the purchasers of the building have it removed?

Mr. AIKEN. That is a question which I can not answer.

Mr. KEMPER. We are now endeavoring to put coals of fire on the backs of contractors, in order to get them away by the 1st of April.

Mr. SAYERS. How long will that be after the time has expired under the contract for the removal of the building?

Mr. KEMPER. The time for the removal expired on the 13th of November, 1896.

Mr. SAYERS. You expect to get them away in April, 1897?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. For what did you sell that old building?

Mr. KEMPER. For something over \$15,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How are your plans and specifications progressing for that new building?

Mr. KEMPER. They are under way.

Mr. SAYERS. How much under way?

Mr. KEMPER. Mr. Cobb could better answer that question. He is the architect.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not have reports from him?

Mr. KEMPER. Once in a while; not regularly.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to find out when they will go to work?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. Cobb will not be ready to get to work before April.

Mr. KEMPER. Mr. Cobb has completed the designs for the new building; but he will be unable to do anything on his constructive drawings until he can get the site of the building clear. He is obliged to make borings and tests, which can not be done until the old building is removed.

The CHAIRMAN. The law requires that the new building should occupy the lot to the property line. The first two stories occupy the lot as the law directs; but the five and a half stories above the second one are in the form of a Greek cross, somewhat after the style of the Treasury building in Washington, with pillars and pediments. I ask you whether the Department is of the opinion that the design complies substantially with the requirements of the law?

Mr. AIKEN. The point is simply this: Whether you will have the courts on the interior of the building or the exterior. If on the exterior, all the rooms will be light and airy; if on the interior, you will get light indirectly, and an insufficiency of air.

The CHAIRMAN. As you propose to build it up five and a half stories, how much space does that leave unoccupied as compared with the space should you run up to correspond with the first story? If you can not tell me now, please send a statement about it.

Mr. AIKEN. We could not possibly run up all the stories as the two first are.

The CHAIRMAN. Not out to the property line?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; because we could not get enough light. By using the two first stories we can get plenty of light, but the other way we could not have available skylight beyond the second story.

The CHAIRMAN. Which takes the more space, the interior or the exterior method?

Mr. AIKEN. The large interior courts take more space. This is the most economical arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it compare in cost with the other plan?

Mr. AIKEN. It is a little more expensive in the outlay for building, but it is less for light and air. We get better results in administration.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of the style of architecture of the Treasury do you mean that you are going to have those great stone columns?

Mr. AIKEN. It is not like the old front of the Treasury, but there are high columns at the center of these four fronts.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if there ever was in the mind of Congress the idea that you were going to make a modern building—I mean, when I say "modern building," one constructed of structural iron, in style like the Rookery—that idea is not going to be carried out?

Mr. AIKEN. I can not say what was in the mind of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not that kind of building?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; it is not.

Mr. SAYERS. According to the plans and specifications which you have adopted, will there be as much available space for use, if you carry the walls up straight from the second story, as if you made the inside court?

Mr. AIKEN. Approximately the same.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to know whether there will be as much space in one case as in the other.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. Cobb has made the design.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you not examined it?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. There may be considerable of a difference, "approximately."

Mr. AIKEN. It is very much the same thing.

Mr. KEMPER. I would suggest that you hear Mr. Cobb upon that point.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he to be found?

Mr. KEMPER. He is in the Treasury building.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure that this plan of this whole building will be completed within the \$4,000,000 limit?

Mr. KEMPER. He has made an estimate of the cost based upon the present design, and his estimates show that it can be done. We gave him the best computer in our office to aid him, and he has been months in going over the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would tell Mr. Cobb that we will call him at the proper time.

Mr. KEMPER. Very well.

Mr. STONE. In the original act, there was a special architect to be engaged, and it was to be taken out of your hands entirely?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. You have no power to change his plans?

Mr. KEMPER. The act did not go so far as that.

Mr. STONE. Have you power to review his work in your office?

Mr. KEMPER. The Supervising Architect is left the formal approval of the plans, after they are completed by Mr. Cobb; and that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose these plans are approved and advertised, and it turns out that this building can not be completed for less than \$5,000,000, what then happens? Do you reject the plans and make new ones?

Mr. KEMPER. If our office were handling the building we would certainly make it come within the limit; but what Mr. Cobb may do is a matter beyond us.

The CHAIRMAN. You have power to reject the plans, have you not?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; special regulations have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that is that the Chicago division shall be the division in charge of this building. The substance of those regulations amounts to this, that the Supervising Architect has the formal approval of those plans after they are prepared by Mr. Cobb, and in case of any disagreement between the Supervising Architect and the architect in charge of the Chicago building the Secretary of the Treasury is to decide. It is virtually an independent branch of the Treasury Department.

CUMBERLAND, MD., COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a site there?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

Mr. KEMPER. We have just selected a site, but have not as yet acquired it. The Attorney-General has not taken up the question of title.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the site cost?

Mr. KEMPER. The agent has not yet made a report on it.

Mr. SAYERS. When was this building authorized?

Mr. KEMPER. The session before last.

Mr. STONE. You have not yet purchased the ground?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; the site is selected, but not acquired.

CHEYENNE, WYO., PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that site been acquired?

Mr. KEMPER. The site will be acquired the 1st of January.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell us about that when you write.

Mr. KEMPER. I will do so.

Mr. STONE. Have you used any of that money?

Mr. KEMPER. We have used a small portion of that for traveling expenses.

DENVER, COLO., BUILDING FOR MINT.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the mint at Denver?

Mr. AIKEN. The site is acquired, and the preliminary drawings were sent to the cabinet board day before yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. What did that site cost?

Mr. AIKEN. I went out there myself with the Director of the Mint last year to select the site for Denver. We had 187 sites offered to us in Denver. The property was bought for \$60,000.

The CHAIRMAN. As your estimate is \$200,000, your limit of cost \$500,000, and you have \$40,000 yet unexpended, will you need that \$200,000 to meet contracts during the coming year?

Mr. AIKEN. I think we can place all those contracts as soon as the drawings and specifications are ready.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have authority to contract for all the building?

Mr. AIKEN. We can contract within the limit, irrespective of appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it take the whole of that to meet contracts for the coming fiscal year, making \$240,000 in all?

Mr. AIKEN. \$200,000 will be expended for excavation, superstructure, and roofing, to make the building ready for the interior finish.

The CHAIRMAN. And ready to advertise.

Mr. AIKEN. That will be done in about three months.

The CHAIRMAN. As near as you can get at it, you will require this money?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

HELENA, MONT., PUBLIC BUILDING.

Mr. SAYERS. How much did that site cost?

Mr. KEMPER. Over \$20,000. I can give you the cost of all those sites if you desire it.

The CHAIRMAN. This leaves you about \$50,000. Have you those plans made?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When will you probably be ready?

Mr. AIKEN. Between three and four months. The plans will be ready as soon as it will be advisable to begin building operations—about the end of March or the beginning of April.

The CHAIRMAN. About the 1st of July?

Mr. AIKEN. We will be ready to begin building as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. You make an estimate for the whole amount for the coming fiscal year?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir. That building is to be let in one contract, except the heating apparatus, so that we want that money set aside for that general contract.

The CHAIRMAN. But you can not do it in one year?

Mr. KEMPER. It would be something more than a year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more?

Mr. KEMPER. Probably two months. If we commence work on the 1st of May it will be fourteen months until the 30th of June, 1898, and the building will be nearing completion at that time. All these things were considered when the estimates were made.

KANSAS CITY, MO., COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. One million fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated there. What have you to say about that? Has that contract been let?

Mr. AIKEN. The work at Kansas City is under contract. The contracts now in force are for the stone and brick work and superstructure only. We expect them to be completed about March, 1897. There is a balance available of \$69,782.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you commence work there?

Mr. AIKEN. It has been going on several years.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought the limit was extended at the last session of Congress?

Mr. AIKEN. It was, to provide for a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. That did not cause any change in the plans?

Mr. AIKEN. It was a change of material from limestone to granite.

The CHAIRMAN. So that when you say you have available \$69,782, you mean available, not covered by contract?

Mr. AIKEN. Not covered by present contract, yes. This is asked to be expended for metal drainpipe and approaches.

MERIDIAN, MISS., POST-OFFICE.

Mr. AIKEN. That building is under contract, and will be ready for occupancy next year.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., POST-OFFICE.

Mr. AIKEN. That is expected to be completed.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all under contract?

Mr. AIKEN. No; it is all done, except the heating apparatus, elevators, and approaches.

The CHAIRMAN. What is available now?

Mr. AIKEN. There was available October 1, \$166,787.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe you had the right to sell the old property and apply the proceeds to this building. What was realized from the sale of the old material?

Mr. AIKEN. I notice that it is very difficult to get anything for Government property. There are several buildings now for sale.

Mr. KEMPER. The amount realized from that sale was \$252,486.37.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that been added to the amount appropriated and still leaves available, not covered by contract, only \$166,000?

Mr. KEMPER. This amount has been added to the original appropriation made by Congress. The money has been paid in from time to time and used, of course, in the construction of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. And after that has been added to the appropriation you have only \$166,000 available, October 1, not covered by contract?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You can complete this building next year?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the original limit of cost?

Mr. AIKEN. The act of January 21 limits the cost of fireproof vaults to \$1,200,000, the cost of site not to exceed \$400,000, and the appropriation was \$1,200,000. A subsequent act increased the limit of cost, making it \$1,600,000 in total.

The CHAIRMAN. The old material made another increase of \$252,000, practically?

Mr. KEMPER. I do not think that was the case. I think the \$252,000 was to be considered in—

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk informs me that the original limit was \$1,200,000, which carried an appropriation to that amount; and then the limit was extended \$400,000, and you are asking that full appropriation now. Then there was legislation authorizing the use of the proceeds of the old site, amounting to \$252,486.37, in addition. Is not that the way it is carried on your books?

Mr. KEMPER. It does not seem to be carried on our books in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish that you would make a memorandum of that, and give us a complete statement covering the Milwaukee building. (See page 16.)

NEW YORK CITY, APPRAISERS' WAREHOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. What is available there?

Mr. AIKEN. The balance available October 1 was \$348,685.66.

The CHAIRMAN. Not under contract?

Mr. KEMPER. All is under contract except the heating apparatus and elevators.

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to have exceeded the limit by \$125,000. Will you complete the building this next year?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So as to have it occupied?

Mr. KEMPER. We expect to.

Mr. SAYERS. What time next year?

Mr. KEMPER. The contract is twelve months from the 1st of November, excepting the heating apparatus.

The CHAIRMAN. And that includes all, except \$300,000. That is to be finished within a year from now. You have \$348,000 not covered by existing contracts?

Mr. AIKEN. No; some contracts have been made since October 1.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the whole amount that has been appropriated now covered by contract?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; and more. We have contracted away in advance of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. When you send your statement, be careful to give us a history concerning this New York building. It is desirable to have it completed as early as possible, the same as at Chicago. There was \$125,000 appropriated in a deficiency for strengthening the walls.

Mr. SAYERS. We were assured that they could get along with the appropriation with perfect safety, and afterwards they came here for \$125,000 to strengthen the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that counted extra on your books?

Mr. KEMPER. The agitation in reference to the strengthening of that building was commenced in New York. It was begun in the Chamber of Commerce, which body sent an expert to examine it, because they thought it was not strong enough, and he said that theoretically the walls were not strong enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did he live?

Mr. KEMPER. He lived in the city of New York. We are not responsible for everything that happens in regard to our office.

NEWPORT, KY., POST-OFFICE.

Mr. KEMPER. Legislation is pending to reduce the fire limit at that point.

OMAHA, NEBR., COURT-HOUSE, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition there?

Mr. AIKEN. The balance available October 1 was \$212,973.76.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe everything has ceased there. They are waiting for additional legislation?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir. We are about to let the contract for the interior finish.

The CHAIRMAN. My recollection was that last year you said nothing would be done at that point.

Mr. AIKEN. We did not have money enough to let the whole work, so we are proceeding to let the post-office building only.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this meet that?

Mr. KEMPER. The entire building is ready to take the interior finish as soon as the contract is let and Congress makes the appropriation. Any failure to appropriate would simply delay the final completion that much longer.

The CHAIRMAN. You have so constructed this building that the limit must be broken before you can finish it?

Mr. KEMPER. I think Mr. Hainer can probably give you some information on that point.

Mr. HAINER. They changed to granite, and I think the entire delegation is participants criminis in this case, because they showed a willingness to do anything in the matter, and the Treasury Department, recognizing the wisdom of the change, was ready and willing to participate in doing the good work. That building is really much further along than the building at Kansas City.

The CHAIRMAN. How much are you enlarging the limit?

Mr. HAINER. Only \$100,000.

Mr. AIKEN. The improvements were for the betterment of the building.

PATERSON, N. J., POST-OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. What is there not covered by contract?

Mr. AIKEN. October 1 the balance was \$106,376.73.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not done anything there?

Mr. AIKEN. The drawings are being made, and we propose to let that entire contract. It is expected to be completed inside of a year.

PORTLAND, OREG., CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. AIKEN. The balance available October 1 was \$173,050.94.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any contract outstanding against it?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; the preliminary drawings and the approved working drawings have been prepared. We ask for \$200,000 to get the building ready for the interior finish.

Mr. SAYERS. You have something under contract there now?

Mr. AIKEN. There is nothing there now under contract.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you paid for the site?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. There has been \$350,000 appropriated. What has become of the money?

Mr. KEMPER. It has been paid for the site, I suppose. I will give it to you [referring to paper]. The amount expended for site and incidental expenses was \$160,405.80.

Mr. SAYERS. When was that?

Mr. KEMPER. That was purchased some time prior to 1893—I do not remember what year.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the cost been increased?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. If the Chairman does not object, I want a statement of the cost of this site, and the expenses incidental thereto. (See page 17.)

PUEBLO, COLO., PUBLIC BUILDING.

Mr. AIKEN. The contract liabilities are \$50,018.21.

Mr. KEMPER. The whole building at Pueblo is under contract, with the exception of the heating apparatus and the elevators, and the building will be completed prior to the 30th of June, 1898, so that the entire balance of that appropriation should be made at this session of Congress.

POTTSVILLE, PA., POST-OFFICE.

Mr. KEMPER. The site is being selected, but we are having trouble on account of certain coal leases which affect title. We have made our selection, and the Attorney-General is acquiring title.

Mr. STONE. Do you expect to condemn or purchase?

Mr. KEMPER. We expect to get a title by purchase.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not tell when the site will be acquired?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you authority to contract?

Mr. AIKEN. We can contract within the limit, irrespective of appropriations.

Mr. STONE. Then, in case the title is arranged satisfactorily, the site can be acquired, but you have no money with which to buy?

Mr. KEMPER. That is the case. Unless Congress makes some appropriation we will not have anything to pay contract liabilities.

Mr. STONE. That is the case with many of these buildings.

Mr. KEMPER. The cost of the site is fixed at \$20,000. We got nearly up to \$20,000 on the site.

Mr. STONE. You have not let the contract for the completion of the building?

Mr. KEMPER. It is no use to contract when you have no money wherewith to pay.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not tell when you will be ready to contract?

Mr. KEMPER. We have every reason to suppose that the question of title will be settled in a short time, because the Attorney-General's Office has had that nearly a year.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose they might keep that another year?

Mr. KEMPER. I think they are nearing a point where the title can be acquired.

The CHAIRMAN. Please report on that point also.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR., POST-OFFICE.

Mr. KEMPER. The site has been acquired there.

The CHAIRMAN. You can give us the particulars of that. Have the drawings been made?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

Mr. KEMPER. We can not make drawings until title is vested in the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have not acquired the title?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; except that the deeds were defective and were sent back for correction. The title will be in the Government within ten days.

The CHAIRMAN. You can finish this next year?

Mr. AIKEN. Easily.

ST. PAUL, MINN., POST-OFFICE, ETC.

Mr. AIKEN. The balance available at St. Paul is \$215,041.41.

The CHAIRMAN. They are awaiting the breaking of the limit, or something.

Mr. KEMPER. The Department has never asked that the limit be increased; but the Representative of that district, Mr. Kiefer, has a bill pending in the House increasing the limit. The building is now in such shape that it can go ahead to completion. The interior finish and drawings are practically completed, and unless we are held back by this proposed legislation, that building can easily be completed by the 30th of June, 1898.

The CHAIRMAN. The only question is as to the fineness of the finish. You can complete it next year for \$800,000, inside the limit of cost?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if the other \$500,000 is given, it means more finish?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir. The business street has changed since the building was appropriated for, and the Representative wants the building to front in an opposite direction. It is to provide a new frontage and to increase the actual size of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any preventative against further changes?

Mr. KEMPER. You can build it as it stands within the limit appropriated by Congress. The finish, however, will be rather a plain finish.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the lot large enough to put up a good building there?

Mr. KEMPER. So far as our information goes, it is.

The CHAIRMAN. And if you get this money you will go on and build it?

Mr. KEMPER. We will have to do that.

Mr. AIKEN. We have to exercise great care with those appropriations; but we think we can do it.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE.

Mr. AIKEN. The balance available is \$210,959.76.

The CHAIRMAN. I find that there was legislation at the last session of the last Congress providing for an examination of this site, etc., by the engineer officers. What has been done under that?

Mr. AIKEN. They made a report which was called for on the 30th of June. On the 28th I telegraphed them, and they answered that the report was on its way. Up to that time we knew little, if anything, about the foundations. We went still further and requested them to make additional observations, but apparently they were at a standstill and employed engineers outside of the Army. They have now exhausted that \$3,000 set apart for them. In the meantime, sketch plans were made and approved by the cabinet board, after having been sent to the postmaster and the judges in San Francisco for their suggestions and criticisms, and drawings are being made contingent upon certain conditions as to the foundation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not received that report?

Mr. AIKEN. We have a report, but within the last two weeks we found that the appropriation had been exhausted, and directed them to make a final report covering the whole ground, so as to have them discharged. Last year I myself went over the ground with the postmaster, and several officials there, and I felt satisfied that, although the foundations were not of the best, they were better than the Chicago foundations, and better than the foundations in many other cities. The building is not impracticable.

Mr. KEMPER. One of the troubles in connection with this matter is due to a change in the engineer officer in charge of the work. The work was under the supervision originally of Colonel Benyaurd, who remained until some time in the summer, when he must have been retired, and the work was then put in charge of Colonel Suter, who is proceeding at the point where Colonel Benyaurd left off. We have not yet received a complete report from Colonel Suter.

Mr. SAYERS. When was that board appointed?

Mr. KEMPER. Some time, I think, in April or May, 1895.

Mr. SAYERS. You say that they have used up all of the \$3,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; they exhausted it, and about \$330 more.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not that a very long time for them to be engaged in ascertaining whether the ground would be suitable or not?

Mr. AIKEN. I should think so.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you talk with them about it?

Mr. AIKEN. I saw Colonel Benyaurd's superior officer. Colonel Benyaurd had just been relieved by retirement a day or two before.

Mr. SAYERS. How is it that they expended all this money before they completed their work?

Mr. KEMPER. They give an itemized account of it.

Mr. SAYERS. Can not you get the items of that account?

Mr. AIKEN. Not until I see it.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you not see it; they must have furnished one?

Mr. KEMPER. We can give you the list of the vouchers.

Mr. SAYERS. You say that, from your inspection when at San Francisco, it is your judgment that the ground is safer than the ground at Chicago?

Mr. AIKEN. I should think so.

Mr. SAYERS. You say that they have paid for the services of an engineer outside?

Mr. KEMPER. We paid three vouchers for the services of a civil engineer at \$150 a month.

Mr. SAYERS. If the chairman does not object, I would like to have you furnish a statement showing what officers were appointed on this board, and then give an itemized statement showing how much has been paid and for what purposes. Have you any idea when they will complete their investigation?

Mr. AIKEN. They can not go any further, because they have used up the \$3,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you awaiting their report?

Mr. KEMPER. The report will not be received, because they have not any money. When we ascertained that they had used the money we ordered them to stop.

Mr. SAYERS (to Mr. Aiken). Did you see the work?

Mr. AIKEN. I saw the pits which had been sunk and I saw the other work done.

Mr. SAYERS. How large are the pits?

Mr. AIKEN. They were 2 feet square.

Mr. SAYERS. How deep are they?

Mr. AIKEN. Some went beyond 100 feet.

Mr. SAYERS. How many were there?

Mr. AIKEN. Eight or ten.

The CHAIRMAN. Until you get this report you can not proceed with this work?

Mr. AIKEN. We have sufficient information to proceed, if Congress says so.

The CHAIRMAN. You say there is available at San Francisco \$210,959.76. None of that has been contracted or spent?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What became of the other million dollars?

Mr. AIKEN. It went for a site.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not yet made the drawings?

Mr. AIKEN. The drawings are being made. The design has already been passed by the cabinet board.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate is \$100,000. After all is said and done, it seems to me that San Francisco can well rest as it is.

Mr. AIKEN. We want that money for general excavation of the foundation and to get the walls ready to receive the superstructure and bring it up to the first story.

Mr. SAYERS. The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet settled the matter as to whether the building should be put on that site.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. I went and made a report to the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. Please send us those vouchers.

Mr. AIKEN. I will do so. (See page 17.)

SAVANNAH, GA., COURT-HOUSE.

Mr. AIKEN. That building will be completed within a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you complete it within the estimate, \$175,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; there is only one possible complication that can arise in reference to Savannah. Legislation for that building is somewhat the same as the legislation for Milwaukee. They had trouble in acquiring a site. A site was bought and a building commenced, and then the site was abandoned and another site selected. There is legislation which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the abandoned site and place whatever money may be realized from it to the credit of the construction fund for the building, but we have never been able to sell that site. It was advertised for sale several years ago, but a very small bid was made for it, and the Treasury Department took it down. More than twelve months ago the Secretary of the Treasury placed the matter in the hands of some real estate man out there to make a sale, but he has never been able to do so. We will take the matter up again and endeavor before the adjournment of this session of Congress to dispose of that property.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not cut any figure in the completion of the building?

Mr. KEMPER. It may, possibly. The limit of cost was fixed at a certain amount of money, and all the estimates are on that basis, and it may be that the value of the site is included in that estimate as so much money. It may turn out that this site will only bring a very small sum of money. I think, however, we can get on with \$175,000, and do it next year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., POST-OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. When will this post-office here be completed?

Mr. AIKEN. Before the 30th of June, 1898—possibly in the calendar year 1897. The post-office proper is to be completed by the 1st of July, 1898.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$410,000 will complete that building?

Mr. AIKEN. It will, except the electric-lighting plant. This appropriation is for the interior finish, plumbing, elevators, and approaches.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the electric-lighting plant to be put in under contract?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir. The post-office and basement are under contract, and the interior finish of that portion of the building is about to be placed under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not practicable for you to finish this inside of the limit, and put in the electric-lighting plant?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that estimate for the electric-lighting plant come under you?

Mr. KEMPER. That comes from the office of the chief clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. In reference to the post-office here, who has control of the building so far as occupancy is concerned?

Mr. AIKEN. I suppose the Secretary of the Treasury makes all the assignments, but there is nothing in the statute which states under whose direction it is to be. There has been some talk about a commission of the different Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not yet proceeded to assign space in that building?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; we have assigned quarters to all the Departments who have now rented buildings and who desire to go into it.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made those assignments?

Mr. AIKEN. We sent letters from the Treasury Department to all the Departments occupying rented quarters, asking them what rented quarters they had, and they replied in due form, and then we told them so much space was available for their purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. That assignment has been by the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give us all the information which you can covering the various Bureaus, who have secured a place there, and the correspondence relating to it.

Mr. AIKEN. I will.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand that some of the Departments have declined quarters there.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; Mr. Morrison, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, replied that they did not want to go in there. I suppose they did not get all the space they wanted. The Agricultural Department also declined.

Mr. SAYERS. Has not the Agricultural Department got sufficient space?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; they have not sufficient room for some chemical laboratories.

The CHAIRMAN. In making your statement about this matter I want you to give the amount of floor space, the plans, and everything, so that we can get information covering the space, assignments, and everything complete. In other words, make it, so far as you can, upon paper; and after you send that in, and it is in print, we may want to ask you something further concerning it. (See page 19.)

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a resubmission of an estimate?

Mr. AIKEN. That is for a storage outbuilding and stable.

The CHAIRMAN. You have nothing additional to say to what you have already said?

Mr. AIKEN. It is extremely necessary. Those buildings are fire traps and are menaces to the other buildings.

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, page 7, refers to repairs and preservation of buildings. You have this year \$250,000. Is there any deficiency there?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; except for marine hospitals. We are asking a deficiency of \$15,000 for the marine hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. If we appropriate it, you will spend it; and if we do not, you won't.

Mr. KEMPER. This is absolutely necessary to carry the buildings until next July. The appropriation now is virtually exhausted, because we have not more than six or seven thousand dollars available of the \$30,000. We have three or four places on which we should spend money now. It must be done. The appropriation is now exhausted, and we have half of the fiscal year still to come.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any unusual demand on the marine hospitals this year?

Mr. AIKEN. The service is extending all the time. There are thirty buildings, and have an average of \$1,000 a year apiece for them.

Mr. KEMPER. At Cairo, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Reedy Island Station we are obliged to make expenditures amounting to over \$2,000 in each case, in order to preserve the buildings at Cairo and Cleveland and to take care of a portion of the wharf at Reedy Island. The marine hospitals and quarantine stations, especially the latter, are located at exposed points on the coast, and every time we have a heavy storm it sweeps the coast and washes away the piers, causing a great deal of damage every year. We have very little left for marine hospital buildings after keeping the piers and wharves in repair. The number of those buildings is increasing every year, and they are getting older.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it not a fact that when a building is completed you begin the next year to repair it?

Mr. KEMPER. That is the case very often. Since 1893 we have completed and occupied 63 new buildings.

HEATING APPARATUS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 15 you have \$100,000 for the current year and no deficiency.

Mr. KEMPER. Not as yet. But it is running down rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had your attention called to the fact that it is alleged that all the safes, locks, and things of that kind are not much more valuable than if they were paper or wood? In other words, you have to depend on watchmen and the use of electric lights, so that vaults and locks have become practically useless?

Mr. KEMPER. We have very few safes and locks cracked.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have watchmen.

Mr. KEMPER. Not in the smaller buildings. In the other buildings there are a few watchmen; but outside of the city of Washington the watch force in all the cities where we have large buildings is comparatively small.

Mr. STONE. If the safes were not proof against burglars, still you would need something to protect the safes against the watchmen.

Mr. AIKEN. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. You are very well up in your plans for public buildings?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; we are up with the current work.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with the verbal requests of your committee, made to the Supervising Architect and the chief executive officer of his office upon their appearance before you on the 15th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith the following information relative to certain public buildings under the control of this Department, to wit:

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., BOISE, IDAHO.

A suitable site, situated at the northwest corner of Seventh and Bannock streets in said city, has been selected and title papers therefor approved by the Attorney-General, but the transfer has not as yet been consummated. The price to be paid is \$17,500. The total expenditures to date on account of the site amount to \$247.11.

POST-OFFICE, BROCKTON, MASS.

Under date of May 19, 1896, land situated at the southwest corner of Crescent street and Maple avenue was selected as a site, the price being \$20,000, and on the same date the Attorney-General was requested to report on the title. The matter is now in his hands, and it is expected that title to this site will be secured within three months.

The total expenditures to date on account of this site amount to \$207.23.

POST-OFFICE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Statement of appropriation.

Total limit of cost of site and building	\$2,000,000.00
Amount to be appropriated.....	1,131,000.00
Amount appropriated	869,000.00
Amount expended.....	644,876.66
Cash balance in Treasury	224,123.34
Outstanding liabilities	723,731.75
Deficiency (difference between outstanding liabilities and cash balance in Treasury).....	499,608.41
Contract for superstructure to be completed on June 1, 1898.....	719,900.00

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., CHEYENNE, WYO.

May 5, 1896, the Department selected as a site for this building certain land located at the northwest corner of Eighteenth and Ferguson streets, in said city, the price being \$11,000; and on the same day the Attorney-General was asked to report on the title. The Attorney-General has advised the Department that the vendors experience some difficulty in clearing up their title, and that they ask until January 1, 1897, to perfect the same. The Department advised the Attorney-General that action would be suspended until January 1, 1897, to afford the vendors the opportunity desired. It is expected, however, that title to this site will be secured within two months.

The total expenditures to date on account of this site amount to \$147.51.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CUMBERLAND, MD.

Bids for the sale of a site have been received, and under date of December 2, 1896, an inspector was sent to examine the properties offered. No selection has yet been made, however, for the reason that the Department is waiting for proposals from owners of sites thought to be equally as desirable as those offered.

The total expenditures to date on account of this site amount to \$14.74.

POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., CAMDEN, N. J.

Referring to Department letter of December 8, 1896, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in regard to the public building to be erected at Camden, N. J., I have the honor to recommend that there be inserted in the bill for the sundry civil expenses of the Government a clause, in effect, as follows:

"That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much of the appropriation as may be necessary, is hereby reappropriated and made available, out of the amounts heretofore appropriated for the erection of the building, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, such land additional to the present site as in his judgment is necessary to accommodate properly a building of the character contemplated by the increased limit of cost authorized by the act of Congress approved June 11, 1896; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for work on said building in advance of appropriations yet to be made under the present limit of cost."

RENTED QUARTERS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS (RAND-M'NALLY BUILDING)
CHICAGO, ILL.

With regard to the necessity for additional floor space and for the amount asked to be appropriated for files in this building for the use of the United States assistant treasurer, I have the honor to state that on the 28th of September, 1896, the assistant treasurer of the United States in Chicago informed the Department that the space allowed his office for storage room and record vault is inadequate to its present and constantly increasing needs; that the storage room which was more recently furnished proves far too small for the convenient arrangement of supplies and old records of all descriptions; that, as there are no shelves or pigeonholes in it, the space is not utilizable to its best advantage, and requests that his office be furnished with 500 square feet additional storage space adjoining his present storage room, and that such pigeonholes and shelving as are necessary for the proper filing of the records of his office be supplied.

The special agent of this Department in the city of Chicago, upon request, reports in his letter of October 20, 1896, that the additional floor space and the pigeonholes and shelving asked for by the assistant treasurer are necessary, and further states that the cost of the pigeonholes and shelving is estimated at not to exceed \$500.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., HELENA, MONT.

A suitable site for this building, located at the northwest corner of Park avenue and Clarke street, has been secured, and the title vested in the United States, at a total cost to date of \$20,208.28.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Statement of appropriation.

Total amount appropriated.....	\$1, 200, 000. 00
Proceeds of sale of old custom-house property, addition to limit of cost (\$1,200,000)	254, 166. 37
	<hr/>
	1, 454, 166. 37
Less expenditures.....	1, 189, 004. 66
	<hr/>
	265, 161. 71
Less outstanding liabilities.....	104, 229. 07
	<hr/>
Available balance.....	160, 932. 64

Act of March 3, 1891, authorizes proceeds of sale of old custom-house in addition to limit of cost fixed by act of January 21, 1889.

POST-OFFICE, NEWPORT, KY.

Bids were received for the sale of property for a site, and an inspector visited Newport and made an examination of the properties offered. Differences of opinion among the citizens of Newport have arisen as to the location of the building, and action has been delayed in consequence. This Department is unofficially informed, also, that legislation is now pending in Congress reducing the fire limit, as fixed by the original act, from 50 to 40 feet, and no further action will be taken until this feature of the case is disposed of. Total cost to date, \$84.29.

APPRAISERS' WAREHOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Statement of appropriation.

Limit of cost of site and building	\$1, 775, 000. 00
Amount to be appropriated	300, 000. 00
Amount appropriated	1, 475, 000. 00
Less expenditures	706, 956. 06
	768, 043. 94
Contract liabilities:	
Post & McCord, to be completed February 17, 1897...	\$422, 096. 00
D. H. Hayes, to be completed December 1, 1897.....	322, 500. 00
Sundry outstanding liabilities	2, 577. 42
	747, 173. 42
Balance available	20, 870. 52

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREG.

Statement of cost of site and incidental expenses.

Amount paid for property selected as a site	\$160, 000. 00
Incidental expenses in connection with purchase of site, to wit:	
Advertising	\$52. 20
Traveling expenses of agents of Department	353. 60
	405. 80
Total cost of site and incidental expenses	160, 405. 80

POST-OFFICE, POTTSVILLE, PA.

On October 17, 1895, property situated at the southwest corner of Second and West Norwegian streets was selected for the site for this building, the price named being \$18,000. The Attorney-General was, on the same day, requested to report on the title. The whole matter is now in his hands, and it is expected that this site will be secured within the next three months.

The total expenditures to date on account of this site aggregate \$675.64.

POST-OFFICE, SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR.

Under date of May 5, 1896, property located at the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and M streets, in said city, was selected as a site, at a cost of \$15,000. The matter is now in the hands of the Attorney-General, and it is expected that this site will be secured within the next two weeks. Aside from the price to be paid for the site, the expenditures so far incurred on account of this site amount to \$236.53.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SAVANNAH, GA.

The limit of cost as now fixed by law will not be increased by the proceeds of the sale of the abandoned site (situated at the corner of York and Abercorn streets, in said city), as will be seen by reference to the act of Congress approved August 5, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 351), which law contains a provision as follows:

"That the revenue received from the sale of the abandoned site may be placed to the credit of the appropriation for said building, but this provision shall not be construed to increase the limit of cost of said building as now fixed by law."

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Engineers appointed.

Col. George H. Mendell, United States Corps of Engineers, appointed March, 1895.
Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Benyard, United States Corps of Engineers, appointed March, 1895.

Col. Charles R. Suter, United States Corps of Engineers, appointed July, 1896.
Maj. Charles E. G. B. Davis, United States Corps of Engineers, appointed July, 1896.

Statement of cost of investigation of site.

June, 1895:		
Samples of borings.....	\$2. 71	
Services of watchman.....	28. 00	
Sinking test wells.....	693. 97	
July, 1895. Services of inspector.....	96. 67	
July, August, and September, 1896. Lumber.....	252. 68	
August, 1896:		
Services of laborers.....	188. 00	
Services of assistant engineer.....	169. 36	
August and September, 1896. Nails, bolts, etc.....	10. 02	
September, 1896:		
Services of laborers and carpenter.....	108. 50	
Pressure hose, gas pipe, etc.....	80. 70	
Services of laborer.....	2. 00	
Services of assistant engineer.....	150. 00	
October, 1896:		
Services of laborers.....	179. 00	
Nails, rods, etc.....	22. 14	
Services of assistant engineer.....	150. 00	
November, 1896:		
Services of assistant engineer.....	150. 00	
Services of laborers.....	171. 00	
		2, 454. 75
Outstanding liabilities reported by engineers:		
Coal.....	\$60. 36	
Lumber.....	221. 46	
Tallow.....	2. 59	
Rent of pig iron.....	35. 25	
Use of patent.....	40. 00	
Rent of boiler and pumps.....	495. 00	
Pipe, etc.....	5. 80	
		860. 46

Making the total expenditures 3, 315. 21

Or \$315.21 in excess of the amount authorized by Congress. The engineer in charge was, on the 12th instant, directed to cancel all obligations in excess of \$3,000.

The following is a brief statement of the results reached by the engineers in charge:

In order to obtain more definite data than was at hand relative to the carrying capacity of the soil, this office requested the sinking of four test pits to the level of the contemplated foundation, each pit to be 10 feet square, and to be provided with a platform 2 feet square, on which should be gradually placed a load of 16 tons, and the settlement noted as the loading progressed. After such tests had been made and the platform removed, two piles of different lengths were to be driven in each pit and loaded in a similar manner. These pits have been sunk and one loading test has been made. The remaining loading tests desired are now in progress and it is expected will result in the supply of the information required, provided they are carried to a conclusion.

POST-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Assignment of space.

The assignment of space originally requested by the several Departments of the Government is as follows:

Department of State:	Sq. feet.
Intercontinental Railway Commission	1, 500
Treasury Department:	
Collector of customs, portion of first story.....	
Custodian of building.....	3, 500
Bureau of Statistics.....	6, 000
War Department.....	15, 000
Post-Office Department:	
City post-office, all of the space available in basement and all of the space in first and mezzanine stories.....	
The Railway Mail Service.....	7, 320

Navy Department:	Sq. feet.
Hydrographic Office	30,000
The Navy Pay Office	3,000
Department of the Interior:	
Bureau of Education	15,000
Geological Survey	60,000
Washington Pension Agency	12,000
Office of Indian Affairs	13,000
General Land Office	75,000
Civil Service Commission	17,600
Department of Agriculture:	
Weather Bureau, all of upper story and roof.	
Department of Labor	10,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	20,000
Smithsonian Institution:	
Bureau of American Ethnology	12,000

The space available for office purposes has been provisionally assigned as follows:

Department.	Square feet.	Portion of building.
Treasury Department	9,915	
Bureau of Statistics	6,815	Third story.
Custodian of building	3,100	Do.
War Department	7,405	Second story.
Post-Office Department	57,620	
City post-office	5,370	Basement.
Do	36,575	First story.
Do	7,000	Mezzanine story.
	49,945	
Railway Mail Service	4,645	Second story.
Do	3,030	Eighth story.
	7,675	
Department of the Interior	89,214	
Bureau of Education	10,545	Fourth story.
Geological Survey	1,050	Basement.
Do	21,060	Sixth story.
Do	24,040	Seventh story.
Do	7,230	Eighth story.
Do	5,642	Ninth story.
	59,022	
Washington Pension Agency	9,345	Second story.
Office of Indian Affairs	10,302	Fourth story.
Civil Service Commission	21,528	Fifth story.
Department of Labor	11,124	Third story.
Smithsonian Institution	10,456	
Bureau of American Ethnology	7,070	Eighth story.
Do	3,386	Ninth story.

The space which was requested but not assigned, and the reasons for such non-assignment are as follows:

Department of State.—Intercontinental Railway Commission, 1,500 square feet; the special facilities desired not available.

Treasury Department.—Collector of Customs, portion of first story; no portion of first story available except for post-office purposes.

Navy Department.—Hydrographic Office, 30,000 square feet; the Navy Pay Office, 3,000 square feet; the special facilities desired not available.

Department of the Interior.—General Land Office, 75,000 square feet; it was deemed inadvisable to assign three entire stories to a branch of the public service not now occupying rented quarters.

Department of Agriculture.—Weather Bureau, the upper story and roof; such are not susceptible of arrangement for use by the Weather Bureau, and such Bureau is not now occupying rented quarters.

Interstate Commerce Commission.—Twenty thousand square feet; request withdrawn by Commission.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 22d ultimo, I herewith embody, in tabulated form, the desired information relative to the bureaus and offices for which space has been provisionally assigned in the post-office building now in course of erection in this city:

Bureau or office.	Number of employees.	Present space.	Amount annual rent.	Proposed space.
Treasury Department:				
Bureau of Statistics	37	<i>Sq. feet.</i> 5,512	\$3,320.00	<i>Sq. feet.</i> 6,815
War Department				7,405
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Education	42	10,000	4,000.00	10,545
Geological Survey	250	54,933	15,400.00	58,022
Washington Pension Agency	35	8,400	1,380.00	9,345
Office of Indian Affairs	103	10,105	6,000.00	10,302
Civil Service Commission	78	17,000	4,000.00	21,528
Department of Labor	100	6,622	5,750.00	11,124
Smithsonian Institution:				
Bureau American Ethnology	22	5,512	1,000.00	10,456
Total	687	116,084	40,850.00	146,542

In regard to the space desired by the War Department, I have been unable as yet to obtain more definite information from the honorable Secretary of War.

While there is rented for the Bureau of American Ethnology but 5,512 square feet, this Bureau occupies additional space in the buildings of the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, and the Geological Survey, and six collaborators are compelled, for lack of room, to perform their duties at their homes; the space provisionally assigned (10,456 square feet) is proposed for the accommodation of the entire Bureau.

It is perhaps proper to state that the floor space required by the Bureaus or offices whose duties are scientific or literary is necessarily greater per employee than the space required for clerical duties.

For more detailed information in regard to provisional assignment of space available for office purposes in this building, I beg to refer you to the eleventh page of Department letter of the 21st ultimo.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 5, 1897.

SIR: In reply to your telegraphic inquiry of this afternoon as to the number of square feet of floor space occupied by such of the clerks in this office as are in the State, War, and Navy building, and what number of square feet of floor space I regard as necessary for each clerk for comfort and efficiency in the discharge of his duties, I beg to advise you as follows:

The average floor space occupied by the clerks in the working rooms of the Record and Pension Office in the State, War, and Navy building, including in the calculation the space occupied by desks, chairs, and other furniture, and the passageways between desks, is 33½ square feet for each clerk. Rooms which are chiefly or entirely used for the storage of records, and in which but very little clerical labor is performed, are not included in the foregoing calculation.

In my judgment, an average floor space of not less than 75 square feet for each person, including the space taken up by desks, chairs, furniture, and appliances, and by passageways, is necessary to insure the comfort of clerks and to promote efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully,

F. C. ARNSWORTH,
Colonel, United States Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

Mr. J. C. COURTS,
Clerk Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1896.

SIR: Referring to letter addressed you yesterday, giving information relative to public buildings, I inclose herewith, for the use of your committee, tabulated statements regarding the condition of appropriations for public buildings under the control of this Department.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations relative to condition of appropriation for public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., December 21, 1896.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED PRIOR TO DECEMBER 1, 1889.

Location.	Designation of building or work.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for purchase of property.	Amount paid incident to purchase of site.	Amount expended for contingent force at building.	Amount expended for technical and clerical services, office, Supervising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts.	Amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under existing limit.	Secretary authorized to contract in excess of amount appropriated within limit.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. O.	\$2,000,000.00	\$369,000.00	\$476,250.00	\$1,634.45	\$10,069.39	\$43,441.00	\$113,481.82	\$723,731.82	\$1,368,603.41	\$499,603.41	\$1,131,000.00	Yes.
Camden, N. J.	P. O., Cas. H., etc.	225,000.00	125,000.00	27,650.00	3,153.12	246.00	2,774.97	880.31	382.01	35,086.41	89,913.59	100,000.00	No.
Chicago, Ill.	Marine Hosp.	19,017.50	19,017.50					6,243.88	1,806.90	8,140.78	10,876.72		No.
Detroit, Mich.	Ct. H., P. O., etc.	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	400,000.00	1,258.38	49,305.00	57,758.86	721,932.81	208,775.79	1,438,680.58	61,949.16		No.
Milwaukee, Wis.	P. O., Ct. H., etc.	1,882,168.37	1,454,168.37	388,000.00	6,854.73	29,148.00	57,092.23	707,853.70	104,228.07	1,283,233.73	160,932.64	428,000.00	No.
Newbern, N. C.	P. O., Ct. H., and Cas. H.	75,000.00	75,000.00	6,000.00	293.40	4,682.00	3,402.06	38,072.88	22,476.54	74,896.88	103.12		No.
New York, N. Y.	Appa. W. house	2,280,022.48	1,980,022.48	492,955.29	12,067.19	40,116.34	46,772.89	620,066.83	747,173.42	1,959,151.96	20,870.52	300,000.00	No.
Do.	Cas. H.	1,494,977.52	1,494,977.52		45,105.17				45,105.17	1,449,872.35			No.
Omaha, Nebr.	Ct. H., Cas. H., and P. O.	1,300,000.00	1,175,000.00	399,281.00	719.00	31,889.00	43,212.34	484,738.84	18,101.59	977,941.77	197,056.23	25,000.00	Yes.
Patterson, N. J.	P. O.	200,000.00	130,000.00	22,000.00	280.32		1,200.00	212.95	650.00	24,323.27	105,676.73	70,000.00	Yes.
San Francisco, Cal.	P. O., Ct. H., etc.	3,557,256.25	1,300,000.00	1,040,000.00	17,256.25		32,952.86	2,652.42		1,092,861.53	207,138.47	2,257,256.25	Yes.
Savannah, Ga.	Ct. H. and P. O.	500,000.00	325,000.00	55,000.00	782.04	12,526.00	15,345.22	100,527.30	189,349.80	373,530.36	* 48,530.36	175,000.00	Yes.
Total		14,933,440.12	10,447,188.87	3,307,190.29	89,344.05	177,891.73	303,952.43	2,796,685.74	2,016,766.87	8,691,831.11	2,303,491.53	4,486,256.25	

* Deficiencies.

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED PRIOR TO DECEMBER 1, 1889.

Total limit of cost of sites and buildings.....	\$14, 933, 440. 12
Total amount paid for property (sites).....	\$3, 307, 190. 29
Total amount paid incident to purchase of property (sites).....	80, 344. 05
Total amount expended for contingent force at buildings.....	177, 891. 73
Total amount expended for force, Office Supervising Architect.....	303, 952. 43
Total amount expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	2, 794, 685. 74
Total amount to be expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	2, 016, 766. 87
Total balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.....	8, 691, 831. 11
	2, 303, 491. 53
	10, 995, 322. 64
Less deficits, to wit:	
Post office, Buffalo, N. Y.....	\$499, 608. 41
Court-house and post-office, Savannah, Ga.....	48, 530. 36
	548, 138. 77
Total amount appropriated.....	10, 447, 183. 87
Total amount to be appropriated.....	4, 486, 256. 25

Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations relative to condition of appropriation for public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., December 21, 1896.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 1, 1889.

Location.	Designation of building or work.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for purchase of property.	Amount paid in- expended for pur- chase of site.	Amount expended for con- structing building.	Amount expended for tech- nical and clerical service, office Su- pervis- ing Archi- tect.	Amount expended for con- struction of tracts, etc.	Amount to be ex- tended under ex- isting con- tracts, etc.	Total ex- penditures and con- tract lia- bilities.	Balance available for authori- zations, con- tracts, etc.	Amount to be ap- propriated under ex- isting limit.	Secre- tary au- thor- ized to con- tract in excess of amount appropriated within limit.
Akron, Ohio.	P. O.	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$179.56		\$3,207.50	\$531.01	\$250.00	\$14,188.07	\$60,831.93		
Allegheny, Pa.	P. O.	425,000.00	370,000.00	175,000.00	749.87	\$7,784.00	11,850.00	114,879.16	23,317.32	333,580.35	38,419.65	\$55,000.00	Yes.
Beaver Falls, Pa.	P. O.	50,000.00	50,000.00	11,000.00	323.77	72.00	2,375.00	2,338.62	29,505.91	45,614.30	4,385.70		Yes.
Boise, Idaho.	Ct. H., P. O., &c.	200,000.00	69,730.23		247.11				17,747.11	51,983.12	51,983.12	130,268.77	Yes.
Boston, Mass.	Marine Hosp.	10,550.00	10,550.00					5,708.37	30.00	5,738.37	4,821.63		
Brockton, Mass.	P. O.	75,000.00	25,000.00		207.23				20,000.00	20,207.23	4,792.77	50,000.00	Yes.
Cheyanne, Wyo.	Ct. H., P. O., &c.	250,000.00	63,030.62		147.51	480.00			11,000.00	11,147.51	51,883.11	188,968.38	Yes.
Chicago, Ill.	P. O., Ct. H., &c.	4,000,000.00	300,000.00				7,766.32	1,085.97	47,245.73	58,578.02	243,421.98	3,700,000.00	Yes.
Charleston, Tenn.	P. O.	100,000.00	50,000.00				7,700.00	276.32	250.00	7,976.32	42,023.68		
Columbus, Ga.	Ct. H. & P. O.	100,000.00	100,000.00	14,000.00	205.47	9,923.00	4,591.52	70,366.49	1,517.62	100,884.10	2,113.90		
Cumberland, Md.	Marine Hosp.	100,000.00	100,000.00		14.74		1,000.00	344.18		1,014.74	24,865.26	50,000.00	Yes.
Denver, Colo.	P. O.	10,000.00	10,000.00	60,000.00	260.71					4,864.89	38,365.11	400,000.00	Yes.
Emporia, Kans.	P. O.	100,000.00	100,000.00	200.28	202.59				600.00	4,864.89	38,365.11	400,000.00	Yes.
Helena, Mont.	Ct. H., P. O., etc.	300,000.00	72,239.15	9,000.00	260.71					30,266.28	52,030.87	227,760.85	Yes.
Kansas City, Mo.	P. O. and Ct. H.	1,316,000.00	1,086,066.00	450,000.00	1,573.33	29,802.00	40,144.97	359,822.61	162,458.77	988,274.68	68,725.32	286,000.00	Yes.
Little Rock, Ark.	Ct. H. and P. O.	125,000.00	101,000.00	35,700.00	264.33	198.00	2,300.00	87.38	434.50	2,387.33	98,612.67		
Lynn, Mass.	P. O.	50,000.00	50,000.00	8,575.00	211.26	456.00	4,275.00	307.21	21,109.05	41,179.04	83,820.96		
Madison, Ind.	P. O.	80,000.00	50,000.00	6,000.00	151.22	284.16	3,574.45	4,142.20	50,294.11	38,697.99	11,932.04	30,000.00	Yes.
Meridian, Miss.	P. O.	1,500.00	1,500.00				2,998.15	2,109.25		61,846.99	*11,838.89		
Mobile, Ala.	Marine Hosp.	100,000.00	100,000.00	36,500.00	135.59	1,890.00	3,048.00	21,350.13	28,657.55	81,581.27	8,418.73		
Newburg, N. Y.	P. O.	75,000.00	75,000.00	25,000.00	43.10		2,550.00	434.74	35,168.00	68,195.84	11,804.16		
New London, Conn.	P. O. and Cus. H.	75,000.00	25,000.00										
Newport, Ky.	Ct. H. and P. O.	75,000.00	25,000.00		84.29								
New York, N. Y.	Ct. H. and P. O.	60,000.00	60,000.00				1,500.00	2,270.04	27,546.50	31,046.54	28,953.46	50,000.00	Yes.
Norfolk, Va.	Ct. H. and P. O.	150,000.00	150,000.00	45,000.00	388.42		5,003.96	308.33	350.00	51,000.71	98,939.29		
Pawtucket, R. I.	P. O.	75,000.00	75,000.00	24,000.00	365.84	300.00	2,575.00	4,765.79	37,359.75	60,866.38	5,643.62		
Philadelphia, Pa.	U. S. Mint	2,000,000.00	1,648,624.91	305,000.00	24,383.71		12,400.00	252.74	8,168.54	356,208.99	698,414.92	961,376.09	No.
Do	P. O., Ct. H., etc.	81,000.00	81,000.00		117.08				290.00	317.08	84,683.92		
Portland, Ore.	Cus. H.	750,000.00	350,000.00	180,000.00	405.80		13,220.00	823.26	2,500.00	176,949.06	173,050.94	400,000.00	No.
Pottsville, Pa.	P. O.	50,000.00	50,000.00		675.84				18,000.00	18,675.84	1,324.36	40,000.00	Yes.

	P. O.	300,000.00	150,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	588.00	11,175.00	4,750.05	198,085.85	204,228.97	*54,228.97	150,000.00	Yes.
Public, Colo.	Cus. H. and P. O.	100,000.00	100,000.00	25,000.00	214.56	3,800.00	414.14	77,828.94	77,828.94	77,828.94	77,828.94	77,828.94	
Racine, Wis.	P. O.	100,000.00	100,000.00	15,000.00	10.40	6,397.00	35,687.73	30,712.09	39,188.66	39,188.66	6,811.34	6,811.34	
Richmond, Ky.	P. O.	100,000.00	100,000.00	13,125.00	108.80	5,814.00	44,780.18	11,025.88	74,951.88	74,951.88	48.15	48.15	
Rosenoek, Va.	Cus. H. and P. O.	155,000.00	75,000.00	8,500.00	288.40	10,944.80	5,091.32	54,471.51	82,202.82	82,202.82	72,797.65	72,797.65	
St. Albans, Vt.	P. O., Ct. H., and Cus. H.	800,000.00	675,000.00	1,058.81	29,861.00	40,801.57	356,157.01	33,780.91	461,059.30	461,059.30	213,340.70	125,000.00	Yes.
Salt Lake City, Utah.	P. O.	75,000.00	100,000.00	1.00	414.54	5,256.23	195.51	71,800.00	77,167.28	77,167.28	75,000.00	75,000.00	
South Bend Ind.	Ct. H. and P. O.	75,000.00	75,000.00	228.42	236.53	3,159.93	222.00	35,288.69	53,899.04	53,899.04	21,100.96	21,100.96	Yes.
South Omaha, Nebr.	P. O.	100,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00	236.53	3,159.93	222.00	15,000.00	15,238.53	15,238.53	9,763.47	75,000.00	Yes.
Stockton, Cal.	P. O.	75,000.00	75,000.00	17,500.00	117.53	3,175.00	236.98	250.00	21,979.53	21,979.53	53,720.47	53,720.47	
Tampon, Mass.	P. O.	75,000.00	8,000.00	1.00	242.86	3,082.00	37,472.10	21,559.64	67,357.60	67,357.60	7,642.40	7,642.40	
Topeka, Kans.	Ct. H. and P. O.	8,000.00	8,000.00	652,811.00	2,679.77	57,424.50	78,930.16	1,485,090.65	270,638.44	2,947,574.52	107,916.25	410,000.00	Yes.
Washington, D.C.	P. O.	3,065,490.77	2,665,490.77	10,200.00	10,200.00	10,200.00	50.00	50.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,150.00	10,150.00	
Winnington, N.C.	Marine Hosp.	10,200.00	10,200.00	18,000.00	203.92	2,968.94	185.49	32,363.00	48,721.35	48,721.35	26,778.65	26,778.65	
Youngstown, Ohio	P. O.	75,000.00	75,000.00	18,000.00	203.92	2,968.94	185.49	32,363.00	48,721.35	48,721.35	26,778.65	26,778.65	
Total.		16,418,740.77	9,121,365.68	2,161,314.00	38,491,274.56	205,162,971.40	2,608,926.70	1,242,671.41	6,509,066.00	2,679,172.64	7,297,375.09	7,297,375.09	

Deficiencies.

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 1, 1889.

Total limit of cost of sites and buildings.....		\$16,418,740.77
Total amount paid for property (sites).....		\$2,161,314.00
Total amount paid in rent to purchase of property (sites).....		38,631.27
Total amount expended for contingent force at buildings.....		166,206.16
Total amount expended for force, Office Supervising Architect.....		231,707.46
Total amount expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....		2,603,626.70
Total amount to be expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....		1,242,671.41
		<hr/>
		6,509,066.00
Total balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.....		2,679,172.64
		<hr/>
		9,168,238.64
Los Angeles, to wit:		
Post-office, Columbus, Ga.....	\$809.10	
Post-office, Meridian, Miss.....	11,838.89	
Post-office, Pueblo, Colo.....	64,228.97	
		<hr/>
		66,872.96
Total amount appropriated.....		<hr/>
		9,121,365.68
Total amount to be appropriated.....		<hr/>
		7,287,375.09

Total amount appropriated.

Total amount to be amortized:

9.121.365.68

7.287.375.09

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED.

Total limit of cost of sites and buildings.....		\$31,352, 180. 89
Total amount paid for property (sites).....	\$5,468, 504. 29	
Total amount paid incident to purchase of property (sites).....	127, 825. 32	
Total amount expended for contingent force at buildings.....	344, 096. 89	
Total amount expended for force, Office Supervising Architect.....	595, 719. 89	
Total amount expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	5,405, 312. 44	
Total amount to be expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	3,259, 438. 28	
	15,200, 897. 11	
Total balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.....	4,982, 664. 17	
	20,183, 561. 28	
Less deficits, to wit:		
Post-office, Buffalo, N. Y.....	\$499, 608. 41	
Post-office, Columbus, Ga.....	809. 10	
Post-office, Meridian, Miss.....	11, 836. 89	
Post-office, Pueblo, Colo.....	54, 226. 97	
Court-house and post-office, Savannah, Ga.....	48, 530. 36	
	615, 011. 73	
Total amount appropriated.....	19,568, 549. 55	
Total amount to be appropriated.....	11,783, 631. 34	
The statements given in these tables refer to buildings not completed or occupied.		

DECEMBER 17, 1896.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

STATEMENT OF COMMANDER GEORGE F. F. WILDE, NAVAL SECRETARY, LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, U. S. N., AND CAPT. JOHN MILLIS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. N.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice a great number of new works in this bill concerning your department which has not been authorized, and we will shorten the hearing very much by passing over that which is not authorized. Therefore, the first item we will ask you about is on page 19.

TENDER FOR SECOND LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The appropriation was \$37,500. It seems that Congress authorized this tender at a cost not exceeding \$75,000. Has the contract been let?

Commander WILDE. No, sir; not yet. The bids will be opened on the 30th day of December.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the advertisement, when is it contemplated that this tender will be completed?

Commander WILDE. It will be completed in eight months.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill will not be reported until after the holidays. You will be kind enough to make a memorandum as shortly after the holidays as you can, and give us a statement as to the bids when that contract is let, and the time when it will be completed. (See page 32.)

Commander WILDE. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 22.

FIRE ISLAND LIGHT VESSEL.

Forty thousand dollars was appropriated, and you were authorized to contract for \$40,000 additional, making in all \$80,000. Has that contract been let?

Commander WILDE. The conditions are the same as in the case of the tender.

STATEN ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. There was submitted last session \$25,000 for continuing the work at this depot, and \$25,000 was appropriated. If I recollect aright, this work (which you have had appropriations for annually since 1891) can go as fast or as slow as may be desired, and there is no necessity for immediate action. Will \$25,000 be sufficient?

Captain MILLIS. Not entirely. We have this last year been obliged to do a piece of temporary work at a cost of \$5,000, because we had not sufficient money. That work was done in order to protect the harbor. We had not sufficient funds for the

main breakwater. The amount now available is all under contract, and we made the last advertisement recently. We will soon open up the bids, and I think that this amount is desirable.

The CHAIRMAN. Why put in the words "improvement of grounds and buildings?"

Captain MILLIS. Because the project of the work contemplates certain improvements; but Congress has not seen its way clear to make appropriations for those buildings, and we are now getting in such shape that if this \$25,000 be appropriated we will undertake to improve those buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. It will take \$25,000 to finish the rebuilding of the walls and dredging the basin?

Captain MILLIS. That is something I am unable to answer, because it depends somewhat on the prices we will have to pay. It may, and it may not. We will apply it primarily to finishing the work in hand, and if we have a balance we desire to improve buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me it is desirable but not necessary to have this basin for your vessels.

Captain MILLIS. That is our landing wharf, where we do our loading and unloading.

The CHAIRMAN. You have grounds and some buildings. What are those buildings?

Captain MILLIS. Shops, warehouses, and the office building.

The CHAIRMAN. They answer fairly well?

Captain MILLIS. We are getting along, but they are not convenient. One of these storehouses is on this very wharf which we will rebuild, and there might be some difficulty as to the application of that money should we remove this building, which must be removed in order to carry out the work on the wharf.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any residences for officials?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; but the dredging does not contemplate any work in that connection, and there is no urgency there.

The CHAIRMAN. This is merely to improve the storehouse.

Captain MILLIS. The immediate necessity, or what we are more urgent about, is to provide for storage for oil. We carry large quantities of kerosene oil in stock, which we are obliged to store in a wooden building.

The CHAIRMAN. How much ground have you?

Captain MILLIS. The ground is about 500 feet wide and, I should say, 700 feet in the other direction.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the grounds fairly improved or not?

Captain MILLIS. It is an old establishment and has been maintained in a fair condition of efficiency for a great many years, but the service has grown. This is the general depot for the whole service.

Mr. SAYERS. What will be the extent of the expenditure for improvements of the grounds and buildings?

Captain MILLIS. The project we have contemplates two new buildings, one being a storehouse. The storage of oil is something that we are anxious to provide for. We could probably put up a suitable building for \$10,000 or \$15,000.

Mr. SAYERS. But you contemplate spending \$100,000 in the way of improvements to grounds and buildings.

Captain MILLIS. That is contemplated; but I do not know that the Light-House Board has taken that up. It has been taken up by the disbursing officers.

The CHAIRMAN. Instead of continuing this wall and rebuilding wharves and dredging the basin, suppose that we say "sea wall and light-house?"

Captain MILLIS. That is the way we would apply it, providing there is no question raised by the accounting officer about replacing the storehouse now on one of these wharves.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose no accounting officer would be so technical as that, because I do not see how you can rebuild the wharf, if there is a house on it, without removing the house.

Captain MILLIS. We have had trouble with the accounting officer. That is our experience.

Mr. SAYERS. I would suggest, if we contemplate allowing that building and oil house, that he give us an appropriate clause.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me at this time, when you have an oil house there that does not answer the purpose, that with \$10,000 or \$15,000 you could go on and fix that. I do not think the committee would recommend an appropriation to enter on the construction of \$100,000 in buildings, etc., unless there was a necessity for it to save life or property.

Commander WILDE. We store 160,000 gallons of oil there at one time.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER GAS BUOYS.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 44, St. Lawrence River; there was appropriated for work specified \$4,000, when it should have been \$11,000.

Commander WILDE. We only bought three buoys, and paid for them out of the special appropriation of \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know where they are located?

Commander WILDE. I do not know without looking, but they are in that list.

The CHAIRMAN. If you establish all these buoys, how much will it require?

Commander WILDE. \$7,250 additional will be required to carry out that law. There was a mistake in putting the figures in the last bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The establishment seems to have been perfect, but the appropriation was inefficient. Could you utilize the general appropriation?

Commander WILDE. I have not enough with which to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with this work?

Commander WILDE. The district inspector reported in favor of this appropriation. Three buoys have been placed and have given the greatest satisfaction.

The CHAIRMAN. Does commerce require it?

Commander WILDE. It does; and the people are much pleased with it.

Mr. CURTIS, of New York. The commerce of the Great Lakes exceeds that of all the seaports in the country, or all the ports of entry in any country on the globe. There is no country in Europe that has as much business as our Great Lakes furnish. We have nothing to compare with it on the Atlantic nor on the Pacific coast, nor have we anything to compare with it on the Mediterranean Sea.

The CHAIRMAN. This seems to be for gas buoys on the St. Lawrence River. That is a boundary stream. Are these entirely on our side?

Commander WILDE. They are entirely on the New York side.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they light something on the other side?

Commander WILDE. The Canadian Government have some lights on the other side. We never put lights or aids to navigation on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they doing in that line?

Commander WILDE. They are doing fairly well; but they have not money with which to do very much.

Mr. CURTIS. The appropriations of the Canadian Government for that purpose are somewhat like those of the United States Government.

Commander WILDE. They purchased two gas buoys last year. I would like to change that sum from \$7,200 to \$7,600, because I took that difference out of our appropriation. Four thousand dollars was appropriated, and \$11,600 was the amount necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. We could not switch that back to a general appropriation. You can not use those two funds interconvertibly?

Commander WILDE. No, sir.

Mr. CURTIS. And there would not be enough with which to buy another buoy.

LUDINGTON, MICH., LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 32 is an item for Ludington, Mich., for a keeper's dwelling, \$4,500, authorized February 15, 1893. Is that indispensable?

Captain MILLIS. We have three keepers and a light-house there, as well as a fog signal; but there is no dwelling for the keepers.

The CHAIRMAN. How much isolated is Ludington?

Captain MILLIS. It is not at all so. There is a town, and we can get keepers who live there.

The CHAIRMAN. The town is convenient?

Captain MILLIS. Yes; but it is better to provide dwellings for keepers for stations of that importance.

The CHAIRMAN. I know; but you have not money to provide them, except when it is very necessary. Some of them may be 5 or 10 miles away from a settlement, and in that case a keeper's dwelling is necessary; and at Ludington there is property where the keeper can live. I think that in the present condition of the Treasury we had better let him continue that way.

Captain MILLIS. I have not been up there; but these signals are out on the break-water, and sometimes it is difficult for a keeper to get there; and we have to keep a man on the ground. We must let the man live on shore unless we provide a place for him.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event you have shelter to protect him from the weather?

Captain MILLIS. A man on watch keeps the fog signal, and he is in the building running the machinery. The principal thing is to have a place for the men to live so as to be on the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. This pier is connected with the shore?

Captain MILLIS. I think so.

GRAND MARAIS HARBOR OF REFUGE LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems that money has been appropriated for this station. What is the necessity for this, as compared with Ludington?

Captain MILLIS. Well, it is the principal place in that district. It was our aim to

arrange them in the order of their necessity. We have established a light up there at the end of the breakwater. We require a light on shore and a keeper's dwelling. That was the intention of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you unexpended?

Captain MILLIS. The light and bell have cost \$2,785; so that we have something like \$12,000 unexpended.

The CHAIRMAN. As at Ludington, it has a convenient place where a keeper can live?

Captain MILLIS. I assume so; but the conditions are not the same as at Ludington, because we require a light on the shore to make a range. Under the wording of the appropriation it is for one light and fog signal at the end of the pier. We require a light on shore for a range, so that vessels can get on their course in making their harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. If we put this in will you build a keeper's dwelling?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir. We want a light on top of the dwelling.

The CHAIRMAN. What will an additional light cost there?

Captain MILLIS. I think the whole thing could be put up within \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. A light itself, without the keeper's dwelling, I suppose, could be furnished for a couple of thousand dollars?

Captain MILLIS. Three or four thousand dollars. I am not familiar with the conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have the kindness to make a memorandum of that; this is for a range light?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would make two lights close together?

Captain MILLIS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not want range lights some distance apart?

Captain MILLIS. The pier runs out into the water. It has all been examined and the location determined upon. The Government owns the land on shore.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think we ought to enter on the construction of keepers' dwellings unless it is absolutely necessary. Upon examination, if you find that it is absolutely necessary—not simply desirable, but necessary—for the security of shipping and the safety of life that the light should be put there, please so state, and give us the amount such a light would cost. If you can do without the keeper's dwelling we would be glad.

Captain MILLIS. Very well. (See page 31.)

CHEQUAMEGON POINT LIGHT STATION, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. That money has not been expended at that point?

Captain MILLIS. Yes; it has been.

The CHAIRMAN. But having been expended, the work is not completed?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it being utilized at this time?

Captain MILLIS. Partially. It is to rebuild the keeper's dwelling, so as to accommodate two keepers, and for the erection of light and fog signal over to the eastward. We have got the ironwork.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of administration, might it not have been well to have gotten the lights first and the dwelling afterwards?

Captain MILLIS. That is quite possible. I do not say the Board supports the way the work was carried out. The money was placed to the credit of the engineer, the Board approved it, and the man went ahead; but before he finished, he reported that it was not done.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this as substantially indispensable?

Captain MILLIS. I do.

SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR LIGHT VESSEL.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be found on page 38.

Commander WILDE. That is in exactly the same category as the others. The bids will be opened December 30.

The CHAIRMAN. The construction and equipment complete of a steam light-ship will cost \$80,000. Give us full information about that later as to when contract will be let and amount thereof. (See page 31.)

OIL HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 40 there is a note. You seemed to have dropped out the estimate in one place and put it in another. It seems you had \$5,000 the current year for oil houses and you want \$10,000 for next year.

Captain MILLIS. There is no significance in that, and it makes no difference. It

is an appropriation for the year, and it is perfectly agreeable to us that it should be so. There are some advantages in having it that way.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$5,000 and you submit \$10,000?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you could get through with \$5,000?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to submit in addition to the note under the head of "Light-House Establishment," page 41, for supplies of light-houses?

Commander WILDE. For supplies the appropriation for several years, from 1893 to 1896, has been \$385,000 each year. The appropriation was the same last year as it has been for some previous years, notwithstanding that the number of light-houses has increased from 951 to 1,095.

Mr. STONE. How much of this is for oil?

Commander WILDE. We are burning about 350,000 gallons per year. This year the price was $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon; last year it was 8 cents.

Mr. STONE. I suppose it is all purchased from the Standard Oil Company?

Commander WILDE. We advertise for bids, and they generally get it.

LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPERS.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that salaries of keepers of light-houses are an ascertained amount?

Commander WILDE. Almost absolutely. We must ask \$10,000 deficiency, or else put out the lights. We are running on, hoping that Congress will give us a deficiency. We asked last year so much per light for each keeper. It is an absolute quantity.

LIGHT VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for expenses of light vessels.

Commander WILDE. We ought to have that \$350,000. In the last two years the increase in light vessels has been 33 per cent. The appropriations made year after year have been about the same. Floating property deteriorates more than shore property; and we have been compelled to make repairs and let the vessels go afloat. We established Fire Island this year, which was additional. We ought to have more money.

The CHAIRMAN. Seamen's wages, rations, salaries, and temporary employment must be paid anyway, and I suppose would be whatever amount is given. But whatever increase is given would be covered by repairs.

Commander WILDE. It is necessary for the older vessels. We have been holding them afloat hoping to get an increase. We would repair the older vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no deficiency?

Commander WILDE. No, sir.

EXPENSES OF BUOYAGE.

Commander WILDE. We got \$430,000 last year, an increase of \$15,000. I do not think we have 20 spare buoys at our general depot. We have been called upon for them, but could not furnish them on account of the smallness of the appropriation. We have some of iron and some of wood. In the winter time we take up the iron ones, and substitute wooden ones.

The CHAIRMAN. Some of them are lighted?

Commander WILDE. The gas buoys are. That includes all kinds of buoys. We have no gas buoys on hand. We have been called upon for lights, and we really need that money.

EXPENSES OF FOG SIGNALS.

Captain MILLIS. I will read what the Board says upon the subject of fog signals (reading from the report of the Board).

LIGHTING RIVERS.

Commander WILDE. That has become an item of great magnitude. We have had \$300,000 for a number of years, and we expend every dollar of it, and have to deny them a great many times where we feel that they should be furnished. We can not furnish them, however, without money.

The CHAIRMAN. For instance, you put here Rondout Creek, and then you put in Pearl River, Mississippi. Tell us about Pearl River.

Commander WILDE. There are so many of them that I could not keep them in my mind.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about Rondout Creek?

Captain MILLIS. I am familiar with the State of Louisiana, and this Pearl River matter is one for which we have had an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house as a guide into that harbor. If we establish a regular light-house there, we will have to buy the land. The appropriation for Pearl River has been standing some five or six years. As to Rondout Creek, it is a tributary to the Hudson, and runs into Rondout, N. Y., where they make the Rosedale cement. Rondout is also the terminus of a canal which belongs to the railroad.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you utilize the \$500 appropriated for the Pearl River light some years ago?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will that light cost?

Captain MILLIS. Two hundred and fifty dollars, all told. Under the law, we would not be authorized to use the appropriation at Pearl River, and it would not be expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any commerce there?

Captain MILLIS. There is considerable; but it does not amount to much in dollars and cents. Pearl River runs up into Mississippi. It is at the mouth, where it branches into bayous, lakes, etc., where this light is needed. There is no navigation on Pearl River proper.

SURVEY OF LIGHT-HOUSE SITES.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$1,000, and you want \$1,000?

Captain MILLIS. We want to be prepared to do that work. As a matter of fact, we did not spend that last year; but there is no other way to do it when it is to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a continuing appropriation?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir.

FLAGS AND FLAGSTAFFS AT LIGHT STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$10,000. I suppose that is to satisfy sentiment from a patriotic standpoint?

Commander WILDE. I think all other light-house establishments in the world display the national colors from their stations, and the Board has recommended that for the second time.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, December 22, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to inform you that a suitable light keeper's dwelling, with attached tower and light, at Grand Marais, Mich., will cost about \$8,000. A tower and light, without dwelling, will cost about \$2,000. (See estimate for Grand Marais, page 37 of bill.)

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN MILLIS,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1897.

SIR: At the instance of the Light-House Board I have the honor to state that in the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, appropriations are made for light vessels and tenders for the Light-House Establishment as follows:

"Diamond Shoal light vessel, North Carolina: For constructing, equipping, and outfitting, complete for service, a first-class steam light vessel, with steam fog signal, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use not exceeding eighty thousand dollars of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars made by the sundry civil appropriation act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for the establishment of a light-house on Outer

Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina; and the remainder of such unexpended balance of appropriation, after paying outstanding bills thereunder, if any, should be covered into the Treasury.

"Fire Island light vessel, New York: For constructing, equipping, and outfitting, complete for service, a first-class steam light vessel with steam fog signal, forty thousand dollars; and the total cost of said steam light vessel, with a steam fog signal, under a contract which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed eighty thousand dollars.

"San Francisco Harbor light vessel: For constructing, equipping, and outfitting, complete for service, a first-class steam light vessel with steam fog signal, forty thousand dollars; and the total cost of said steam light vessel, with a steam fog signal, under a contract which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed eighty thousand dollars.

"Tender for the Second light-house district: For constructing, equipping, and outfitting, complete for service, a new steam tender for buoyage, supply, and inspection in the Second light-house district, Massachusetts, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; and the total cost of said steam tender, under a contract which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars.

"Tender for the Seventh and Eighth light-house districts: For constructing, equipping, and outfitting, complete for service, a new steam tender for buoyage, supply, and inspection in the Seventh and Eighth light-house districts, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; and the total cost of said steam tender, under a contract which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars."

The board, therefore, invited proposals for the construction of these light vessels and tenders. In response twelve bids were received, of which three were accepted as being the lowest, best bids, as follows:

The Bath Iron Works, Limited, Bath, Me., two light vessels for Atlantic Coast, and one tender.....	\$221, 500
Mr. Lewis Nixon, The Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabeth, N. J., one tender....	72, 000
Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works, Portland, Oreg., light vessel for Pacific Coast, with electric plant	73, 000

The appropriation act authorized the Light-House Board to contract for the tenders at a cost not to exceed \$75,000 each. The accepted bids for the tenders were \$72,000 each, leaving a balance of \$3,000 on account of each tender for the pay of the superintendent of construction and expenses of inspection, etc. This amount will be required for each tender for the purposes stated. The appropriation act authorized the Light-House Board to contract for the light vessels at a cost not to exceed \$80,000 each.

The accepted bid for light vessel No. 70 was \$73,000, and for light vessels Nos. 68 and 69, \$74,750 each. The Light-House Board must furnish for these light vessels, in addition to the contract price above stated, eight expensive lenses for each vessel, which must be charged to the special appropriations for the light vessels. The cost of these lenses, together with the services of the superintendent of construction, and expenses of inspection, will require nearly the entire authorized amount for contract for each light vessel, viz, \$80,000. It would, therefore, be inexpedient to diminish the amounts already authorized for contracts for these tenders and light vessels by any appreciable amount. Light vessel No. 70 might possibly be constructed for \$79,000.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

DECEMBER 17, 1896.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. I. KIMBALL, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is substantially all for salaries. You submit salaries for the same amounts, and you have not discontinued anybody. You ask for 265 keepers, which is an increase of 3.

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir. And additional stations have been authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. For pay of crews, surfmen, etc., you submit an increase from \$1,248,000 to \$1,269,000.

Mr. KIMBALL. The increase in the surfmen is occasioned by new stations, and it amounts to \$21,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you contemplate expending the whole of the \$1,248,000 for the current year?

Mr. KIMBALL. I expect it will be expended.

The CHAIRMAN. That was an increase of \$48,000 over last year?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us the stations, and why you have in contemplation an increase of the work?

Mr. KIMBALL. Some is for the increase of stations, and some for the general purposes. At City Point we have an additional expense, where the pay of the crew would be \$4,095, and there are two other points where there will also be increases.

Mr. SAYERS. Those are new stations?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir. There is an additional man employed at Sandy Hook station, on account of the size of the lifeboat, to take care of vessels that strike at the entrance of New York Harbor; that involves an increase of one man.

The CHAIRMAN. The salary of all these employees is fixed by law?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; and I wish it could be changed. I do not ask an increase.

The CHAIRMAN. We will not want to take that up this year.

Mr. KIMBALL. It would make a saving of \$21,000; and if the change were made it would satisfy the men. The present method creates dissatisfaction. A better way would be to pay them all alike. Now some get \$65 and others get only \$60.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you make that distinction?

Mr. KIMBALL. In 1892 Congress increased the pay of surfmen to \$65 per month, and subsequently in an appropriation bill a proviso was made to pay such of the surfmen as were employed for a period of more than eight and one-half months \$60 per month.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that the danger is that if we provide \$60 as the uniform pay for all surfmen an effort will be made to raise the whole to \$65.

Mr. KIMBALL. I should not be surprised. This change would relieve us at the Department.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. C. F. SHOEMAKER.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for the coming year \$1,200,000. Have you made any deficiency in that service this year?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I am afraid there will be a deficiency. I want money enough to finish that vessel at Philadelphia. We had \$200,000, and the contract price was \$196,000, so that we will not have enough to get through with the outfit and equipment. That vessel was built by the Cramps, and is similar to the one tried on the lakes.

The CHAIRMAN. You put some words in italics, "one engineer with the relative rank and pay of captain."

Captain SHOEMAKER. I corrected that in a letter to the clerk of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want that?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Oh, yes. That is in pursuance of a law of Congress passed last session detailing this engineer to be the engineer in chief of the Service. He is to get the relative rank and pay of captain.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask also provision for a naval constructor?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes. I had that in last year, but you struck it out. We need that as much as anything else. I had him paid out of the appropriation for new vessels last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is he?

Captain SHOEMAKER. He is a civilian. He has been in the employ of the Cramps and the Newport News Company. He is a very excellent man. I want that matter to stick. You have not asked me anything about the increased appropriation of \$200,000. I want to explain it by reading a paper which I have here.

The paper was read, as follows:

Estimate, 1897-98.

Pay of crews, increase.....	\$59, 218
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As follows:

Gresham over Johnson	2, 484
Manning over Dallas	2, 484
Golden Gate over Hartley	3, 342
West coast ship, entire increase.....	21, 336
New vessels for lakes, entire increase.....	29, 572

59, 218

Rations of crews (total increase of crews, estimated 100 men).....	\$10,000
Fuel (estimate based upon 5,000 tons coal additional required, at an average of \$6, on West coast, Southern coast, and new vessels).....	30,000
Repairs and outfits (a fair estimate of amount required, due to condition of old vessels).....	40,000
Ship chandlery and engineers' stores (estimated will be required in supplying old and new vessels).....	14,500
Traveling expenses (required building new vessels and in changing stations, inspections, etc.).....	5,000
Contingent (wharfage, etc.).....	3,000

Expenses Bering Sea fleet, season 1896—April to November.

Repairs.....	\$40,418
Outfits, supplies, fuel.....	42,574
Expenses of officers, incident to the work.....	3,326

	86,318
Add pay and rations of officers and crews.....	90,061

Total..... 176,379

Mr. STONE. If this is given, will you stop chasing filibusters?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I would like to stop without that. We have taken up ten or twelve on the Florida coast, and it has cost a good deal. I want to show you that the expenses in Bering Sea during the last season cost the Government \$86,318, exclusive of the pay for rations for officers and crew. The total amount was \$176,379. I want also to state that when I took hold, two years ago, the vessels were practically run out and I have had to make larger drafts than were made before. It cost \$40,000 to repair the Bering Sea fleet for services last season, and I do not know what the cost will be this year. If it is over and above that, I shall have to come back and ask for a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the pay due these retired officers included?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 12, 1897.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU.

STATEMENT OF MR. CLAUDE M. JOHNSON.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item on page 52 is for labor and expenses of engraving and printing, and shows an increase of \$2,630. The appropriation for the current year will be all expended, or have you more money than you want for labor?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have not more this year than we want for labor, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the forecast for the coming year that there will be about the same amount of work or is there to be an increase or decrease, do you judge? I am speaking now of the labor. I suppose that would largely depend upon whether we had more bond issues.

Mr. JOHNSON. There is an estimated increase of sheets to be printed from 94,061,037 sheets in 1897, this year, to 98,910,757 in 1898.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you print last year; have you got it before you there?

Mr. JOHNSON. You mean 1896?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. We printed 85,050,540.

The CHAIRMAN. And the current year your printing is what?

Mr. JOHNSON. Our estimated printing will be 94,061,037.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is this estimated increase?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is the natural growth of all branches of the service. For instance, the internal revenue increases every year; the same with postage stamps, and, as a rule, the currency.

Mr. SAYERS. This provision does not apply to postage stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. I was speaking of the aggregate number of sheets printed by the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. But this labor does not cover it?

Mr. JOHNSON. But I was speaking of the gross number of sheets printed there. You asked why that increase, and I said it was in all branches of the service.

Mr. SAYERS. I meant the gross number of sheets for which this appropriation is used. Is it because of the increase in the growth of the service?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; the gradual increase each year.

Mr. SAYERS. No part of this appropriation is used for the printing of postage stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. You know postage stamps and Treasury notes, which are repaid for, are executed there, and paid out of the general fund of the Bureau, then repayment is made from the appropriation of the Post-Office Department to the Bureau, proportionate to the number of postage stamps issued. This is a repayment. These appropriations are used indirectly in that way.

Mr. SAYERS. Does the repayment of the Post-Office Department for the postage stamps cover all the expenditure incurred in the printing of those stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. So no part of this appropriation is used for the printing of stamps, unless the money be returned?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; that is right. That is shown by my last annual report, which shows the decrease in both regular work and work on postage stamps.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it shows an increase?

Mr. JOHNSON. A decrease in the cost of the regular work, and postage stamps, also.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, Mr. Johnson, what I want to know is, you spoke of 85,000,000 sheets which were printed for 1896, and 91,000,000 for 1897, and an increase, as I understand it, for 1898 estimates?

Mr. JOHNSON. Of about 4,900,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Making 99,000,000 for 1898?

Mr. JOHNSON. Ninety-eight million seven hundred and ten thousand. I say nearly 5,000,000 increase.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all the printing you do of every kind for which you are reimbursed and which you are not reimbursed for, but the labor cost is not included in this item where you are reimbursed. Now, what Governor Sayers wants to get at is, take the printing done from this appropriation not reimbursable—have you the data there as to how much was done in 1896, 1897, and the estimate for 1898?

Mr. JOHNSON. For 1897 I have; not for 1896, separate, here. Now, the estimate of reimbursements on compensation of employees for this year is expected to be \$134,581.53, plate printing; \$115,461.97 for material; miscellaneous expenses, \$134,329.17; aggregating \$384,372.67. That is estimated for 1897. Now, the estimated repayment for 1898 aggregates \$406,065.57.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, what I want to get at touching this item not reimbursable is as to whether the amount of printing is increasing or decreasing, payable from this item?

Mr. SAYERS. In other words, you wish to separate the reimbursable from the non-reimbursable?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. In 1896, exclusive of Treasury notes and postage stamps, the number of sheets, leaving off the hundreds, printed was 51,608,000. It is proposed to print, exclusive of postage stamps and Treasury notes, in the year 1898, 58,822,000, showing an increase of a little over 7,000,000 sheets.

The CHAIRMAN. Between 1896 and 1898?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And for 1897?

Mr. JOHNSON. I do not think that is available just here.

Mr. SAYERS. Are the Treasury notes and the postage stamps the only sheets that are reimbursable?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, would you allow me to say a word in reference to these repayments?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON. I desire to say it is a very ugly and unbusinesslike way of doing the business of the Bureau. The appropriation for the Bureau, in my opinion, should be made direct. There should be no uncertainty about it. To show you a case now in hand, the Treasurer for this year estimated he would need Treasury notes numbering something over 4,000,000 sheets, and he has taken and will take at the end of the year probably less than 2,000,000 sheets. That cuts off the appropriation for that Bureau about \$82,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For the coming year?

Mr. JOHNSON. For this present year. Now he asks in place of these Treasury notes silver certificates which are directly appropriated for on the estimated number. He increases the number of silver certificates and decreases the number of Treasury notes.

The CHAIRMAN. For the current year?

Mr. JOHNSON. For the current year 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there an appropriation made?

Mr. JOHNSON. An appropriation was made direct for the printing of silver certificates and United States notes, but for Treasury notes there is a repayment. Now he does not take the Treasury notes by 2,000,000 sheets and he does take in place of those notes silver certificates.

Mr. SAYERS. Where do you get the money from?

Mr. JOHNSON. We are struggling along and trying to get through.

Mr. SAYERS. If you do not get through you will have to come here for a deficiency?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; we will have to come for a deficiency, whereas if it had been appropriated for directly it would have been all right.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean there is going to be covered into the Treasury the cost of 2,000,000 Treasury notes?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; you are right.

Mr. STONE. You mean he does not make requisition for all the Treasury notes provided for, but does largely increase the silver certificates provided for?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And United States notes?

Mr. JOHNSON. And United States notes.

Mr. STONE. It cuts one appropriation short and leaves the balance to be covered into the Treasury, and as to the other you have not any power to use the money appropriated for Treasury notes on silver certificates?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; we can not get it.

Mr. STONE. In other words, you will have to charge it up against a deficiency?

Mr. JOHNSON. If we are not able to carry it, but I am struggling to carry it. I turned back \$45,000 into the Treasury last year, and I hope to get through. Now, the point I make is, Mr. Chairman, the appropriation for this Bureau should be upon an estimated amount of work to be done direct to the Bureau and not dependent upon repayment to them for the cost of postage stamps and Treasury notes which may go long or short, you understand.

The CHAIRMAN. The Treasury notes are paid from an indefinite appropriation, and the silver notes are paid from a direct annual appropriation?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; that is it.

The CHAIRMAN. We come now to the wages of plate printers. This first item is for salaries of clerks and employees, etc.?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; compensation of employees, we call it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you had for 1896 \$530,000 for the next item, which is for wages of plate printers. For this year you have \$516,000. Are you going to have a deficiency?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet your printing this year will exceed your printing for 1896?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And did you use all of the \$530,000 for 1896, or do you recollect?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; we did not. We turned \$45,000, aggregate, back to the Treasury last year.

Mr. SAYERS. From this item?

Mr. JOHNSON. From the three items, compensation of employees, plate printers, and miscellaneous expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you turn back from this specific item?

Mr. JOHNSON. My figures include repayment. In 1896 we paid out for plate printers \$575,000.

The CLERK. It was \$526,727.18.

Mr. JOHNSON. From plate printing we turned back last year, including repayments, \$9,025.01.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, including the repayments?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is one of the difficulties with these repayments; we have got to keep them separate.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how you turned back anything from the repayments. It would seem you reimbursed the exact amount expended?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true, but we make a bill at the end of the year—

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you. You had \$526,000 in 1896 on this specific appropriation for plate printing and \$516,000 will do the work this year?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is an item, Mr. Chairman, I do not think can be well reduced, because if they call for the amount they have estimated there can be no saving. The printing is done at fixed rates and there is no chance for a saving. If the amount of work is called for and required in the service, we must have actually the amount at the fixed rate called for to do the work or else not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. This is all bond work and silver-certificate work?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. Your estimate for the coming year of \$549,200 is based upon an estimate from the Treasury Department as to the amount of work that will be required?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; from all branches of the service—the Treasury Department, the Internal Revenue, Currency, disbursing officers' checks, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. This estimate, therefore, depends upon the estimate made by those for whom you do the work?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; and at fixed rates.

The CHAIRMAN. For materials there is no deficiency there. What was expended for materials and miscellaneous expenses?

The CLERK. \$165,142 in 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. And the appropriation is \$166,650 and the estimate is \$167,100. Material still cheapens, does it?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, I can not say I have seen much difference between the contracts for this year and last; they are about the same.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand, under the head of engraving and printing, there are three estimates, and I believe they are all dependent upon the estimates made by those for whom you do the work?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. They send to you their estimates as to what amount of work will probably be required for the coming year and then you base your estimate upon theirs?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. You see, I get an estimate on the United States notes, Treasury notes, registered bonds, national currency, series of 1875 and 1882, internal-revenue stamps, customs stamps, postage stamps, pension checks, disbursing officers' checks, and so on.

Mr. SAYERS. Does that sheet contain the list of all the work you have to do?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You refer to that column there?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you furnish a copy of that to be put in the hearings showing the character of work you have to do?

Mr. JOHNSON. I will do so.

Data for estimates, 1893.

QUANTITY OF WORK PROPOSED TO BE EXECUTED.

Class.	Chargeable to appropriation engraving and printing.		Reimbursable.	
	Finished sheets.	Printings represented.	Finished sheets.	Printings represented.
United States notes and certificates	12, 400, 000	25, 420, 000		
Treasury notes			5, 000, 000	10, 250, 000
Registered bonds for transfers	25, 000	77, 000		
National currency, series of 1875	200, 000	616, 000		
National currency, series of 1882	2, 500, 000	5, 125, 000		
Internal-revenue stamps	41, 657, 040	43, 127, 358		
Customs stamps	350, 000	357, 000		
Postage stamps			35, 088, 610	9, 430, 752
Pension checks	920, 000	938, 400		
Disbursing officers' checks	305, 000	311, 100		
Interest checks	40, 000	40, 800		
Transfer checks	5, 000	10, 250		
District of Columbia checks	10, 000	10, 200		
Drafts on warrants	20, 000	20, 400		
Transfer orders	1, 000	1, 020		
Registry certificates	4, 000	4, 080		
License certificates	50, 000	51, 000		
Patent certificates	25, 000	25, 500		
Pension certificates	85, 000	86, 700		
Debiture certificates	5, 000	5, 100		
Certificates of authority to commence business	250	255		
Certificates of extension of charter	40	41		
Post-office warrants	75, 000	76, 500		
Post-office transfer drafts	12, 500	12, 750		
Post-office inspectors' commissions	200	410		
Post-office money-order drafts	21, 667	45, 417		
President's commissions	1, 000	1, 020		
Noncommissioned officers' warrants	3, 000	3, 060		
Navy officers' commissions	250	255		
Naval Observatory book labels	1, 000	1, 020		
Commissions for Department of Justice	200	204		
Cards of admission to Senate and House gallery	5, 000	5, 100		
Portraits of deceased Members of Congress, etc	100, 000	102, 000		
Chargeable to appropriation, engraving and printing	58, 822, 147	76, 474, 940		
Chargeable to other appropriations	40, 088, 610	19, 680, 752	40, 088, 610	19, 680, 752
Total	98, 910, 757	96, 155, 692		
Numbering and perforating letter labels				1, 375, 000
Engraving national currency face plates				800
Engraving postal-card plates				200
Engraving miscellaneous plates				15
Repairing canceling and numbering machines for Executive Department				15
Repairing cutting-machine knives for Executive Department				40
Recasting canceling leads for Executive Department				15
Engraving dies and seals for Executive Department				5
Producing and drying pounds of pulp from maceration				200, 000

Mr. JOHNSON. That shows the regular work you are appropriating for and also the repayment work, the Treasury notes and postage stamps. It would be quite an advantage to the service if we could get the appropriation made direct for both of those items. It is a constant source of uncertainty and uneasiness as to our appropriation. We do not know exactly what is ahead for us all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not you think it is well for you to be uneasy?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, there is enough uneasiness without that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HAINER. What is the purpose of this indirect appropriation?

Mr. JOHNSON. It was provided under the act of 1890, the Sherman Act, whenever these Sherman notes or Treasury notes were issued the cost of the printing should come out of the Treasury direct and no annual appropriations made. It is a continuing appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Johnson, do we understand you to say that this contains a complete list of all the different kinds of work the Bureau has to perform?

Mr. JOHNSON. Estimated for.

The CHAIRMAN. Come now to the item of rental, \$50 per month for postage-stamp agency. That was carried in the Post-Office bill this year?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think it was; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it still necessary?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is still necessary, and it really ought to be in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 54 is the provision we had to cure the Comptroller's ruling. That is cured for the current year; now, has he reversed his ruling?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; he has not.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if that is left out you would still be embarrassed?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; I think it should be kept in.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we insert the words, "Provided, That hereafter the appropriation," you can get rid of it?

Mr. SAYERS. All right; I think it would be very well.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF GEN. W. W. DUFFIELD, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. O. H. TITTMAN AND LIEUT. COMMANDER E. D. TAUSSIG.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 62, if you will be kind enough to turn to that, for the field work commencing with 1895 the appropriation was \$107,800, and in 1896 it was \$110,500. For 1897, the current year, it was \$115,800, and the estimate for 1898 is \$146,100. Is there any reason, so far as the necessities of the service are concerned, for that increase of \$31,000?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir; the estimates as submitted to your committee were not those originally submitted by the Coast Survey. They were cut down by the Secretary of the Treasury, so they were much reduced from the way they reached him; but of the whole increase submitted to Congress \$10,000 is to complete as rapidly as possible the survey on the Chesapeake Bay. If we have but a small appropriation each time, the work will linger long and we will not be able to furnish a chart for the commerce and the navigation of that bay for several years, whereas if we have the means of completing it promptly—

The CHAIRMAN. You had an increase of \$7,000 for the current year on account of the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries?

General DUFFIELD. At the last session of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. For the current year. That did not do the work?

General DUFFIELD. Oh, by no means. The Chesapeake Bay is a very large body of water, and the last survey was made nearly forty years ago, and the chart then made is hardly a reliable chart. Perhaps if you would like an illustration—

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think it is necessary to go into that.

General DUFFIELD. I was going to show the chart of Matagorda Bay made at an interval of thirteen years, showing entirely different condition of affairs, and showing how the tides and currents change the whole condition of affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Matagorda Bay an exception?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then a survey of the Coast Survey is only good for about ten or a dozen years?

General DUFFIELD. In certain localities it is. It depends upon the character. You see, here is a survey of Matagorda Bay made in 1874. You notice that Pelican Island is a large unbroken island, and that the channel winds its way right along the north shore of Pelican Island. Here is a survey made thirteen years afterwards, and Pelican Island has nearly disappeared, and a new island which had no existence in 1874 has made its appearance right in the body of the channel, and instead of the channel following along here, here is the channel at Decros Point.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Matagorda Bay?

Mr. STONE. This is on the Texas coast?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is this from Galveston?

Mr. SAYERS. South of Galveston.

General DUFFIELD. West and south of Galveston. The survey of Chesapeake Bay was made nearly forty years ago.

Mr. SAYERS. Are the sands as shifting on the North Atlantic coast as on the Gulf coast?

General DUFFIELD. Oh, yes, sir. In the Chesapeake Bay the tide has cut in upon the shores and washed off points—in one place an entire farm, fruit orchard, house, and light-house—and the chart of Chesapeake Bay to-day is not a reliable chart for navigation. The water is not right, and the shores are not right. It was of course all right at the time it was made, but the changes which have taken place since then are very great.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you submit a revision of these estimates, aggregating \$115,800 for the coming year?

General DUFFIELD. The difficulty would be to select—

The CHAIRMAN. That is the very reason I want you to submit it, because I thought you could do it better than we could.

General DUFFIELD. It is a question of whether I could do that. We know what we need and what the force is competent of doing; and as to the importance, they are all important to us, and therefore I should not be able to select really—

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it was the sense of Congress not to increase the appropriation in the aggregate under existing conditions, would you say then we ought to go to work to make these detailed appropriations without suggestion from you?

General DUFFIELD. Well, sir, the matter is in your hands. You know the condition of the business of the country much better than I do.

Mr. SAYERS. Allow me to make a suggestion. What the chairman means is, if this committee were to determine upon a fixed amount of appropriation, of course you would assist us in applying that appropriation—distributing that appropriation as best you could?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir; I will be very glad to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I want. I would be glad if you would look over this estimate and indicate to the committee the arrangement you desire on the basis of the appropriation for the current year for this work. If you can not do it now, you can do it this evening or to-morrow?

General DUFFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have a memorandum here of work covering this which I would submit. That is, the hydrographic part only.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not quite prepared to give to us the provision?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad if you would.

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Come to the item for repairs and maintenance of vessels. I see new language in there, "\$10,000, to be immediately available, for the steamer *Blake*." Are those boilers gone?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir; they are worn out.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the steamer now?

General DUFFIELD. She is in Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. Not being used?

General DUFFIELD. She is on the dry dock.

The CHAIRMAN. When do you propose to use her again?

General DUFFIELD. Just as soon as we can get her in good repair.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you wait until the beginning of the fiscal year?

General DUFFIELD. Oh, no, sir; not if we had the means of getting her new boilers.

The CHAIRMAN. But without the new boilers; are the boilers so far gone that you can not use her at all?

General DUFFIELD. We could not use her outside. We can not get enough pressure on the boilers to warrant her in going outside.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not anticipate she will be out of service from this until the 1st of July?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir; the boilers are very thin—

Mr. SAYERS. Are those boilers in a dangerous condition?

General DUFFIELD. They certainly are not safe.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if this appropriation was made you would just let her stay there until you got the new boilers in; that is, if this was made immediately available on the 4th of March?

General DUFFIELD. Oh, we would go on working at her and get the new boilers in immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. You know the appropriation can not be made until the 4th of March; that is, this bill will not pass until then?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not take that out of the \$25,000?

General DUFFIELD. Captain Taussig is the hydrographic inspector, and can give you more details on that matter than I can.

Lieut. Commander E. D. TAUSSIG. The appropriation of \$25,000 is not sufficient to keep the vessels in proper repair. There is less money spent on the Coast Survey vessels than any other Government vessels for the service they have done. Most of them are very old. We have some which were in service during the war, and we make the best use of them, patch them up from season to season, and invariably have to leave repairs which should be done from one year until the next until the money is available; and put the money only where the most urgent necessity requires it. A merchant captain or owner would not think of leaving his vessel frequently in the state of wanting repairs which the Coast Survey does.

The CHAIRMAN. How many vessels has the Coast Survey?

Captain TAUSSIG. It has 11, of different types.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all in use?

Captain TAUSSIG. There are 9 in use now. There are two schooners laid up at Pensacola and—

The CHAIRMAN. The two schooners are not in use?

Captain TAUSSIG. No, sir.

General DUFFIELD. The two schooners and two steamers also—the *Hassler* and *Fuca*.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are nearly all old-type vessels.

Captain TAUSSIG. Yes, sir; nearly all.

The CHAIRMAN. And all constructed for the Coast Survey work?

Captain TAUSSIG. No, sir; the *Endeavor* was built by contributions of ladies of Norfolk during the civil war for a Confederate cruiser.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to get at is this: We are building a new Navy. Suppose there was a vessel fitted for your work fairly well, could you get it?

Captain TAUSSIG. It would be the most expensive work, as naval ships require many more men to man them and the coal expenses would be double on any naval ship we could get—it would be double that of a Coast Survey vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. So there can not be any relief there?

Captain TAUSSIG. Not a particle.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there is an item here for constructing a steamer for service in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, and \$75,000 is estimated. Have you a vessel there now?

Captain TAUSSIG. We have the *Patterson*. We have here a chart of Alaska. The seacoast of Alaska exceeds the entire seacoast of the rest of the United States. Since 1882 all you see here marked in red has been done. This is mostly altogether inside work, with little exception. The commerce, of course, is increasing and the Aleutian Islands are all wrong, and all this coast is wrong. This is a very stormy coast and currents running 8 and 10 knots are encountered and we have no ship in the Coast Survey large and strong enough to do the work required.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the *Patterson*?

Captain TAUSSIG. She is repairing at San Francisco and she will start on the 1st of April up to work.

The CHAIRMAN. How far north?

Captain TAUSSIG. She will commence the work in the vicinity of Sitka. These colors here show the different pieces of work done by the different ships. The *Patterson* this year will connect in here and finish up the work here in the neighborhood of Sitka, but at the same time doing outside work which is very hazardous, so that vessels approaching Sitka would have all the necessary hydrographic information.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask—which is a little distinct from what we have been getting at—but that work which was necessary to do to settle the boundary in south of where the *Patterson* is working along; what do you call it, the sound?

Captain TAUSSIG. Yes; the inside passage it is called.

The CHAIRMAN. That work has been completed?

Mr. TITTMAN. Yes, sir; that work has been completed. That work, however, was chiefly inside topographical work. Of course, the outline of the coast had to be surveyed, and that has been practically done; that is, you can say it has been done for all purposes of the boundary survey.

General DUFFIELD. The *Patterson* has been employed mostly in surveying and mapping this portion of the sounds which are used for commerce and confining herself exclusively to those. Now, of course, on this work she is in shore largely and sheltered from storms, but the moment that work is completed and it becomes necessary for her to go out and take hold of the Aleutian Islands then she is exposed to storms and then she could not go there. She has but a single screw.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of the Aleutian Islands, is that the Archipelago—

Mr. TITTMAN. Twelve hundred miles of islands running out on the sea.

General DUFFIELD. And the *Patterson* has a harbor where she is now.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the only vessel you have at that work?

General DUFFIELD. The only one fit for that work.

The CHAIRMAN. On the Aleutian Islands?

General DUFFIELD. And she is not fit for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you have got how many vessels; do you remember, altogether?

General DUFFIELD. We have two laid up and practically condemned—the *Fuca* and *Haasler*. Two of them are engaged in work in San Francisco Harbor. They are very small, the *Gedney* and the *MacArthur*, and then we have the *Patterson*. They comprise five in all, and two are worthless.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the whole Pacific Coast?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir; The *Patterson* has but one screw and she has not the carrying capacity of coal, so if she was driven out to sea she would not have the means of really handling herself safely without steam.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the light-draft gunboats which are being constructed now for the Navy?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir; I am not.

Captain TAUSSIG. I am the naval officer on duty at the Coast Survey, and I am familiar with them.

The CHAIRMAN. Would one of those gunboats be suited for this work?

Captain TAUSSIG. Very well suited; but the annual expense of running them would probably be treble that of a Coast-Survey vessel. I do not know, and I am not sure that the coal carrying capacity of those vessels would be as much as we require for this work. Coal carried up in that section of the country trebles in price. They must have a large coal carrying capacity to do the work, otherwise their time is lost.

The CHAIRMAN. These gunboats will have to be run, anyhow. Is there any power of detail, if that is the proper word?

Captain TAUSSIG. No, sir; there is no power. The laws of Congress are distinct in the matter that this work must be done by the Coast Survey and under the Secretary of the Treasury. The small gunboats which are being built are imperatively required for the waters of China and South America, where they can be worked in shoaler water than our larger ships in time of war and do the work of the Navy in time of peace of showing our flag and at a good deal less cost, and allow us to lay up some of the larger ships.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it is not in the power of the Secretary of the Navy to detail a vessel if he had one?

Captain TAUSSIG. It is in the power of the Secretary of the Navy to turn a vessel over to the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Any vessel?

Captain TAUSSIG. Any vessel.

Mr. SAYERS. You regard, however, the use of such a vessel by the Coast Survey as—

Captain TAUSSIG. A most extravagant measure.

The CHAIRMAN. That carries with it the officers and everything?

Captain TAUSSIG. The act of Congress required the detail of officers and enlisted men of the Navy; but the detail is limited by act of Congress to 250 men. We have now on our rolls 249 men, and they are not enough.

The CHAIRMAN. But it would be in the power of the Secretary to detail another man under the law, making the 250 all told, and put them on one or more better vessels?

Captain TAUSSIG. We have so much different work—

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I say if we had the better vessels available—I mean if the Secretary has them. They are not confined to the exact vessels they were on when detailed?

Captain TAUSSIG. Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN. General Duffield, your estimate for the pay of office force is increased about \$1,000. That covers the rearrangement and an increase?

General DUFFIELD. It is reduced in one place as a change in designation from one plate printer of \$1,000 to a chart corrector. It is actually a reduction of force.

The CHAIRMAN. And you submit an increase of salary?

General DUFFIELD. Oh, that is met by the reduction. One plate printer of \$720 is dropped out entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. What page is that on? How many people do you drop altogether?

General DUFFIELD. We drop but one.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a plate printer?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir; a plate printer's helper.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not need him any longer?

General DUFFIELD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At how much?

General DUFFIELD. Seven hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Without reference to this rearrangement, you can get along without that plate printer whether you take the old arrangement or the new one?

General DUFFIELD. Yes, sir. The chart correctors are absolutely increased, but the number is reduced by transferring one plate printer to a chart corrector, while retaining his salary as chart corrector that he draws as a plate printer. The reason for that is the civil service objects to the designation of plate printer when the work which he actually does is more that of a chart corrector. He is a printer, but his work is that of a chart corrector.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1897.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, M. C.,
Chairman Appropriations Committee, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the wishes of the committee that I should subject the estimates for the prosecution of the survey of the coast to a revision, with a view to their reduction, I beg leave to say that before submitting the estimates which are now before the committee I gave most earnest and careful thought to the question of economy and submitted only such items as I thought were demanded by the urgent needs of commerce and the utilization of the results already achieved.

In order, however, to carry out the wishes of the committee, I have indicated in the schedule below a reduction of certain items, which, however, can only be made at the expense of the time in which proposed results can be given to the public.

The amounts left after making deductions from the estimates will at least enable us to make a beginning in the particular localities involved, but, as before stated, the time when results can be published will be postponed.

My revision contemplates a reduction of \$7,000 in the item "Survey of the Atlantic coast, etc.," from \$35,000 to \$28,000.

The second item of \$18,000 has been reduced by \$3,600, which would leave the appropriation \$14,400, and the parenthetic remark would read "increase \$6,600."

In the third item, "Offshore soundings, etc.," no reduction seems possible.

The fourth item of \$30,000 is reduced to \$23,000, a reduction of \$7,000.

The item of \$15,000 for exploration in the waters of Alaska, and the following item of \$5,000 for continuing the researches, etc., remain untouched.

The seventh item, which contemplated an increase of \$2,100, can not be reduced by that amount, which has been estimated for the purpose of permanently employing a tried and well-known pilot, whose time is also to be utilized in the compilation of a "coast pilot," so urgently called for by the commerce of the Western coast.

No reduction either seems possible in the other items, because the amounts as estimated for are really inadequate to meet the demands upon this service for giving to the public the results of the work which has already been accomplished.

Having thus made a reduction amounting to \$17,600, I trust that the committee will appreciate the spirit in which I have endeavored to meet their wishes, and hope most earnestly that the items which remain unreduced will be granted.

Very respectfully, W. W. DUFFIELD, *Superintendent.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1897.

Hon. J. G. CANNON, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am in receipt of a letter, under date of January 16, which by your direction was written by Mr. James C. Courts, clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, requesting that I advise you, for the information of the committee, "what amount should be given for each item under fieldwork in the event the committee determine that in the aggregate they can recommend only \$115,800, the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year," for the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In reply thereto I have the honor to submit the following scheme, which, I beg leave to say, is not what my best judgment dictates as the necessity of the case:

Atlantic Coast	\$25, 000
Gulf Coast	13, 600
Offshore work	5, 000
Pacific Coast	20, 000
Alaska	15, 000
Tides	5, 000
Coast Pilot	3, 300
Magnetics	2, 000
Precise leveling	3, 500
State surveys	13, 500
Geographical positions	2, 500
Navy travel	3, 400
Objects not named	4, 000
Total	115, 800

I fully appreciate the desire of the committee to economize in every possible way, and I am willing to do all I can to further this object, but the estimates submitted in my previous letter were made after a careful canvass of the subject, and I do not think that it will be in the interest of the public service and economy in attaining the objects proposed to make any deductions thereon.

I would, therefore, ask your careful consideration of my previous letter in determining the amounts to be allowed.

Very respectfully,

W. W. DUFFIELD, *Superintendent.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1897.

Hon. J. G. CANNON, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to the appropriation for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the sundry civil bill for 1898, I beg to request, if you think favorably of it, that \$2,000 of the item, "for continuing the line of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts" be made immediately available. This request is made because it is highly desirable to take up this spring, before the warm weather comes on, a line of levels across the peninsula of Florida. The present year's appropriation being exhausted, unless a part of the new fund is made immediately available we shall have to defer this work longer than would be advisable in the interests of the public service.

Very respectfully,

W. W. DUFFIELD, *Superintendent.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1897.

Hon. J. G. CANNON, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I beg to transmit herewith a copy of a letter just received from Lient. Commander E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., hydrographic inspector United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in regard to an oversight in the estimates for appropriations from this office.

Will you have the kindness, if not incompatible with the public service, to have the correction made which is pointed out in Commander Taussig's letter.

Very respectfully,

W. W. DUFFIELD, *Superintendent.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1897.

Gen. W. W. DUFFIELD,
Superintendent United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the words "the traveling expenses of the person inspecting the repairs" be inserted after the word "including," on page 225, "Repairs and maintenance of vessels."

This clause was inserted last year to meet the requirements of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and through a clerical error, in the absence of the hydrographic inspector, was omitted both from the present estimates and in the proof. The paragraph would then read:

"Repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including the traveling expenses of the person inspecting the repairs, and \$10,000, to be immediately available, for boilers of the steamer *Blake*."

Very respectfully,

E. D. TAUSSIG,
*Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy,
Hydrographic Inspector Coast and Geodetic Survey.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

STATEMENT OF PROF. S. P. LANGLEY, SECRETARY SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is touching international exchanges. Is there anything in addition to the note which you desire to say?

Professor LANGLEY. Only the fact that the amount of things which we have sent abroad has increased nearly 20 per cent during the past year, and the fact that the \$2,000 requested for the carrying out of the provision of the Brussels treaty has never been provided. I think I ought to say in candor to the committee, I am not aware any other nations included in the treaty have fulfilled their part of it.

ETHNOLOGY, NORTH AMERICAN.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the item of American ethnology, you submit an estimate for \$50,000 and you had \$45,000 for 1897. Is all of that being expended?

Professor LANGLEY. It is all being expended. I can only repeat what I have said to the committee before, that there is very little left of the material which the Bureau is desirous to collect, and that is increasing very rapidly in price, so rapidly that nothing rises so fast in the market. I had occasion to fit up within the past few months for the State Department a figure of a North American Indian which was to go to Turkey, where the minister desired to use it, and I found it cost nearly ten times as much for ethnological material to make this as it would have done twelve years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you whether the work of this Bureau, if I may use the word, approaches completion?

Professor LANGLEY. It does so, but I do not see the completion in sight.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is expected, sometime in the not distant future, this Bureau could be abolished?

Professor LANGLEY. I should not wish to say that.

The CHAIRMAN. I was just asking for information. Of course the collections and all that kind of thing would have to be cared for, but is it not necessarily a work that is not to be permanent?

Professor LANGLEY. That depends upon the view of the committee. These collections are interesting, are going on actively, and can be made for an indefinite time, and are worth to the Government a great deal more than the money value of the material, as I was just saying.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the salary of the chief of this Bureau?

Professor LANGLEY. Four thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. SAYERS. How long has this salary been in existence at \$4,500?

Professor LANGLEY. I can not answer definitely, but I think this is the fourth year.

Mr. SAYERS. Four years ago it began; what was the salary prior to that?

Professor LANGLEY. I think the same gentleman who is now being paid the salary was giving his services gratuitously.

Mr. HAINER. Is the research being carried on in South and Central America with reference to the ethnology of those regions?

Professor LANGLEY. No, sir; only North America.

Mr. HAINER. But I see you have omitted the word "North."

Professor LANGLEY. I understand the former appropriation has been for ethnology, and there is a discrepancy between the title and the body. Nothing more is meant than to make the two the same.

Mr. HAINER. I see it proposes to omit the word "North" and make it "American ethnology." Heretofore it has been for "North American ethnology."

Professor LANGLEY. I may say that, while nothing has ever been done outside of America, it would be of advantage to the operations of the Bureau if it were allowed to do so, if necessary.

Mr. HAINER. I should think so; that is, the researches among the American Indians were not simply confined to North American Indians?

Professor LANGLEY. That is simply for the title to conform to the body of the text.

Mr. SAYERS. You state that this gentleman who is now getting \$4,500 has been acting for four years past, and previous to that time he did the work for nothing?

Mr. LANGLEY. He did the work for nothing because he was at that time being paid a salary from another appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. What appropriation?

Professor LANGLEY. From the appropriation for the Geological Survey, and the gentleman in question is Major Powell.

Mr. SAYERS. He was getting a salary as Director of the Geological Survey?
Professor LANGLEY. He was getting a salary as Director of the Geological Survey and giving his services to this Bureau gratuitously.

Mr. SAYERS. Is this work connected with the Geological Survey?

Professor LANGLEY. It was originally intimately connected.

Mr. SAYERS. How long has it been dissevered from the Geological Survey?

Professor LANGLEY. I think it has been dissevered from it—I can not answer that question—but for several years.

Mr. SAYERS. How many years before he began to draw his salary?

Professor LANGLEY. I can not answer that question exactly, sir; but I think the Bureau was dissevered from it before I took charge of the Institution.

Mr. SAYERS. When did you take charge of the institution?

Professor LANGLEY. Over nine years ago.

Mr. SAYERS. For more than five years now this work was done by this gentleman without charge because he was at the head of the Geological Survey and was receiving a salary as Director of that Survey?

Professor LANGLEY. Because he had the means to do it; yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. He was being paid by the Government as Director of the Geological Survey?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; that is true.

Mr. SAYERS. And notwithstanding his service has been severed from the Geological Survey, he still continues to do the work?

Professor LANGLEY. He still continues to do the work.

Mr. SAYERS. And four years ago when he resigned the office of Director of the Geological Survey, he was appointed to this work at a salary of \$4,500 a year?

Professor LANGLEY. That is correct, sir; except I am not positive as to the time of his resignation from the Geological Survey being four years.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, approximately four years ago.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. Come now to the Astrophysical Observatory. Is that whole amount of \$10,000 being expended?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; and I think very advantageously expended, besides.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The CHAIRMAN. Come to the items for the National Museum?

Professor LANGLEY. In regard to the National Museum I will have to ask the indulgence of the committee about some statements in regard to details. The assistant secretary of the institution in charge of the Museum, whom I was accustomed to bring with me to answer questions of details, has recently died, to the great loss of the institution and the public, and I will answer any questions as well as I can with an imperfect knowledge of the details such as would be possessed by a person in immediate charge of the institution.

The CHAIRMAN. That was Mr. Goode?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; Professor Goode.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first item, furniture, cases, etc., for the current year, you had an appropriation of \$15,000 and you submit an increase of \$15,000, making \$30,000 in the estimate?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; that is very clearly explained in the note.

The CHAIRMAN. All is contained in the note which you care to speak about on this item?

Professor LANGLEY. Except I want to say that if these galleries are furnished, the additional \$15,000 asked for is all required. It is absolutely needed to get the cases in the galleries.

The CHAIRMAN. I will just turn over to page 74 to the item for the erection of the galleries. The current law reads, "For the erection of galleries in two or more halls of the National Museum to be constructed, etc., \$8,000." Now you submit \$8,000 more for the continuation of that work. Has that work been entered upon?

Professor LANGLEY. The bids are all in, but the actual construction has not been commenced.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the bids inside the appropriation of \$8,000?

Professor LANGLEY. They are inside the \$8,000 appropriation; yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. If this appropriation of \$8,000 be given, how much additional room will be available to the Museum?

Professor LANGLEY. A very considerable amount of additional room. The galleries are laid out to be 10 feet wide. It will run around the courts ultimately, of which there are four. The entire running space will be 1,000 feet. Speaking in round numbers the entire floor space will be 8,000 or 10,000 feet.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, I wish to ask you a further question. Suppose you continue this work of erecting and extending the galleries, how will it affect the building?

Will it weaken the building or impair the harmony of the building as originally designed?

Professor LANGLEY. I think the galleries *per se* are not an advantage, but it is so much the best thing to do under the circumstances, unless you are prepared to give a new building.

Mr. SAYERS. In the event of not giving either a new building or an addition to that building, then the construction of these galleries becomes a necessity, and you would so regard it?

Professor LANGLEY. Undoubtedly. I would ask to be allowed to say that the construction of these galleries is not of itself enough to remedy the difficulty which is only partially palliated. It is the addition of so much space at some cost to light and inconvenience to the cases and exhibitions which are underneath the galleries.

Mr. SAYERS. In your judgment, could an addition probably be made to that building—that is, considering its present structure and appearance, both outside and inside, could not an addition be made to that building?

Professor LANGLEY. That is a question for an architect to answer.

Mr. SAYERS. I thought, perhaps, you had considered it?

Professor LANGLEY. I can not answer with absolute confidence; but my strong impression would be that the walls of the building are not suitable to bear a second story, and there is no way of adding to the building except by putting on a story.

Mr. SAYERS. What objection would you have to moving your whole establishment over to the Congressional Library?

Professor LANGLEY. If we could have the whole Congressional Library—

Mr. SAYERS. Which is not occupied, not the whole Library? Would you have any objection to it?

Professor LANGLEY. If you will allow me to say, that brings on a very important question on which I should wish to speak after consultation with the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and I desire anything I may say in answer to your question may be considered as merely an expression of personal opinion.

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly.

Professor LANGLEY. The entire Congressional Library building, speaking approximately, will not more than accommodate what we want in excess of what we have got. We have been congested there for many years with accumulations. Perhaps you will permit me to add to that—I do not think there is urgent occasion for saying so—the Congressional Library was designed for another purpose and it is not specially fitted for the designs of a museum.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you in this connection: Touching these galleries first, the \$8,000 which you have and which you are about to contract for; now, to use these galleries you want to increase it to \$15,000 for furniture, etc.?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; chiefly for cases. It is proposed to run one row of tier cases against the wall.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that \$15,000 equip the place provided for by the appropriation for galleries already made and as much more as is estimated for? In other words, if we write in the estimates just as you have given them, making it \$16,000 for galleries, would this \$15,000 furnish them?

Professor LANGLEY. Barely.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no other expenditure required to utilize the galleries, except to furnish them?

Professor LANGLEY. Not that I know.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you a word along the line Governor Sayers has been talking to you about. Mr. Spofford tells me that there is enough room in the Congressional Library for the whole expansion of the Library proper for a hundred years. I think he now has about 700,000 or 800,000 volumes. There is a great deal of space—whether it is adapted for museum purposes I do not know, but necessarily that great amount of space ought to be economically used, as it is the best building on earth that I have any knowledge of. You have been in the British Museum, of course?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if you are in a congested condition down there, why should not this room in the new Library building be utilized, in part at least, for museum purposes? You can not put a printing office in the new Library building, you must have something homogeneous—I do not know whether that is the word or not, but I guess it is—something homogeneous or educational, or something that matches and makes it a place of interest; so why would not that be a desirable thing to do for the overflow and for the public as well?

Professor LANGLEY. It may be, Mr. Chairman, that the regents would deem it to be a desirable thing, or it might be they would not; and, if you will pardon my reluctance to answer, I do feel reluctant to speak officially upon a matter that is not within my proper province.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand, you are not speaking officially at all.

Professor LANGLEY. I should feel it was a very debatable question, and from an administrative point of view, to separate the Museum into two parts and put one-half up here would be quite as much as if the Library proper were put in two parts and a large portion of it put down in the National Museum. All the space that is there is something like—it was shown me the other day—

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty-four thousand feet?

Professor LANGLEY. Not so much—what I was shown there the other day was less than that, something like 15,000 feet, not a great deal more than these galleries would furnish. The rooms are magnificent rooms and splendid halls, but unfitted for the purpose of a museum, which is not only to make a display but a place in which to arrange the cases for collections.

Very little is understood by the public of the amount of work that goes on behind the scenes at a museum. If used for display, the rooms not having been designed originally for museum purposes, there would be a great deal of objection on that account, and there would undoubtedly be a large expenditure required for special cases, for those which are now in the Museum would have to be replaced by others designed for these long rooms with narrow windows. In the Museum we have a long wall against which the cases are set. The displayment, if the word is allowable, of the collections would require a larger appropriation for service. But those are merely some of the objections which occur, and I am not prepared to say what the corresponding advantages might be in the view of the Regents of the Institution.

The CHAIRMAN. The National Museum is quite separate from the Smithsonian proper. While they may both be said to be the creation of the Government, yet the National Museum is purely so, is it not?

Professor LANGLEY. I think that would hardly be a complete statement of it. The Smithsonian made large collections in the early days out of James Smithson's money by sending out expeditions and having gifts made to it. Then and now people who will not give to the Government, who they think ought to be able to buy as they say, will give to the Smithsonian Institution. I have had within the past two or three months gifts of \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of valuable gems which would not be given to the Government, and in that way the Smithsonian has a large special interest in those collections. It has been still more added to by the Government, but the name of National Museum rather obscures the fact that a large pecuniary interest there belongs to the Institution itself.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the building on the Smithsonian ground now used by the Surgeon-General?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes; I have been in the building.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask, suppose that library and museum were moved out into the new Library building, how would that do for the purposes of the overflow?

Professor LANGLEY. Speaking under the same reserve as I have already, I would say, although I am not a museum expert, I should think that would be a gain under the circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN. What you mean by a gain is it would be practical.

Professor LANGLEY. It seems so to me; but I would much prefer to take an expert's opinion before giving any authority.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish you would write me a letter, more personal than anything else, for my own information, as I want to know whether these walls would bear an additional story, looking to an increase of room upon those present walls. You may write that at your leisure.

Mr. STONE. What is the objection to constructing an additional building to the present building?

Professor LANGLEY. I know of no reason except a financial one, of which I am not a judge.

Mr. STONE. Of course we all know that is a very sufficient reason at present; but so far as the physical conditions are concerned there is no objection?

Professor LANGLEY. No, sir; on the contrary there is every reason for it. The room exists on the grounds and another building might be put up symmetrical to the present one, and if the money could be provided it is the natural solution to the question.

Mr. SAYERS. In your letter to me consider that proposition of construction in the future or construction now.

Mr. STONE. If you should go to work and construct these galleries you say it will interfere with the light, and the only purpose in doing so is economy. The scheme or plan of making additional space by the construction of galleries is certainly one of economy?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, under this urgent pressure to do something to meet the difficulties.

Mr. STONE. But at the same time you say it will interfere with the light of the exhibitions or specimens which are already in the building?

Professor LANGLEY. To some extent.

Mr. STONE. And those things always interfere to a very much greater extent than contemplated. I mean in regard to the light?

Professor LANGLEY. I do not know; I think the loss will not be very serious. The erection of galleries is not a good thing in itself, but a good thing relative to the evil which exists.

Mr. STONE. It will give it a stuffy appearance, the same as an old curiosity shop, when it is completed.

The CHAIRMAN. I will state to you, Mr. Stone, when Mr. Goode was here last year we went into this question about the galleries very fully, and it seems to me under all the conditions it met his approval.

Professor LANGLEY. I think it did, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no question about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Professor Goode was a museum expert.

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Still it will not answer the purpose when completed—it will not give space enough.

Professor LANGLEY. No, sir; Professor Goode personally had under consideration, I think, all the details for a large additional building.

The CHAIRMAN. If you need as much more room as the Congressional Library in addition to what you have got, if you had a building as large as that down there, it still would not give you room enough?

Professor LANGLEY. In the case of the British Museum Mr. Cannon alluded to, they have provided for putting the natural history collection out of the museum, and now I understand they talk about putting out all the other collections and devoting it entirely to the library alone.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is an item of removing sheds from the present location; where is it proposed to put them?

Professor LANGLEY. Down on Ninth street south of the Institution, where we now pay \$2,000 for rent. There is enough space there in a large yard to put those sheds. They will be taken down and reerected.

Mr. SAYERS. Do these grounds belong to the Government where you propose to carry those sheds?

Professor LANGLEY. I think not, but I can not answer positively.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are used for storage now?

Professor LANGLEY. They are extensively used for storage of all kinds of things, largely inflammable matter.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no objection to moving them, but I want to know where they are to go?

Professor LANGLEY. They are to go to this open yard on Ninth street.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you ascertain whether the Government owns that land or not?

Professor LANGLEY. If you will excuse me for a moment I will ask a gentleman in the next room who may know. (After returning.) It is not Government property.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item here for rent of workshop for National Museum, \$2,000; is that the place?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes; where it is proposed to remove them.

The CHAIRMAN. There are workshops there now, and that ground is now being used?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; there is ground there which, I understand, is sufficient to put up this in addition.

The CHAIRMAN. Without increase of rent?

Professor LANGLEY. Without increase of rent.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the lease from year to year?

Professor LANGLEY. From year to year.

The CHAIRMAN. And an option on it?

Professor LANGLEY. I suppose there is an option on it.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask about this land which is leased where your workshops are. Is there room enough to put these workshops proposed to be removed from near the museum?

Mr. F. W. TRUE. I think there is. There is a large yard back of the building where the sheds could be placed.

The CHAIRMAN. How long does your lease run—from year to year, with an option?

Mr. TRUE. From year to year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this increase the rent?

Mr. TRUE. I could not answer that. I presume it would somewhat.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the fire regulations of the District; could you put up such a building as this?

Mr. TRUE. I presume the Government is not subject to those regulations.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not Government property?

Mr. TRUE. The land would not be, but the sheds would be.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would find out if you can for us and let us know by

to-morrow, first, whether it would increase the rent if you were to bring those shops down there where a part of your shops are now, and second, what your option is for the occupation of that lot—it ought to be several years' option if you move a building and put it up—and third, whether there would be any trouble about the fire limits.

Mr. TRUE. Trouble in regard to what?

The CHAIRMAN. Fire limits. There is no Government property where you know this could be placed?

Mr. TRUE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How close to the museum are these shops? I do not know that I ever noticed them.

Mr. TRUE. They are close to the Smithsonian Institute on the south side, almost against them, only a very few feet intervene.

The CHAIRMAN. Built of wood?

Mr. TRUE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no place on the Smithsonian grounds where they could be placed appropriately?

Mr. TRUE. The secretary will answer that.

Professor LANGLEY. They are unsightly sheds, Mr. Chairman, most unsightly sheds, of the cheapest construction.

The CHAIRMAN. And they ought not to be put on the grounds anywhere?

Professor LANGLEY. Clearly not.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an increase for heating and lightning?

Professor LANGLEY. For heating and lightning we ask \$15,000 instead of \$13,000. That \$2,000 must be appropriated or I will be compelled to come with a deficiency, because there is not fuel enough to heat it, and the boilers require repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. They absolutely require repair and there is no deficiency there this year?

Mr. TRUE. There is a deficiency for coal of \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want this \$2,000 for repair of boilers?

Mr. TRUE. We should have more coal for the next year. We would have deficiency for that and repairs to boilers, and some extension of the light plant is very much needed.

The CHAIRMAN. We come now to the item of preservation of collections. The estimate is \$180,000, and you had an increase of \$10,000 this year?

Professor LANGLEY. That increase of \$10,000 was for the transfer and maintenance of the botanical collection, which I understand costs about that much to keep up. In regard to that I can only say that the institution is paying less for salaries than any other scientific Department of the Government, with one exception the highest salary paid in the Museum is \$2,400, and the demand for a higher rate of pay are such that our men are leaving us. I should say frankly if I get this increase I should spend a part of it in increasing the salaries at the top rather than at the bottom. We have been paying less for our lower salaries than any other branch of the Government service.

There has been before the recent changes a feeling of permanency about the Museum which did not apply to some other Departments owing to the assiduous care and business ability of Mr. Goode, and also because the employees have been hired upon terms as favorable as any private business firm would. I think the average payment to them has been from 30 to 35 per cent less than other branches of the service. It is not possible then to make any further cut, so I want to make these increases. This is not the time, perhaps, to make any plea for appropriations for collections, but the appropriations for the other American museums for collections have been so much larger than this that this has relatively commenced to fall behind. I think that the Government collections are still far ahead, but that can not long be the case when such a museum as the American Museum of Natural History in New York has spent something like eight or ten times as much every year on its collections as the Government Museum. I will ask this committee, and do so very urgently, if they do not feel able to advance me the whole amount of increase, to let me have any way \$10,000 to use according to my discretion for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. I can see where the collections would be very desirable if you had any place to put them, but the trouble is now, until you get additional room, it seems to me that you have got more than you know what to do with. Now, suppose that was increased \$10,000, you will use it, if I understand you aright, in the increase of payment of people at the top, as you say?

Professor LANGLEY. No, I wish that expression used a moment ago be considered as not said as it was an unfortunate one; not only at the top but I mean it is our best people who are leaving us and whom we are most anxious to retain, and what you have said as an objection is one which arises most naturally to anybody's mind to ask how we can ask for more room and yet ask for an appropriation for collections when we have not room to put them in. I can illustrate perhaps better by supposing

this were a library which was made up of gifts which came in as our collections have from expeditions, and we had volumes of series which were incomplete. It is the incompleteness and onesidedness of this collection which we want to repair and we can only repair it by filling the gaps by purchase.

Mr. HAINER. Is it not true also that it is economical to have this money to fill up these gaps as they occur, and is it not also true if you allow time to run on that a very large expenditure of money will be required to do the same thing?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; that is strictly true, but that does not carry the whole of it. A large number of these things can never be obtained unless they are obtained now.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you in that connection. You now have \$153,000 for this purpose. Do I understand you to say it will take \$153,000 for the coming year to maintain the Institution under this item as it now reads?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This increase of \$10,000 for the current year was made necessary by taking on the agricultural collection, as I understand it?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; it is occasioned by that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you have taken it on you can not drop back part of that \$10,000, but it requires the appropriation for the current year to take care of what you have got without any increase in collections or increase of salaries?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, if the \$153,000 is appropriated, it merely maintains the present status?

Professor LANGLEY. That is so.

The CHAIRMAN. Without paying out anything for increases of collections or without making any increases in the number of employees or increases in their salaries. Now, if there is an increase in the appropriation of over \$153,000, you would increase the compensation of people whom it is necessary for you to properly compensate in order to keep them in the service?

Professor LANGLEY. Not merely for that, but that would be the permanent object, to keep this class of people, who are leaving us.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. Now that brings us to the National Zoological Park. What is being done about the road from the Holt Mansion entrance?

Professor LANGLEY. That road is completed down as far as the bridge over the creek, and a rustic bridge is substantially completed and in a few days will be entirely completed, but beyond the bridge the road is still to be made. Carriages can drive over where it has been made, but not in wet weather. It has to be macadamized. In case the road is carried up to what I understand to be the original intention of Congress—to the the Klinge road—it will involve an indefinite further appropriation. There is another road. I am aware what I state can not be very clear without knowing the roads or having a map. But if the committee remembers Woodley road, over which the high bridge goes, the second road leaves that high bridge and comes down, and will cross the creek preferably by a ford, and joins this other road which is already completed; so very nearly the whole \$10,000 has been expended on those two roads, but more has yet to be done in order to make the second road available even up to the bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the Woodley Lane road?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You leave that out of the estimate. I understand you want to connect the Woodley road with the other road?

Professor LANGLEY. We want to connect the Woodley road with the other road and continue the two roads where they join in one.

The CHAIRMAN. But the Woodley road is the most important, and that is the first thing to be done?

Professor LANGLEY. I could hardly say one was more important than the other. One is useless without the other, because when they arrive at a point where they unite and cross the bridge they must be continued up into the park.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you insert the language of the present law? You say nothing about those roads in the estimate.

Professor LANGLEY. It says, "For continuing the construction of roads." It is substantially built as far as the bridge over the creek.

The CHAIRMAN. And that makes the connection, does it?

Professor LANGLEY. I am afraid I can not make myself clear without a map. The Adams Mill road is complete from the entrance of the Holt House, by the cemetery, say, down to the bridge over the creek. On that, \$5,000 of that has been expended. There is another road which leaves the high bridge over Woodley Lane and crosses over the creek by a ford and joins this road at the bridge over the creek. That road

is incomplete. It has had a very large amount of filling, necessarily, and will need more. When those two roads join they have to be continued in a common road, for which no provision has been made.

The CHAIRMAN. You leave the words out "and \$5,000 shall be used toward constructing the road from the Holt Mansion entrance on Adams Mill road into the park to connect with the road now in existence, including a bridge across Rock Creek." If we put that in the expenditure would be the same as if we left it out?

Professor LANGLEY. The road is already built; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That part is complete, so there is no necessity of putting that language in any more.

Professor LANGLEY. It is substantially complete.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, there is power to expend money, then, if these words are left out to make it complete under the general authority for continuing the construction of roads, I take it.

Mr. HAINER. Why is the current law sought to be changed by exempting the District revenues from the payment of any portion of these roads? On page 75 you will notice the current law is sought to be changed by throwing a portion of this paragraph in brackets. The first part of the provision reads as follows: "One-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States." Why is the change sought to be made under the paragraph under consideration by making the entire appropriation payable out of the Treasury of the United States?

Professor LANGLEY. There has always been, I believe, a different opinion about that even among the members of the committee, and I would rather not say further.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you want to state?

Professor LANGLEY. I have asked here for an appropriation of \$75,000 instead of \$67,000, and that additional \$8,000 is desired for two or three urgent things. It is desired especially for a public-comfort building, and it is desired for one or two minor buildings for holding the North American animals which require a warm temperature. It is also desired to spend \$1,200 or \$1,500—I think \$1,500 is the estimate of the superintendent—in the purchase of certain animals which are necessary to fill gaps in the collection, and that is a matter which rests on a distinct foundation from the other. If the committee are not prepared to grant the purchase I desire, they should enable us to do something for the public comfort there. Beyond that I have nothing further to say.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, January 13, 1897.

SIR: In reply to your verbal questions of the 12th instant, as to (1) "whether the rent of the property on Ninth street used by the National Museum for shops and storage purposes would be increased if the sheds mentioned in the estimates were placed upon it; (2) whether there is an option on the occupation of said property covering a period of years, and (3) whether there would be any trouble in connection with the District fire regulations in placing additional storage buildings thereon," I have the honor to say that I have received a letter from Mr. H. L. Biscoe, the owner of the said property, a copy of which I inclose, which answers all the questions asked and in a way that appears to be satisfactory.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington City.

813 TWENTY-FIRST STREET NW.,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1897.

SIR: In reply to your questions of to-day, I have to say that there would be no increase in the rent of the property on Ninth street if the additional buildings mentioned by you were to be placed upon it.

As you are aware, [by] the contract executed on the 1st day of last July, an option of five years was given the Smithsonian Institution for the National Museum, and I know of nothing now that would prevent continuation of the option of the present lease after that time, at a reasonable rental to be agreed upon.

As to fire regulations, I would say that there was no objection to the erection of additional storage buildings last July by the District government, and I have no reason to believe there will be any objections to others being placed on the same property.

I will add, in conclusion, that the rent of this property at \$2,000 per annum is very

reasonable; and it does not pay me 6 per cent on an offer of purchase. I think upon examination you will find it to be the most reasonable rental, for the amount of space and storage room, in the District of Columbia. Its close proximity to the Smithsonian Institution and freight station of the Pennsylvania Railroad must be a great saving to you in hauling.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. L. BISCOMB.

Mr. W. V. COX,

Chief Clerk United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, January 12, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I inclose a map to make my statement of this morning more plain.

The Adams Mill road, shown in red, is complete to the junction and up to the bridge over the creek at B. The Rock Creek road, in green, coming down from the Woodley Lane is incomplete. Neither road has been extended beyond—that is, north of—the bridge over the creek at B, and an appropriation of at least last year's amount can be advantageously spent on these roads on the completion of the Rock Creek road and the extension of the drive during the coming year.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:

(The map herein referred to is on committee files.)

FISH COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF COMMANDER J. J. BRICE, FISH COMMISSIONER.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you using all the money which was provided the current year under these various paragraphs?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir. There is one item I would like to mention in the office of the Commissioner, which is a reduction of \$600 in a clerk.

Mr. SAYERS. Which one?

Commander BRICE. It is a \$600 clerk.

Mr. SAYERS. You want him out?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not submitted here.

Mr. SAYERS. He submits it now.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no further use for him?

Commander BRICE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he now in the service?

Commander BRICE. No, sir; it is a vacancy.

The CHAIRMAN. So it does not put anybody out, but abolishes a place now not utilized?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of Craigs Brook station; you submit an estimate for an additional laborer?

Commander BRICE. I would like to change that to a fish culturist. We have extended the work there very much, doubled it and more, and by having a skilled man it is of a great deal more advantage to us because we keep him all the time, otherwise we would have to hire a man outside who is not skilled, and pay just as much for him.

Mr. SAYERS. You want a skilled fish culturist in place of a foreman?

Commander BRICE. No, in place of the laborer asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. And in reality getting two laborers instead of one?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But you want one skilled fish culturist?

Commander BRICE. At \$600, the same price as a laborer. Some of the laborers get \$600 and some \$540.

The CHAIRMAN. After all he is practically a laborer?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. But you call him a fish culturist at \$600?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; and the other man gets \$540.

Mr. HAINER. So that would submit a little increase above the estimate you have here?

Commander BRICE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is an increase of \$60 per annum. We will go now to the station at Gloucester, Mass. Is this an old station?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; but we have increased the work very much and have doubled it. We have doubled the output.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you have but two employees there and you had only one.

Commander BRICE. That is not sufficient. It is closed up for a little while, it is run about nine months in a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You had heretofore a custodian and fish culturist at \$900.

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; now we have a foreman there, and a fish culturist, and then we have to hire a laborer, and it is a very important station.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the expenditure there last year or this year?

Commander BRICE. The entire expenditure this year—

The CHAIRMAN. It is in the estimate at \$900?

Commander BRICE. It was about \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was the other \$5,100 obtained from?

Commander BRICE. From the miscellaneous appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you propose to use the same man up there?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; we probably will promote him. He has been giving good service.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had no trouble in keeping him all these years at \$900?

Commander BRICE. No, sir; but we have extended his work very much.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are making a very decided increase for maintenance including temporary labor. You got \$110,000, and you submit an increase of \$32,000?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So here you make an increase of from \$900 to \$3,000 at one jump?

Commander BRICE. We can work along with that without granting that for the present, I think, for a year at least.

The CHAIRMAN. For Woods Hole station you ask the current law there?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a great deal more work at Woods Hole than at Gloucester?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; it is very extensive, and there is a good deal more.

At Woods Hole I would like to have an increase of \$60 on the pay of a laborer. That would make his pay \$600 instead of \$540. I want, if possible, to employ a man who is a laborer and carpenter at the station until we can get sufficient force to—

The CHAIRMAN. I can furnish you with 100 carpenters at \$400. That is no argument. I am just saying they are out of employment and terribly tied up.

Commander BRICE. I thought \$50 a month was probably reasonable. It would save a great deal of expense to have this man instead of going out and paying a man \$2 or \$3 a day when we can do the work ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the San Marcos, Tex., station; how does that compare with Gloucester?

Commander BRICE. They are entirely different stations. One we operate with cod, mackerel, and lobster, and it requires a great many boats and a great deal of expense, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the most important station in the work?

Commander BRICE. I think San Marcos will be a very important station after we get it started there. We have just opened it.

The CHAIRMAN. Governor Sayers, I wish you would ask about the San Marcos station.

Mr. SAYERS. I think in the place of two laborers you ought to have three. I think so, for I have been down there and am perfectly familiar with it. I do not think you ought to have a watchman there, because if you put a watchman there he will simply do nothing but that.

Commander BRICE. We do not want a watchman, for a watchman is simply a watchman, and we can do all we want with a laborer at \$600.

Mr. SAYERS. No; \$540 is ample for that.

Commander BRICE. This is a carpenter.

Mr. SAYERS. That does not make any difference; \$540 is ample, and I would not make any change there. I would suggest three laborers at \$540, and I would not put one at \$600.

The CHAIRMAN. You think they need a superintendent down there?

Mr. SAYERS. Oh, yes; they have to have one, there is no question about that. To run it you have got to have it. There are 13 ponds, I think, already.

The CHAIRMAN. Baird, Cal.; there is an estimate of one laborer additional. I see the laborers generally run through at \$540?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; but out there we have to pay for day labor \$3; but, however, I will take \$540.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the usual sum?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; but we have extended the work out there very much by additional small subhatcheries.

The CHAIRMAN. You will need another laborer there?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Is the fish-culturist a common day laborer?

Commander BRICE. No, sir; he is a skilled man, skilled enough and competent enough to go out and take charge of a station.

Mr. HAINER. He is an embryo superintendent?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; he is in the line of promotion.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the reason I object to putting him where a laborer will do just as well. What is this man? Do you know him?

Commander BRICE. No; I do not. We can start that laborer there at \$600.

The CHAIRMAN. You are now paying him from this other appropriation?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of Manchester, Iowa.

Commander BRICE. That is a new station.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that do more than Gloucester, or do you know?

Commander BRICE. It is entirely different, because it is a different kind of fish. They deal in bass and fish of that description, and in ponds where a good deal of care has to be taken, but I do not know you could say one was more important than the other.

The CHAIRMAN. A superintendent at \$1,500 is very important I can conceive of at some stations. Whereas you can get along with a laborer at \$600 at some a great deal better than with a superintendent at others with \$1,500 a year?

Commander BRICE. That is just what I propose to do by making subhatcheries and putting these laborers and fish culturists in charge of the subhatcheries and having a superintendent at the main hatchery, and I have done that in California with great success, and it has reduced the expense very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this Manchester, Iowa, station under headway?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; it is completed.

The CHAIRMAN. And occupied?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You say here three laborers; the fish culturist is really a laborer, is he not?

Mr. SAYERS. I will tell you about that; you ought to have a skilled laborer there. These men go and work—

The CHAIRMAN. What are you going to do with the superintendent?

Commander BRICE. That has been the rule throughout since the Commission has been established of having either a foreman and superintendent at these large hatcheries or a fish culturist, and if one is away—

The CHAIRMAN. I see some of the foremen are at \$900 and some at \$720, and here is a foreman at \$960 at Northville, Mich., and there is a fish culturist at \$720 at Alpena, Mich.

Commander BRICE. I find those salaries are very confused indeed, and I think I can make an arrangement by the next Congress by which I can equalize them throughout so that a fish culturist in one place will get just as much as another, and the superintendents should not be discriminated at all against.

The CHAIRMAN. He is really a skilled laborer?

Commander BRICE. He is rather a more responsible man, having charge of a hatchery, and it is really a very responsible position; there are a great many eggs which any little neglect would destroy.

The CHAIRMAN. Put-in-Bay, Ohio, you have one foreman at \$1,000. These fish culturists and foremen ought to be made uniform at what, \$720?

Commander BRICE. I think \$1,000 should be nearer it, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are breaking the limit. I do not find one in this above \$900!

Commander BRICE. There are two at \$1,200, but I want to take my list at some time and rearrange it, so that the people in the same grade would get the same pay all around.

The CHAIRMAN. Take this Iowa station that is new, and Bozeman which is new, and Clackamas, Oreg. There is no reason one laborer should receive \$720, one \$600, and another laborer \$540. There is no reason why the laborers should not all receive the same pay.

Commander BRICE. We have skilled laborers—men who understand the work. All of these higher priced men are skilled men and understand the work. The others are just rough and tumble men, but pretty responsible men who know something about it.

Mr. SAYERS. You have, for instance, a foreman, a skilled man, and your fish-culturist, a skilled man, and the superintendent is a skilled man, why ought there to be any discrimination among the laborers when you have got two skilled men above them, and now can not your laborers be put upon the same footing and get \$540?

Commander BRICE. We could at certain stations, if the stations were all alike, but there are stations which do not have so many people, and—

The CHAIRMAN. At Manchester, Iowa, there is nobody employed there now? Commander BRICE. We have got a superintendent; a man who has been superintending the works.

The CHAIRMAN. What is he being paid?

Commander BRICE. One thousand five hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. The fish culturist is entirely new. They are all new. This year it seems to me we ought to put in a limitation there for a starter, and you ought to get along with, how much? You estimate for two laborers at \$540 each at Manchester, Iowa?

Commander BRICE. I will be satisfied with that. I will do the best I can.

Mr. HAINER. And at Bozeman you estimate for two laborers at \$600 each?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; we have just had a superintendent out there. It has just been completed.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you leave out the words "division of fish-culture" at the bottom of page 82?

Commander BRICE. It ought not to be left out at all. I think there is a mistake about that. At Bozeman we have a fish-culturist there now working. He is a man appointed at large. We have some appointed at large for this special purpose of fitting out and commencing hatcheries until we get Congress to appropriate—

The CHAIRMAN. Paid from the other appropriation? You can pay this from the same amount. On page 84, under the head of schooner *Grampus*, you ask for three spawn takers and fishermen at \$540 each. That is paid from the general appropriation now?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; these men get laborers' pay as sailors and spawn takers on the ship.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$110,000 for the item of propagation of food-fishes, which is an increase of \$10,000 for the current year?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That was an increase of \$10,000, and you now submit an estimate of \$142,500. Are you going to have any deficiency there this year?

Commander BRICE. Well, no, sir; we have not made a deficiency. We have made a deficiency which we had last year for repair of these cars, and one or two other items.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for maintenance, equipment, and operation?

Commander BRICE. No, sir; there is no deficiency on this. This increase here is for the purpose of maintaining these new hatcheries principally.

The CHAIRMAN. But we appropriate specifically there?

Commander BRICE. That is the personnel, but there is a great deal of other work, and that includes also the establishment of auxiliary hatcheries, I think, \$37,000.

The CHAIRMAN. No; I think you have a separate estimate for that on page 87. Are none of these new hatcheries being operated this year?

Commander BRICE. They are all in operation, or rather we were just commencing.

The CHAIRMAN. And all paid out of this \$110,000?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir; we are ordering the men there. We have had the people up here under examination and we have just commenced them. They have been paid out of the appropriation; at San Marcos, for instance, the people working there, the superintendent comes out of the appropriation—

The CHAIRMAN. I guess you could get along pretty comfortably on that item with an increase of \$10,000, making it, say, \$120,000.

Commander BRICE. It is for the purpose of carrying out those new stations and provide for the propagation of shad. We extended that work and almost doubled it last year.

The CHAIRMAN. We will let that stand for a minute and go forward to page 87 where you submit for establishing auxiliary fish-culture stations at points to be selected for the propagation of shad and other fishes, \$20,000. Then you have another item for the Pacific Coast—California, Oregon, and Washington—trout, salmon, and other fishes \$17,600, so that you have an estimate now of \$37,600.

Commander BRICE. About \$92,000.

The CHAIRMAN. No; here is \$37,000 and then you are asking for an increase of maintenance here \$32,500.

Commander BRICE. The fact of the matter is the Commission is very largely experimental and I have extended it so that it really had very great results in every direction.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this propagation of food-fishes, for maintenance and operation, that appropriation is available for the establishment of these auxiliary stations, is it not?

Commander BRICE. No, sir; we have not sufficient money.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean if it carried sufficient money. In other words, they would settle your accounts?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. There would not have to be any special appropriation?

Commander BRICE. No, sir; not according to precedents.

Mr. RAVENAL. They can not acquire property under that.

The CHAIRMAN. We are not now establishing any new stations by purchasing any new land in this bill. We only take care of the existing service, as I understand it. You understand that to be the rule, Governor Sayers?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I expect if we give you \$10,000 increase for propagation for food-fishes, having given you a number of increases now for laborers, and so on, that that would reasonably well care for the service. You are doing about twice as much service as heretofore now?

Commander BRICE. Just about, and it does not amount to much either.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Commander BRICE. To extend the system as I propose it ought to be extended all over the United States, and I thought \$37,000 was a very small appropriation as a commencement to put up, say, ten or fifteen hatcheries on the Pacific Coast and almost as many on this coast, and we can do the work out there with this system. I did 400 per cent more work at 40 per cent less cost with this new system.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing to prevent you from doing the same thing next year?

Commander BRICE. If I have the money I will do it.

The CHAIRMAN. You did 400 per cent more work out there without this increase?

Commander BRICE. Well, the question is, whether the Commission is paying to keep it up at that rate. The fish-culture of the country is worth something like \$50,000,000 and the appropriation is a little over \$400,000. Now, the question is of keeping that up, and we have a system by which we can do it, and I have proven it by the work of this year and I would like to continue that if possible.

The CHAIRMAN. You can continue it if there is no increase in the appropriation whatever as well the coming year as this year, and it would make you that much more efficient.

Commander BRICE. It is a question of whether the Commission is doing all that it ought to do—of whether it is worth while for us to spend money on that account or not. There is no doubt about the shad. We have done a great deal in that line, but in other directions it is not so much so. In dealing with fish and fish eggs you must deal with them in volume—instead of 10,000,000 say 100,000,000 or 200,000,000—and this last year we took something like 37,000,000 eggs out there, and that is about 400 bushels. We sent 60 bushels east.

The CHAIRMAN. In the item for the purchase or construction of a steam launch, have you one at Woods Hole now?

Commander BRICE. We have got a small one, but they can not go out in heavy weather with it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the same one and as good as you ever had up there?

Commander BRICE. No; we have the *Fishhawk* up there and she is a big steamer and very expensive and we have been using her. Now I have sent her away and hired another boat outside. She has gone down to the St. Johns River to operate for shad and it is necessary to take these cod eggs some distance out, and we must have a pretty good vessel to do that in the winter time.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another item here, for the purchase and construction of a steam launch for the United States Fish Commission steamer *Fishhawk*, so that makes two; one at \$5,000 and one at \$1,000?

Commander BRICE. The \$1,000 one is for the *Fishhawk*, and she is fitted out with other apparatus for hauling the eggs up and down the St. Johns River. We collect these shad eggs from the fishermen.

The CHAIRMAN. Have not you a launch on the *Fishhawk*?

Commander BRICE. She has one, but it is not sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. You need two?

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you want to submit?

Commander BRICE. I would like to say as much as possible about this \$37,000; there is a necessity for that.

The CHAIRMAN. What \$37,000 do you mean?

Commander BRICE. For the fish hatcheries.

The CHAIRMAN. For propagation of food-fishes, for the maintenance, equipment, and operation of the fish-cultural stations of the Commission, is that the one?

Commander BRICE. This is for the establishment of auxiliary culture stations at points to be selected.

The CHAIRMAN. This is legislation and we have no jurisdiction.

Commander BRICE. I do not think it requires legislation for that.

The CHAIRMAN. It does if we buy land and establish stations. If you send these people out to some place to get out eggs, etc., that is an incident of the service in

connection with the present service, hence I said for maintenance, equipment, and operation of the fish-cultural stations of the Commission, the general propagation of food-fishes and their distribution, repairs, and so on; now you can use that appropriation for everything connected with your work except the one thing, and that is the establishment of another station, and for the establishment of another station you submit this estimate in italics on page 87, and that is new legislation?

Commander BRICE. The precedent has been established. We have stations of this kind, in fact in many instances where there is no house. We put up troughs in those places where men are to take those eggs and they are taken to the central hatchery.

Mr. SAYERS. As I understand him it is this. In these auxiliary stations he does not make an independent station at all, but takes men away from the regular stations to go there?

Commander BRICE. Yes; they are taken from other stations.

The CHAIRMAN. But he can not buy land and he can not have a permanent house, and all that kind of thing, unless he gets his authority to establish auxiliary stations. Now, the practice of Congress has always been to have legislation to establish these fish stations, but you can go on in your regular current work, and if it is necessary to send 100 miles for the eggs you can send down and get them. That is the station work you are carrying on, but you are asking for authority here to establish auxiliary stations. Now, that is legislation, and this committee has no jurisdiction in that regard, but we have jurisdiction to recommend appropriations in carrying on the work you are now required to do.

Mr. HAINER. How is it proposed to expend the \$37,000?

Commander BRICE. We would expend that in establishing small stations and sending people out.

Mr. HAINER. What do you understand by establishing a station?

Commander BRICE. Some little houses and putting up troughs, just rough board houses, and as soon as they are abandoned after the season is over, practically two months, the men would all go back and leave it in charge of a custodian the rest of the year; and then it is left there without any expense until the next year. Now the one at Baird cost \$19,000. The one I put up out there cost \$2,600. I took 26,000,000 eggs at Baird and they took 5,000,000 eggs. It cost 11 cents a thousand at the sub-station, and it cost \$1 or 90 cents at Baird, and that is the difference in the system.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Baird a regular station?

Commander BRICE. It is a regular station, which cost \$19,000, and it costs \$4,000 or \$5,000 to run it every year.

The CHAIRMAN. Under this very appropriation you can send your fellows out where the eggs could be collected, and you might not send them to the same place next year, but send them to some other place where they can be better collected. You can do that from the general appropriation for propagation.

Commander BRICE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want to interfere with that at all. I think that the 11-cent proposition is a good one. We do not want to give you authority to establish fish-culture stations by this estimate, because we have no jurisdiction.

Commander BRICE. I do not believe one of them would cost over \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Still you know we will get in a fuss in a minute, because the members will all be looking for fish-culture stations. We want to give you enough money for carrying on the business you are now doing.

Commander BRICE. If you will give me the money, I will be able to avail myself of some Government reservations out there in California.

The CHAIRMAN. You can go down and seine anywhere you want to in this; take the fish where the fish are running?

Commander BRICE. It is very necessary here in the shad work we should have stations to conduct it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. If you want stations, it means the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings, and we can not help you in that case, because we have no jurisdiction, and if you want money for the propagation of food-fish and getting eggs we can.

Commander BRICE. In regard to this \$32,000, was that eliminated?

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the propagation of food-fishes?

Commander BRICE. It is miscellaneous.

The CHAIRMAN. Considering so much increase you have got for labor through the bill, I do not know what the committee might think about it. It is an increase of 10,000 this year over what it was last year.

Commander BRICE. I think it is very necessary we should have these shad stations here, because it is very expensive to send down the river and carry these eggs up and put them in this hatchery here. It is additional expense, when we could take them out where they catch the fish.

Commander Brice submitted the following:

While an amount of money in excess of the appropriations for last year has been asked for to carry on and increase the necessary and practical work of the Commission, it is proposed to curtail expenses wherever it can be done without detriment to the service. At present it seems that the work of the divisions of inquiry respecting food fishes and statistics and methods of the fisheries can be prosecuted under one head more harmoniously and with better and more economical results; for example, the separate field investigations heretofore conducted by these two divisions may usually be combined and investigations be carried on by one party, where in the past separate inquiries have been made. It is therefore proposed to consolidate these divisions, and in addition to what money may be saved in the general conduct of the work, there will be a direct saving of \$2,000 in salaries, and at the same time several inequalities of compensation of certain employees be rectified.

The work of the assistant in charge of the division of fish culture has increased to such an extent and his responsibilities are such that it is felt that his compensation should be the same as that of the other chief of division. In order to attain the results desired in the consolidation suggested, at least three competent and trained assistants are needed, and the present salaries allowed in two instances are not sufficient to secure the services of such persons.

It is proposed to eliminate the following positions:

1 assistant in charge division of statistics and methods of the fisheries, salary.	\$2,500
1 clerk, office of the Commissioner, salary.....	600

Total reduction	3,100
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and to make the following increases in salaries:

Assistant in charge division of fish culture, from \$2,500 to \$2,700; 1 assistant in division of inquiry respecting food fishes, from \$1,200 to \$1,800; 1 assistant in same division, from \$900 to \$1,200; making a total increase of \$1,100, and effecting a net saving of \$2,000.

No hardship to individuals will be worked by these changes, as the positions which it is proposed to abolish are now vacant. It is further suggested that the new combined division be known and appropriated for as the division of investigations and statistics.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Referring again to my recommendation for an increase in the number of employees for the Gloucester, Mass., station, I desire to state that this station has become one of the most important on the New England coast, and is devoted entirely to the propagation of cod and mackerel, two of the most important of the marine fishes, the propagation of the latter having but recently been commenced, and the lobster, the most important crustacean. In the past the station has not been satisfactory, due somewhat to the fact that there has been no regular superintendent, and I would strongly urge that the necessary amount be allowed for a permanent superintendent at \$1,500 per annum, which would place the station on the same basis with the other stations of the Commission. The work has been greatly extended this year, so much so that the output of lobsters during the coming spring will approximate 100,000,000, against less than 20,000,000 heretofore.

Very respectfully,

J. J. BRICE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, *January 13, 1897.*

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

STATEMENT OF GEN. H. V. BOYNTON.

The CHAIRMAN. General Boynton, the committee will hear what you have to submit about the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.

General BOYNTON. I have not seen these estimates nor looked over them critically, but we do not, in my judgment, want as much money as is estimated. I think the estimates were \$140,000. They were made up in my absence, and I had nothing

to do with them. I have made them up heretofore, but there is \$45,000 to be cut out to begin with, and then it depends upon what you choose to say in regard to one item which has been a matter of consideration for several years, and that is the purchase of an addition at the northern end of the park which was cut down at first. It has been the purpose of the Commission to have it added each year, but the committee desired it left off, for the purpose of reducing the amount of the bill. If that item for the purchase of additional land be left off, the appropriation might be cut down to \$75,000. The Commission has held these property owners off because it thought that the prices were above what they should be paid, and now some of them—enough of them, probably, to control it—seem inclined to take a very reasonable price for the land—something like \$29 or \$30 per acre. It was at first proposed to take about 6,000 acres, and it was cut down to about 550 acres, and if the Commission could get \$100,000 it would make the purchase. That would include the purchase of all the lands which is contemplated to complete the park. There are some reasons why it is quite desirable. It covers all the ground which General Forrest covered. The State of Tennessee and some other States are now putting up the monuments, and they want this land on which to put them. It is all that is left of the purchase of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of land have you in the park now?

General BOYNTON. About 6,500 acres, counting the Chickamauga ground.

The CHAIRMAN. This land can not be used for anything else?

General BOYNTON. No, sir; all the other has been purchased. Out of the appropriation of last year we managed to get the ground known as Hooker's battlefield, and the State of Pennsylvania has been putting up monuments.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of land did you buy?

General BOYNTON. We bought between 80 and 90 acres. Those are almost vertical acres. We paid \$250 per acre for that, and they have been selling it to private parties for much more than that. They started out by asking about three times that amount, but they came down.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have paid about \$25,000 for land out of the appropriation of last year?

General BOYNTON. Between \$22,000 and \$23,000.

The CHAIRMAN. This 500 acres, you say, could be bought at about \$30 or \$40 per acre?

General BOYNTON. I think so. I think it could be bought inside of \$30. My own impression is that it could be bought for \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. At \$40 per acre, it would be \$20,000.

General BOYNTON. There is one tract which has improvements upon it, and that would come a little higher, but \$25,000 would include purchase and legal expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. From the \$75,000 appropriated last year you bought nearly \$25,000 worth of land. Will there be any greater expenses for administration the coming year than there has been for the current year?

General BOYNTON. No, sir. There will be some little expenditure, not so very much, for making something between a road and a pathway between Hooker's battlefield and Lookout Mountain. That will close the whole thing out.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that under all the circumstances it would be better for us to make an appropriation of only about \$75,000 and let the rest wait.

General BOYNTON. I think we have never yet asked for any specific sum, but have let the committee choose to give what it thought proper. There is one thing I wanted to suggest, and there is no money in it. We are having a controversy as to these monuments and their location. Of course the parties all want the most prominent positions, and the joint committee on the decoration of the park made a recommendation in its last report, which I will leave with you, to the effect that the State memorials should occupy the brigade lines of battle instead of being all over the field; that they should not be put down so that it would be impossible to tell anything about them.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are the gentlemen composing that joint committee?

General BOYNTON. Those gentlemen are made up of Senators Palmer, Pasco, Mills, Proctor, Squire, and Pepper, and the Members of the House composing the committee are the Speaker, Mr. Crisp, now dead; Mr. Bowers, of California, who was put in the place of Mr. Morgan; Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Cox, Mr. Maddox, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Kiefer, Mr. Strong, and Mr. Avery.

Mr. STONE. Pennsylvania has her monuments already built?

General BOYNTON. Yes; we never had the slightest difference with Pennsylvania on any subject whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need this money to be made immediately available?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir; if the \$75,000 is made immediately available it will enable us to start at once. The season opens rather early. A small part of this could be used between March and June. I have a paper, which I will submit, covering the point I have just mentioned.

The paper is as follows:

"Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park: Compensation and expenses of two civilian commissioners and the assistant in historical work, maps, surveys, clerical, and other assistance, messenger, office expenses, and all other necessary expenses; foundations for State monuments, cutting out underbrush, and mowing; historical tablets, iron and bronze; and iron gun carriages; for roads and their maintenance, and for the purchase of land already authorized by law, in all seventy-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available, and the recommendation of the Joint Committee on the Dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park that general State memorials be placed on brigade lines of battle is hereby affirmed."

INDEPENDENT TREASURY, CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

STATEMENT OF E. B. DASCAM, CHIEF OF PUBLIC MONETARY DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 90 is the item for contingent expenses, independent treasury, \$150,000. You had how much deficiency for this year?

Mr. DASCAM. One hundred thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. That gave you \$100,000, and your estimate for 1898 is \$150,000.

Mr. DASCAM. We hope to get along with \$25,000 less than it has been for two years.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any doubt of your requiring that amount?

Mr. DASCAM. I do not think there is.

The CHAIRMAN. You expended \$175,000 for 1896?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, and we used a deficiency besides; \$175,000 was not quite enough.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1894 you expended \$205,000. This is for transferring of coin to subtreasuries?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, to supply subtreasuries and public officers with coin, and also there is a great deal of money collected which has to come from the collecting offices to the subtreasuries.

The CHAIRMAN. This transportation is done under contract?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, sir; through the United States Express Company. We formerly used the Adams Express Company, but the United States Company finally came in, and we now get a better rate than we have ever gotten before. It is now probably as low as we will ever get it, and it is quite reasonable.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is it that you will probably need less money the coming year than you did for the current year?

Mr. DASCAM. Five years ago we had only \$75,000 to \$80,000, and during the last three or four years it has run heavily on account of the peculiar condition of things.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. Transportation of silver coin. You ask \$80,000, and you had for 1896 \$100,000. The appropriation for 1897 was \$50,000.

Mr. DASCAM. Of the appropriation for 1893 we have \$10,000 left, and we must ask for a deficiency of \$25,000 more.

The CHAIRMAN. This is purely and simply for the payment of the transportation of silver dollars and fractional coins from the mints and subtreasuries to the citizens without charge?

Mr. DASCAM. That is it exactly—to any party. The Secretary is required under the law to send to any person who deposits coin or current funds.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the item for transportation of silver coin, including fractional silver—in practice to whom is that coin sent?

Mr. DASCAM. To banks and bankers, largely.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not almost exclusively, or in 99 cases out of 100?

Mr. DASCAM. Perhaps it is true in 90 per cent of the cases. I have never watched that matter, but the bulk of it is sent to banks and bankers. Most individuals would have no means of getting it. We would not send less than \$500 or multiples thereof, because by our contract with the express company we have to pay just as much for the transportation of \$20 as for \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. The aggregate cost of transportation runs up to about \$80,000?

Mr. DASCAM. It has increased from the original appropriation, which was started by Congress itself, and not by the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. These shipments are made in the main during what part of the year?

Mr. DASCAM. It depends upon the local demand. In Texas the demand is for moving the cotton crop, and the demand from the West is for moving their crops.

The CHAIRMAN. It arises from the necessity for the use of small coins?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, sir; probably to pay laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. How long is it before this money comes back into the sub-treasuries?

Mr. DASCAM. It generally begins to come back in about three months. It begins to drift in from the various localities. That from Texas would go back to New Orleans or St. Louis. It comes through the banks from the different points.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not that caused by the payment by debtors in Texas and debtors out West who have to pay sums due in the East? They pay this silver to their Eastern creditors, and they in turn send it to the subtreasuries?

Mr. DASCAM. It comes through the banks in the locality where it gradually accumulates. The laborer pays it to the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker, and they deposit it in the banks.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand you, the silver goes out, as you have explained, substantially upon the order of the banks to the respective portions of the country, and then in about three months it comes back substantially through the banks to the subtreasuries?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And is it not true that the fact that the banks know that they can probably get this money, as they have been doing heretofore, without cost, that this money which is comparatively idle, and knowing that the Government will ship it back without cost, that that acts as a premium, and it is taken out of circulation and returned to the subtreasuries?

Mr. DASCAM. I do not know that it is exactly a premium. The banks, after the cotton crop is moved, get this from their customers as deposits. This is the prevailing circulation, so that when they have used up their paper money they have nothing but this, and it not being available for their use it is piled up in the banks; and they transfer it to the subtreasuries for other currency.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, the fact that they get it laid down from the subtreasury at their respective places of business without charge, does it not operate as an inducement or as an encouragement to again deposit it in the subtreasuries in the course of business?

Mr. DASCAM. That is true to some extent.

Mr. SAYERS. You are familiar, of course, with the use of this money and the manner and custom of its being sent out into the country places. Take my own State of Texas, for instance. We have no gold denominations of less than \$2.50; and there is no gold in circulation in Texas, so that in the months of September, October, and November the demand for silver becomes intensified.

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. So that it is not the demand upon the part of the banks principally, but the demand on the part of the people, because they need this money?

Mr. DASCAM. The cotton grower wants it to pay his men for picking cotton, and currency does not seem to answer that purpose.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it not your judgment that the expenditure of this appropriation results more to the benefit of the man who uses silver in payment for picking cotton and gathering crops than for the benefit of the banks themselves? The banks merely act as intermediaries.

Mr. DASCAM. No doubt if the banks did not know they could get this money again they would keep more of it on hand.

Mr. SAYERS. The people of Texas have to pay their debts to the East, and they have only silver with which to pay. This silver must go to the East to discharge that indebtedness.

Mr. DASCAM. The other nine months of the year they do business with paper. The increased demand for this silver is during three months, and for the rest of the year they can get along with less.

Mr. HAINER. You have stated in substance that this silver is sent out by the Government to meet the requirements of handling the crops, and then, after that work has been performed, the silver gradually returns to the subtreasuries. Please state at whose expense silver coin is returned to the various subtreasuries, whether it is at the expense of the Government or at the expense of the individual.

Mr. DASCAM. It is at the expense of the individual, except so much as is sent by the public officers which has been collected in the way of revenue. The revenue, when it is deposited, comes back.

RECOINAGE OF GOLD COINS.

The CHAIRMAN. Recoinage of gold coins. You ask for \$7,500. What were your expenditures this year?

Mr. DASCAM. About \$5,000. I have about \$600 left, which I will spend, but there will be no deficiency. For next year I ask for \$7,500, for the reason that there has

been some difficulty in the subtreasuries by abating 7 cents per grain on coin not of current weight. That was covered in as "Miscellaneous receipts."

The CHAIRMAN. In the recoinage of all light-weight gold coins the customer stands the loss on abrasion?

Mr. DASCAM. He does if it is below the limit, but there are a great many cases in which it is just on the notch.

The CHAIRMAN. Where it is below the limit of tolerance the customer stands the loss?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, sir. This is covered under "Miscellaneous." There are \$5,000 underweight gold coin in the subtreasuries which is just on the notch—that is, we do not pay out that coin, though we take it in.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this is really required?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes.

RECOINAGE OF SILVER COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is recoinage of silver.

Mr. DASCAM. We want \$250,000 for that. We had \$250,000 last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any deficiency?

Mr. DASCAM. We will want a deficiency of \$150,000. We have used up the \$100,000 you gave us.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for recoinage of fractional coins?

Mr. DASCAM. It is to prevent the increasing volume of fractional coins. We have got some, but the people won't take it. They want new coins.

The CHAIRMAN. You furnish all the fractional coins called for?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This includes the uncurrent smooth coins that are not fit for circulation and the coinage from bullion?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a definite appropriation for making coin from bullion?

Mr. DASCAM. We want to increase the volume. We have got about five millions of fractional coins, enough to meet the demand, but it stays in the subtreasury because we have not new coins to put out. There is quite a lot of it in the subtreasuries which is too smooth. There is no limit of tolerance, and we take them in as long as we can distinguish them, provided they are not mutilated. That is what this appropriation is for.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount have you in the Treasury of those coins?

Mr. DASCAM. Of uncurrent coins we have about five or six million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the loss on that?

Mr. DASCAM. I do not remember. It is 5 or 6 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, after all, this is not an appropriation, but it is bookkeeping more than anything else?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If we authorize you by law you could coin this fractional silver, and the Government would shoulder the loss the same as now; but this appropriation is to cover the loss in recoinage—that is, it is an appropriation to pay for mintage?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, sir. A great deal of this uncurrent coin now coming in was coined in 1837. It is too smooth to pay out.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this \$250,000, if any, would go for mintage; any considerable amount of it?

Mr. DASCAM. This is to make good the difference from what it originally was and its present condition; that is, to put it back in its original condition.

The CHAIRMAN. When you coin fractional coins it is simply the mechanical part of it?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes; they just melt it all up again.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to make up the abrasion upon the metal?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes; the actual abrasion.

MINOR COINS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is transportation of minor coins, page 92. This item is like the one we have just been considering, except it applies to minor coins?

Mr. DASCAM. It is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. You expended \$6,000 last year, and the appropriation was \$6,000. Are you going to have a deficiency?

Mr. DASCAM. We can not tell. We have spent the whole amount given last year, and we will ask for a deficiency of about \$190.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, it will require \$6,000 this year?

Mr. DASCAM. Yes, sir.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER, UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

STATEMENT OF T. T. DORAN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 92 you have an item in reference to distinctive paper, and your estimate is \$80,000. For the current year you have \$65,000. Have you a deficiency?

Mr. DORAN. We had a deficiency of \$36,000 last year. We will not have a deficiency this year because we have sufficient paper to carry us through, with what we have, for next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Of this paper you aim to keep a supply?

Mr. DORAN. Yes, sir; we want to keep a supply for six months ahead.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a supply for six months ahead?

Mr. DORAN. We will have with the deficiency and with the amount we asked for this year. That will approximate a six months' stock for the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation is not available until the 1st of July. Will you have a six months' supply at that time.

Mr. DORAN. I think we shall have. We have about seven months' stock at this time. The deliveries have been heavy most of the year. The demand varies so that it is impossible to state what the demand will be.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an increasing demand?

Mr. DORAN. Yes, sir; we had to buy paper out of the Treasury note appropriation at one time, which was small.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you used the Sherman Treasury note appropriation, which is an indefinite appropriation?

Mr. DORAN. Yes, sir. You gave us that appropriation with which to square up.

The CHAIRMAN. From the two appropriations you have about seven months' supply, and will have a sufficient supply on the 1st of July?

Mr. DORAN. I do not know that we will have six months' supply on the 1st of July, but I hope there will be. I have stated my best judgment. Just before I left the Department I had a letter from the Treasurer to the Secretary, in which he states that the estimates for this year he would like to have changed in this regard. He wants a transfer of the appropriation for 2,000,000 sheets of distinctive paper, and a corresponding decrease in the indefinite appropriation for Treasury notes. He states there has been an unusual demand for silver notes during the past few months, and it will change his estimate. If this is not done he will run short of notes.

The CHAIRMAN. That can be done later on. There is no practical embarrassment if nothing is done at this time.

Mr. DORAN. No, sir; I can not see any.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER, NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 93 there is an item for distinctive paper for national currency, express charges, and other expenses. Is there a deficiency this year? You had \$15,000.

Mr. DORAN. Yes; and I think there will not be a deficiency. We have practically the same stock in that paper that we have in the other.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no other item in the bill?

Mr. DORAN. Yes; there is an item for canceling United States currency and one for dies, rolls, and plates. They are all permanent appropriations and never vary.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES, FURNITURE FOR.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM J. BROWNING, CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I want to put something new in the bill. We want \$25,000 for furnishing the lobby, the cloak-rooms, and the House proper. The furniture is in such condition that a Member recently tore his coat. The desks have been repaired and varnished and the cost is \$2.75 every year to fix them up, and after it is done you have nothing. For \$25,000, as my estimates show, we can repair the lobby furniture and put desks in the House, and also carpets.

The CHAIRMAN. When were these carpets put in?

Mr. BROWNING. Carpets are put in every two years. Those carpets should be changed before the next session of Congress. The carpet around the Speaker's desk

is new. It takes 1,200 yards, but we buy 1,400 yards, and 200 yards are kept to replenish the worn carpet after the first session.

The CHAIRMAN. When were the seats and desks put in the hall?

Mr. BROWNING. I could not tell. Hardly any two of them are alike. The chairs are also of different patterns. I have an estimate downstairs for mahogany desks and chairs of proper designs, similar to the ones used in the Senate, which can be put in the hall of the House nicely. The sofas in the retiring rooms cost \$25 to \$40 to repair, which is about the price of buying new ones.

The CHAIRMAN. Those have been there ever since I first came to Congress, and I never quite understood why they did not go out.

Mr. BROWNING. They did not go out because we had no appropriation with which to furnish the House. There is always a deficiency to pay for what new furniture we have to buy. This is an appropriation that I think is really necessary. We must have new chairs. I get letters from Members frequently, who want chairs which will revolve. Some of the chairs are walnut and some are oak.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not the style now to have different kinds of furniture?

Mr. BROWNING. I think not in legislative halls. That may be the fashion in parlors, but we are not furnishing a parlor. I was amused in looking over an article in reference to the furniture in the building at Albany, N. Y., where they pay \$275 for sofas and things of that kind, and I think the Capitol ought to be as well furnished.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you inquire what the real cost of that furniture would be in Albany?

Mr. BROWNING. I did not; but I have an estimate for the Hall of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you buy this furniture?

Mr. BROWNING. Sometimes from Moses and sometimes from Towles. I think I will have a special design and buy it from the person who gets up the design.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not submit it to competition?

Mr. BROWNING. We generally do when a thing is large.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you submit it to public advertisement?

Mr. BROWNING. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is competition that does not compete.

Mr. BROWNING. I had estimates made for the furniture which went into the restaurant from almost everyone in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you buy from Washington concerns?

Mr. BROWNING. Mostly.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think they get into the same bed pretty readily?

Mr. BROWNING. No, sir; the tables which I bought I secured at a discount of \$2 or \$3.

Mr. STONE. During this Congress what amount of money has been spent for repairs?

Mr. BROWNING. Our appropriation was \$10,000, I think, but it was cut down to \$9,000.

Mr. STONE. Will there be any deficiency under that head?

Mr. BROWNING. I am not positive about that.

Mr. STONE. If you had \$25,000 with which to furnish the Hall of the House of Representatives, would you want any money for repairs?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes; we want new furniture and carpets for the committee rooms, and new desks, and things of that kind.

Mr. LAYTON. What about the furniture in the galleries? The seats there are not fit for decent people.

Mr. STONE. You want \$25,000 for furniture?

Mr. BROWNING. I want to furnish the lobby. I want to get new sofas and refurnish the cloakrooms, and get new desks for the Hall of the House.

Mr. STONE. You think the furniture for the House is in such condition that new furniture is really a necessity?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir; we pay \$2.75 to varnish and fix up desks, and have done so this winter.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a perquisite of the fellow on the roll?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That fellow runs around and discovers something that ought to be fixed, and charges five or six prices for it?

Mr. BROWNING. That is the fellow.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Mr. BROWNING. The House carpenter.

The CHAIRMAN. That has grown up as a practice year after year?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it runs without regard to whether you have mahogany furniture or any other kind?

Mr. BROWNING. There are some things which as long as I am chief clerk I would never allow him to touch. The system is all wrong. There should be an appropria-

tion made for an experienced cabinetmaker, with an assistant, and it would save thousands of dollars every year to the Government.

Mr. STONE. The question that you bring before the committee is in reference to furniture which you think is necessary?

Mr. BROWNING. It is, and if you gentlemen would notice the condition of the desks and chairs you would realize it. There is not a day we are not gluing down the tops of the desks. The chairs are worn, and have been recaned and revarnished until they are all played out.

Mr. STONE. A chair fell from under a Member the other day.

Mr. BROWNING. Governor Sayers is now sitting in one like those on the floor of the House. This is a necessary appropriation, I think, and it can be done for the amount I have mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not do anything until after the special session is over, if one be called?

Mr. BROWNING. I could make contracts, especially if I am going to make special designs. I think I can get special designs suitable to the House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. Who would make those designs?

Mr. BROWNING. Some manufacturer; I do not know just who at this time.

Mr. HAINER. Why would you want special designs?

Mr. BROWNING. Only to have something different from anybody else.

Mr. STONE. Your idea is to have mahogany desks and chairs?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes; leather chairs. We pay \$6 apiece for every cushion in the chairs in the House.

Mr. STONE. Do they cost that much?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir; they are made by the House carpenter, and to prove that the House carpenter was making a big profit, I sent for a man and wanted to know his price, and he gave me the same price that the House carpenter asked, but I believe just the same that they could be made for less in large quantities.

Mr. STONE. What are they; hair cushions?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. If a Member chooses to order a cushion, can he get it?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. At the Government expense?

Mr. BROWNING. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to talk with the Clerk of the House and prepare for this committee a provision that will get these repairs done and have these purchases made by either a salaried officer under conditions where he will do the work himself, a cabinetmaker or otherwise, or providing after advertisement and public letting, so as to get real competition in this matter? I speak now largely of the matter of cushions. I want to get rid of the \$6 cushions.

Mr. BROWNING. The purchasing of all this stuff I do myself. My idea in saying anything about the cushions was to bring it to your attention. I think a cabinetmaker and an assistant ought to be appointed. Then we could let the clerk's store-room supply the leather and a number of small articles used by such a cabinetmaker, just as is done in the Senate. He could be paid a salary and his assistant a salary. That is a matter that comes entirely under me.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could we not transfer that operation from the House carpenter over to the chief clerk?

Mr. BROWNING. The House carpenter does not buy anything except what he buys and uses himself.

The CHAIRMAN. How does he get this \$6 cushion?

Mr. BROWNING. He buys the hair and the leather and charges the House of Representatives \$6 for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he render a bill?

Mr. BROWNING. No, sir; it is so many cushions, worth \$6 apiece.

Mr. STONE. Is it customary for the carpenter to do that? If you are paying more for cushions than they are worth—

Mr. BROWNING. I do not know that we are. I sent down to Towles & Co., on the Avenue, and asked them to make bids on them, and they asked exactly the same price.

Mr. STONE. Who is Towles? Is he a relative of the Towles who used to be here as chief clerk?

Mr. BROWNING. I think he is a relative of that gentleman.

Mr. STONE. Has Towles been furnishing more or less of these things?

Mr. BROWNING. I think he did until I came here. I found that I could deal better with Moses & Sons.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say that T. O. Towles, who held your place, has been buying things from his cousin on the Avenue?

Mr. BROWNING. He has been buying from Towles on the Avenue. He himself introduced me to Towles.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you know how long this man Towles has been here?

Mr. BROWNING. I do not. I know nothing about it.

Mr. STONE. I have heard about the matter of the carpenter before. It does not seem to me that previous action of anybody ought to be ratified by you. The custom has been to simply order the cushions from the carpenter. He has got nothing to do with the cushions. Customs prevailing here for years ought not to be a guide.

Mr. BROWNING. I have not followed a great many of the customs which have prevailed. The carpenter has been in the habit of furnishing certain things. I have bought all new window shades. The necessary repairs I have allowed him to do. I have gotten estimates for awnings from a man on Eleventh street, and the prices of that man were the same as the prices of the carpenter, and I allowed the carpenter to do it.

Mr. SAYERS. Has not Towles been furnishing cushions before?

Mr. BROWNING. No, sir; the old carpenter, Mr. Ray, used to furnish them.

Mr. SAYERS. What supplies did Towles furnish?

Mr. BROWNING. Desks, chairs, or anything needed in the committee rooms Towles would furnish, but he never furnished cushions. Mr. Towles and I would buy whatever furniture was needed for the halls of the House.

Mr. SAYERS. What did you pay for the chairs in the halls of the House?

Mr. BROWNING. Seven dollars and fifty cents.

Mr. SAYERS. That is not unreasonable.

Mr. BROWNING. No; that is lower than I could have bought them from Towles.

Mr. STONE. It may be that this price for the cushions is not unreasonable.

Mr. BROWNING. I am satisfied I can buy them outside cheaper; but it does not seem to me, without investigating the matter, that it is a big price.

Mr. STONE. The demand for these things comes along quietly?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir. Last year I saved the cushions, and this year I have not had to buy cushions. I just brought out the old cushions, and we save considerable expense in that line. I think that out of this \$25,000 I could put in a new carpet in the Hall of the House, which has always heretofore been paid out of another account.

Mr. HAINER. What do you estimate the price of a desk?

Mr. BROWNING. I do not recollect; but I have the estimate downstairs.

Mr. STONE. It is not a question of economy, but it is a question whether we ought to fix up the Hall of the House of Representatives. If it is necessary I would be in favor of doing it; but if it is not I am not in favor of doing it.

Mr. BROWNING. I think that if you gentlemen will investigate it, you will find that it is essential. The chairs are breaking every day.

Mr. STONE. If we conclude it is necessary to furnish the Hall and to go into details of getting it done in the best and cheapest manner, I think I would suggest that possibly the matter had better go over at present and let Mr. Browning confer with the Clerk and give us any further information that they may consider necessary and advisable in reference to furnishing the Hall of the House, and bring the matter before us. In the meantime we could notice whether the chairs are good, bad, or indifferent.

Mr. BROWNING. I had the chairs done up nicely and the upholstering has been in good condition. I have the House in better condition than it ever has been, but still eight chairs were sent out the other day.

INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS, PAPER FOR.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. S. FORMAN, COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, AND MR. GEORGE W. WILSON, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Mr. FORMAN. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that Mr. Wilson, being more familiar with this matter than I am, would be more competent to answer questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. The first item is for paper for stamps. You have \$50,000 for the current year, and the estimate is for \$50,000. Have you expended the whole of the \$50,000 this year?

Mr. WILSON. One-third of the paper has been delivered, and in round numbers \$16,000 have been expended. We estimate that \$48,000 to \$50,000 will be expended before the other two-thirds is delivered and the force paid. I think it ought not to be changed.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this is for salaries?

Mr. WILSON. I think there are five watchmen and a chief.

The CHAIRMAN. Are not counters, messengers, and watchmen paid from this appropriation? If it is not, should not these words be stricken out?

Mr. WILSON. The counters are in Mr. Huntington's division. I have never noticed that language before, but the counters in our office are paid from the appropriation

of \$250,000. They are clerks and are included in that appropriation, and I would not want to take them out without further investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write a letter, giving an itemized statement of the expenditure of this appropriation for the current year, including salaries of counters. I want to know how that \$50,000 has been spent. These are watchmen at the mills?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. We are compelled to have five watchmen, paid at the rate of \$75 per month for about nine months of the year. It takes nine to ten months, and there are a few days expended in going and coming.

The CHAIRMAN. To get \$30,000 worth of that paper you have five watchmen up there for nine months in the year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a pretty common kind of paper after all?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. In some respects the commoner the better.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any danger of duplicating that paper?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. The business of the watchmen is to see that the proper material is used in this machinery, and to see that the paper is perfectly water-marked.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had no trouble in this respect?

Mr. WILSON. We have had two instances in the history of the Bureau in which we have had trouble with beer stamps, but it was readily detected.

The CHAIRMAN. The necessity of the watchmen is to see that the contract is complied with?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that machinery destroyed?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir. We take charge of the dandy roll over which this paper runs.

The CHAIRMAN. What is a "dandy roll?"

Mr. WILSON. It is the machine through which the pulp passes.

The CHAIRMAN. There would be no difficulty in making a duplicate of it?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir; they could make a duplicate.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is no safety in taking charge of it?

Mr. WILSON. It would be a matter of safety to a certain extent.

The CHAIRMAN. For the other three months they could go to work and make that exact paper?

Mr. WILSON. Nobody but a man having a paper mill and desiring to counterfeit the paper could do it. It is not desirable to do so. It is not strong enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Counterfeiting any of these stamps is prohibited?

Mr. WILSON. Oh, yes; by very severe penalties.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically, could you not just as well dispense with these five watchmen?

Mr. WILSON. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Mr. WILSON. There is an examination of the paper to be made as to the weight and the care of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not it be examined here just as well?

Mr. WILSON. It is examined by Mr. Huntington's division before it comes to us.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a contract for making this paper?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; it is made and delivered to Mr. Huntington, chief of the loans and currency division. It is counted there and transferred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where it is used, and then it comes to us in the shape of printed stamps.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not you contract, after public advertisement, for so much of this paper as is needed, and after inspection have it delivered at the Department either to you or Mr. Huntington for the purpose of inspection there? Why would not that be just as safe as your present plan?

Mr. WILSON. Possibly it would. There is this feature about the matter which has often occurred to me. The Government has paper made at other mills, which paper is used for postage stamps, etc., and it has often occurred to me that one mill could make the whole thing. A set of watchmen and corresponding expenses are maintained at each place. I have always felt that the whole contract should be made together.

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to find out what is the purpose or necessity for the expenditure of this \$50,000 each year, and having watchmen and supervision that does not supervise.

Mr. WILSON. It is not a large expense. It is only \$4,000 or \$5,000. I think it is economy, and it is well done, considering the labor expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these watchmen under the civil service?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir; I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write a letter touching this expenditure, with a clause that would enable you to buy this paper on advertisement and specification.

Mr. WILSON. We do that now. The paper now costs fully one-third less than it did when I came into the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. By administration alone, without legislation, is it not entirely practicable for you to dispense with all the expense in watching the manufacturers of this paper?

Mr. WILSON. Let the Commissioner answer that question by letter. I would like to investigate it. I am in sympathy with that idea.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see any possible good that this corps of watchmen can do. They are there only three months in the year. These parties might make 1,000 tons of this paper surreptitiously.

Mr. WILSON. It is not to keep anybody from making this paper and selling it to some person. It is to see that the paper shall be made according to the contract agreed upon.

The CHAIRMAN. That is determined by Mr. Huntington's division?

Mr. WILSON. It takes a paper of certain thickness and weight.

The CHAIRMAN. If your watchmen allowed bad paper to be made, would Mr. Huntington detect it?

Mr. WILSON. That can be investigated and answered in a letter.

INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS, PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATIONS OF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is punishment for violation of the internal-revenue laws. Have you expended the whole amount of that?

Mr. WILSON. The amount expended up to the 1st of January is \$24,660.72, and the harvest is just commenced. The short season is passed with the warm weather, and when we enter the winter there will be much more illicit distilling. Now is the time when it begins.

Mr. STONE. That is the item over which Mr. Settle, of North Carolina, raised so much trouble?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; because the suppression of illicit distilling interferes with the local industries. That item ought to be \$100,000. The number of illicit stills destroyed has run up from 245 in 1885, and have kept increasing gradually until in 1893 it reached 806. For the six months under which the tax was increased from 90 cents to \$1.10 per gallon it has resulted in an increased number of distilleries destroyed from 806 to 1,016. It was raised in 1895 to 1,874, and in 1896 it has risen to 1,905. We destroyed more illicit stills last year than the number registered in the United States.

Mr. LAYTON. Was that done by the force provided for here?

Mr. WILSON. It is done in connection with the regular force.

Mr. LAYTON. The opponents of this appropriation have contended that it ought to be done by the regular force instead of this force.

Mr. WILSON. The force provided for by this fund is the only practical way to do anything with it, because the regular force is impotent in many sections. You can not get the regular division deputy collector to touch one of them. He will not have anything to do with it. It is worth his life and property to do so. They will correspond with some foreign officer and get him to come in and act on information of somebody, and go into the valley or mountain, discover the still, cut it up, and arrest the violators of law.

The CHAIRMAN. During the year in which there were 1,905 stills destroyed, you remember the number of men that were killed?

Mr. WILSON. It has not been a bad year in fatalities. The casualties to the officers have been three men wounded, but none killed.

Mr. STONE. Your idea is that, in order to properly protect legal distilleries, you must have a sort of secret service?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; the fund asked for is not enough. The Commissioner ought to have at least double that force. The increased corn crop and the increased incentive to carry on illicit business are such as to indicate that the business will grow and that there will be above 2,000 illicit stills destroyed. Legitimate dealers are already complaining of the loss of trade in those sections.

Mr. STONE. You say you have already destroyed more illicit stills than there are legal distilleries?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Have you any means of knowing the number of illicit stills that have not been destroyed?

Mr. WILSON. I have not.

Mr. STONE. You do not think you have destroyed them all?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir; by no means. The agents of the Department say that they are more prevalent and more defiant than they have ever known them to be.

Mr. STONE. It is your prophecy that there will be a large increase of illicit stills during the coming fiscal year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; the industry of illegitimate distilling at the present rate of tax is imperiling the business, and the Bureau is now upon the danger line to a very large extent. We can not hold it down with the present equipment, if you are going to protect the legal distillers. We want to warn you of that now. I can speak of this matter, because I have been in this business twenty-five years.

Mr. HAINER. You say that, notwithstanding this appropriation has been made, the number of illicit distilleries has been increasing?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; since the tax was increased.

Mr. HAINER. And you apprehend it will increase in future?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Have you any practical remedies to suggest which would reduce the number of illicit distilleries?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; reduce the tax on spirits and put a special tax upon the industry of distilling. As a matter of policy, I think this fraud business is all wrong. The economic doctrine of taxation is where all the trouble lies. We have got beyond the line of revenue on distilled spirits. I am not saying this as an alarmist.

Going back to the question which Mr. Layton asked, the Commissioner reminds me that I did not properly answer it. These extra men we employ temporarily. If we want two men for thirty days, we employ them, and they go to these illicit distilleries and suppress them. They are paid for that job and then their pay stops. It is much more economical.

Mr. HAINER. And they have the advantage of not being known?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; we could not employ the regular men, because it would not do any good, and they would not perform the work.

Mr. HAINER. His mission would be known at once?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; I have a case on my desk of a man in Arkansas. He has five or six counties, and he has never reported or destroyed a single distillery in three years of his administration. The revenue detectives go in there and destroy distilleries regularly. These men will write a letter to the man there that they will go up there and destroy a certain distillery, but this fellow does not join them. He will say that he is away from home, or does not get the letter, or something else. It has developed the fact that these men dare not do that work and still continue to live in that country.

Mr. HAINER. To what extent are these illicit distilleries receiving the sympathy and aid of the communities in which they are located?

Mr. WILSON. That is a comparative question. In some places they receive more aid, and in others receive less. I think the views of the people in most of these sections have improved, and they are sustaining the Government better than they have been heretofore. I think the action of the newspapers and of the Members of Congress has much to do with it. Governor Sayers has not much of it, and yet they grow corn down there.

Mr. SAYERS. How many illicit distilleries have you seized in Texas?

Mr. WILSON. None.

Mr. SAYERS. Please give the States in which these illicit distilleries are found most abundantly.

Mr. WILSON. In Alabama the records show quite a number this year.

Mr. SAYERS. How many? Name the number.

Mr. WILSON. In Alabama it is 76. Georgia comes in for between 60 and 70.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish that when you return to your office you would write a letter to Mr. Cannon, chairman of this committee, and state the number of illicit distilleries that have been seized, the number of gallons of spirits that have been destroyed or confiscated, and give each Congressional district where it occurs.

Mr. WILSON. It is all published now.

Mr. FORMAN. We could, perhaps, give it in better form than it is in the report.

Mr. SAYERS. We desire to locate this business.

Mr. WILSON. I think that appropriation should be increased to \$100,000.

Mr. HAINER. I see that in the bill it is the intention to eliminate the detailed statement which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue makes under the current law as to how this has been expended. What is the purpose of cutting that out of the current law?

Mr. WILSON. I never did it and I never discussed the matter in my life. I do not see any reason why it should be done, because we publish it in our report.

Mr. STONE. In how many States is the business of illicit distilling carried on?

Mr. WILSON. It is carried on in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you stop it?

Mr. WILSON. I would reduce the tax and put a special tax on the industry of distilling. A few months ago a man's distillery was visited by the officers, and they caught a wagon in the yard with the mules hooked to it and the man about driving off. They captured him. He said: "You can not blame me for this. You have registered me to operate this at 3 gallons per day, and you know very well that I can not use 40-cent grain and get 3 gallons a day and pay \$1.10 upon it, because it will not pay." Every registered distillery is a registered fraud. They can not do it. In the State of Illinois they can take a bushel of grain costing 25 cents and they can get 5 gallons from it.

The CHAIRMAN. These small ones only get 3 gallons?

Mr. WILSON. That is all they can get with their crude equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. Whereas in Illinois they make 5 gallons from the same quantity?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. They survey 5 gallons, but these others do not survey but 3 gallons, and they must make 80 per cent of that.

The CHAIRMAN. They can not make 3 gallons at these little places?

Mr. WILSON. That is all they do make. Their appliances are crude and do not cost more than \$50.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not quit registering them?

Mr. WILSON. We should not allow one to operate for less than 25 gallons. They should pay \$50 tax and be graded up to \$500. If you make it 800 to 1,200 per cent, it would be a monopoly.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that the tax is too high for honest collection?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; the tax ought never to have gone above 90 cents. When you proposed to increase it, the Bureau objected, but finally agreed to it on a basis of \$1. I would rather see it 80 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you also say that 80 cents would produce more revenue than \$1.10?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; and I am not sure but we would get more at 75 cents. The examination of the data in the office indicates that that is true. The use of spirits has fallen off under the increased taxation, and that has much to do with it.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1897.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In reply to your verbal request to be advised as to the practicability of dispensing with the services of the watchmen at the mill where paper for internal-revenue stamps is manufactured, thus saving the expense involved in their employment, I have to report that I have conferred with the chief of the division of the Secretary's office, where the paper is received, and also with the head of the division of stamps in this Bureau, and they are disposed to concur in the opinion expressed by me when before your committee that it is practicable to do so. They hesitate, however, to take the responsibility for such action without some further investigation, and in this view of the matter I must concur.

I have therefore to suggest that the appropriation be made as recommended, with the understanding that if, on further investigation, it is found practicable to dispense with the force referred to for the coming year, it will be done. I am clearly of the opinion that it can be done, with the exception, possibly, of one man, and I am not sure as to the necessity for his presence.

Before the change can be accomplished, it will be necessary to complete the work under the present contract, and the new contract must contain conditions which will require the parties manufacturing and furnishing the paper to deliver the paper at the Treasury Department before their responsibility in the premises shall cease. As it is now, as I understand it, the paper is completed and turned over to the superintendent in charge of the watchmen, and is placed in a room under lock and key, and is shipped under the direction of the Government employees to the Department, subject to approval here, after examination by the division employed for that purpose in the Secretary's office.

Very respectfully,

G. W. WILSON, *Acting Commissioner.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1897.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of the 13th instant, when I was before your committee in regard to estimates for this office for the next fiscal year, I hand you herewith report showing the aggregate amount expended from the fraud fund, by States, also indicating the States in which no expenditures were made from that fund for the fiscal year 1896.

Very respectfully,

G. W. WILSON, *Acting Commissioner.*

Statement showing, by States, how "fund fund" was expended during year ending June 30, 1896.

Alabama.....	\$3,002.50	Montana.....	\$54.00
Arkansas.....	1,497.00	Nebraska.....	135.01
California.....	2,341.05	New Jersey.....	214.77
Georgia.....	9,293.64	New York.....	3,091.75
Illinois.....	251.82	North Carolina.....	11,110.55
Iowa.....	60.48	North Dakota.....	59.40
Kansas.....	10.00	Pennsylvania.....	965.00
Kentucky.....	4,083.97	South Carolina.....	3,352.50
Louisiana.....	868.00	South Dakota.....	59.36
Maryland.....	153.31	Tennessee.....	1,071.00
Massachusetts.....	42.00	Virginia.....	6,630.40
Minnesota.....	180.20	Wisconsin.....	857.41
Mississippi.....	182.00	Missouri.....	206.05

None of the fund was expended in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Oregon, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, or Wyoming.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

STATEMENT OF HON. HERMAN STUMP, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 103, the item for enforcement of the alien contract-labor law, you had \$100,000 appropriated for the current year; how much was expended up to the 1st of January?

Mr. STUMP. I ran a little over and I was obliged to supplement it from the immigrant fund. I returned about \$300 to the Treasury because I could not exceed the appropriation and therefore the amount was allowed to be short. I did not have quite enough for the administration of the office. In former years I had too much.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1896 you did not use the \$100,000?

Mr. STUMP. I wanted to use more but was compelled to return \$300 in the way I have mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you return in 1895?

Mr. STUMP. Maybe \$1,000. I used it all in 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. What other funds can you use for this purpose?

Mr. STUMP. I am also Commissioner of Immigration, and the duties are similar. I use the force interchangeably and I can transfer two or three of the men from the alien contract-labor fund to the immigration fund so as to make the money hold out.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the immigration fund a permanent indefinite appropriation?

Mr. STUMP. It is. It is the fund which arises out of the dollar-head tax upon all aliens coming into the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you get from that last year?

Mr. STUMP. My report would show. I have a balance unexpended of \$276,000, I think, and I might file this. [Referring to paper in his hand.]

The CHAIRMAN. Look at it and see what amount of money you received last year from the head tax.

Mr. STUMP. The amount received for the year amounted to \$451,503.60 as against \$315,313.16 for the previous year; the expenses were \$390,024 as against \$378,000 for the periods indicated.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$141,000 for the year 1896 which you did not expend. You received \$451,000 from the head tax?

Mr. STUMP. Yes, sir, and expended \$291,424.65.

The CHAIRMAN. You had about \$150,000 left?

Mr. STUMP. That was the balance I got from the year before.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that go back into the Treasury?

Mr. STUMP. Yes, sir. By the act of 1882 it was turned into the Treasury under the name of the immigrant fund, and is drawn upon to pay the expenses of the law's administration.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a permanent indefinite appropriation that does not lapse and now you have \$276,000 under that head.

Mr. STUMP. It is, to be exact, \$276,142.33. That is the balance from the years before.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have \$276,000 as a permanent indefinite appropriation that is available for the same purpose as this item.

Mr. STUMP. No, sir; that is under a different law entirely. The act of 1882 says for the administration of the immigration law, and for the purpose of aiding and

assisting immigrants, and for a half a dozen other purposes. Now, when the Secretary appoints these inspectors he appoints immigrant inspectors, and also appoints inspectors who are charged with the execution of the alien contract labor law. These inspectors are stationed throughout the United States, but the immigrant inspectors are stationed at the ports of entry.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you do not use this fund that comes in under the former law for the enforcement of the alien contract labor law.

Mr. STUMP. You will see in one moment how it conflicts. We have alien contract labor inspectors to inspect immigrant laborers entering the country under contract, and we have also immigrant inspectors. If the fund of the alien contract labor law gives out we will just charge them over and make them do the other duty, because the duty must go on. I do not suppose there is more than \$1,000 expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Instead of making this appropriation of \$100,000, what objection would there be to a provision that would authorize the enforcement of the alien contract labor law and make payment from this permanent indefinite appropriation?

Mr. STUMP. We are restricting immigration all the time. Some years diseases may break out. You can not tell what contingencies may arise.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$276,000, which will be large enough, unless there is an epidemic, or something else.

Mr. STUMP. I should think so.

The CHAIRMAN. So that for the coming fiscal year there is no trouble in the service as to a provision of that kind.

Mr. STUMP. At the present time we are adding two and one-half acres to the island. It is very much crowded and the expenses must come out of that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. What will that cost?

Mr. STUMP. About \$20,000. It is being done remarkably cheap, and in addition to this we are putting up some buildings for the detention of immigrants, but they are nearly all completed. I do not know that there is to be any great expense. We are putting in a disinfectant plant which will cost about \$8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$276,000 now available in the indefinite fund, and there is no reason that I can see why you should not make this available for the alien contract labor law.

Mr. STONE. And still have a surplus.

Mr. STUMP. I should not be surprised.

Mr. STONE. It would not make any difference so far as the office is concerned?

Mr. STUMP. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The men doing immigration duty could do the other duty also?

Mr. STUMP. Yes, sir. The custom-house does immigrant duty where I have no commissioner. We are interchangeable in that regard. I can direct any collector of customs to assign a man to do immigrant duty, and he can use my men when they are idle to do duty for him.

Mr. STONE. It is not alone an appropriation for the enforcement of the alien contract labor law, but also for the enforcement and restriction of immigration, so that the fund may be used under the acts of 1891 and 1892 for the enforcement of the alien contract labor law. You can use that fund and the dollar head tax without further authority?

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write us a letter stating the amount and income for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, from the head tax; the amount of expenditure and the amount received under the permanent indefinite appropriation, and then also submit a clause that would authorize you to use that income from the permanent indefinite appropriation for the purpose of the enforcement of the alien contract labor law. The clerk will write you a letter setting it forth.

Mr. STONE. You gave the amount of \$450,000 as the receipts from the head tax for the year ending June 30, 1896; that means \$1 for each immigrant?

Mr. STUMP. It is for aliens. We get \$1 for every alien, whether he is an immigrant or not.

Mr. STONE. You get \$1 for each tourist?

Mr. STUMP. Yes, sir. It would not amount to \$450,000 for immigrants. The correct number of immigrants is 340,000.

Mr. HAINER. With the consolidation of the two items—the enforcement of the alien contract labor law and the immigration law—would that prevent an unnecessary duplication of force?

Mr. STUMP. I run it with the same force now.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the law as it stands, is not this permanent indefinite appropriation or head money available for the enforcement of the alien contract labor law?

Mr. STUMP. If you are going to write a letter, I will write my opinion on that. I think possibly those coming under the act of 1882, under which you collect the head tax, specifies the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is not available for all purposes, we could put in a clause making it available.

Mr. STUMP. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose that the policy as outlined by the question of the chairman should obtain, using the fund derived from the head tax for the payment of the enforcement of the alien contract labor law, and making no definite appropriation to execute the alien contract labor law, would not this force be greater or less each year as this fund is greater or less?

Mr. STUMP. It must necessarily, because we could not pay them.

Mr. SAYERS. Then would it not bring about this state of things, that you could not have a permanent and experienced force of officers to execute these alien contract labor laws, but that whenever the fund began to diminish you would have to dismiss them?

Mr. STUMP. Certainly.

Mr. SAYERS. Whenever it was enlarged you would put on a larger force?

Mr. STUMP. Yes; if it was necessary. I have law sufficient to enable me to put on a larger force, but I have never done so. The Secretary has been very careful and so have I.

Mr. SAYERS. You have not tried to exceed the limit of the appropriation?

Mr. STUMP. No, sir. I can put men on the border districts, but I have not got more than five there now.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have you not done so? You have had the money.

Mr. STUMP. I could not see the necessity for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is not for the want of an appropriation?

Mr. STUMP. No. I had this money, but I declined to use it.

Mr. STONE. Since you became Commissioner of Immigration you have realized from this immigration or head tax more than the amount of money each year that has been expended, not only in the enforcement of the alien contract labor law, but the enforcement of the immigrant laws, and you have paid the balance into the Treasury.

Mr. STUMP. With regard to the immigrant fund, I have been getting more and more money all the time. It is self-sustaining, but with regard to the other law, I have been obliged to eke out last year by the use of prior years' money to the extent of about \$15,000.

Mr. STONE. But you have returned each year a surplus from the immigrant tax amounting to more money than we have appropriated.

Mr. STUMP. No, sir; you have confined it very closely. The \$270,000 which I have to-day is the accumulation of three years.

Mr. STONE. I thought there was returned about \$100,000 each year?

Mr. STUMP. No, sir; I have carried it on my books.

The CHAIRMAN. For the coming fiscal year, if we authorize you to use this \$276,000 that you have accumulated under the immigrant law, the head tax that you have spoken of, for the enforcement of the alien contract labor law, you would have plenty of money with which to do it?

Mr. STUMP. I can not say but I would. I suppose that at the present time I have got \$224,000. We have a month's receipts, and I expect to have another addition to that reserve before next July.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if we authorize you to do that you can use money from this \$276,000?

Mr. STUMP. As a matter of course.

The CHAIRMAN. And you can do as effective services as if we appropriated this \$100,000?

Mr. STUMP. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. When you answer this letter, I want you to give your views as to the policy of relying upon the immigrant fund for the execution or enforcement of the alien contract labor law.

Mr. STUMP. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no objection to his giving his opinion, but I want the facts.

Mr. STUMP. The alien contract-labor inspectors are directed to put themselves in touch with all labor organizations wherever there is a strike or a charge that a foreigner has been imported, and these alien contract-labor inspectors go immediately, upon the request of labor organizations, investigate matters, and make reports. There would be considerable outcry if these funds were taken away.

The CHAIRMAN. If we authorize you to use this fund for the same purpose, there would be no trouble?

Mr. STUMP. I think not.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1897.

Hon. J. G. CANNON, *Chairman, etc.*

SIR: In response to your telegram of the 13th instant, I have the honor to transmit the inclosed account, showing the actual balance in the United States Treasury to the credit of the immigrant fund on the 1st day of January, 1897, to be \$226,650.69.

Deduct amount due contractors on work nearing completion, \$4,717; balance \$221,933.69.

Estimates have been furnished for building disinfecting plant amounting to \$7,000.

Estimates for telegraph and telephone cable from Ellis Island to New York, via Governors Island, \$7,000; less amount to be paid by War Department, \$1,000; total, \$6,000.

Should the Lodge educational bill become a law, which is highly probable, it will require an additional force of at least ten men, stationery, etc., estimated at \$20,000.

The passage of this bill will, in my judgment, materially reduce immigration, and consequently the receipts from the head tax.

I herewith submit a draft of a provision which, in my judgment, appropriates \$100,000 of the immigrant fund for the purpose of enforcing the alien contract law and to prevent the immigration of certain classes from contiguous territory.

Permit me to suggest, however, that while it might be that the immigrant fund could stand this draft, still it would leave a very narrow margin for contingencies when it is considered that the tendency of legislation is, and the efforts of this Bureau have been, to decrease immigration.

The recent proclamation of the minister of the interior of Italy will materially reduce migration from that Kingdom, and the time may be near at hand when this Bureau will not be self-sustaining.

You will observe that during the year ending June 30, 1894, we were obliged to draw upon our reserve fund, whereupon Congress came to our relief and raised the head tax from 50 cents to \$1.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN STUMP,
Commissioner-General.

Form of provision suggested to authorize the use of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, from the immigrant fund during the fiscal year 1898, for the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws.

Enforcement of alien contract-labor laws: For the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws and to prevent the immigration of convicts, lunatics, idiots, and persons liable to become a public charge, from foreign contiguous territory, one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid from the permanent appropriation regulating immigration.

Statement showing receipts and disbursements of immigrant fund since June 30, 1893.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance.
Balance to credit of immigrant fund June 30, 1893.			\$111,522.11
Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1894.	\$225,328.26	\$258,788.18	
Disbursements in excess of receipts June 30, 1894.			33,459.92
Balance to credit of immigrant fund June 30, 1894.			78,062.19
Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1895.	315,113.16	278,060.96	\$37,052.20
Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1896.	451,503.68	290,424.65	161,079.03
Receipts in excess of disbursements for two years ending June 30, 1896.			198,131.23
Balance to credit of immigrant fund June 30, 1896.			276,193.42
Receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897.	148,750.00	198,292.73	
Disbursements in excess of receipts from July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897.			49,542.73
Balance to credit of immigrant fund January 1, 1897.			226,650.69

Contracts with Naughton & Co., filling in the new crib work at Ellis Island.	\$2,453.00
Wallace & Carey steam plant.	989.00
For removing two disinfecting machines.	1,275.00
Total.	4,717.00

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS' EXPENSES.

STATEMENT OF EUGENE TYLER CHAMBERLAIN, COMMISSIONER OF NAVIGATION.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 103 of the bill you have an item for expenses of shipping commissioners; have you a statement about it?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir. I prepared a statement and forwarded it to you some time ago, but it seems to have been mislaid. In view of that fact, I have a copy of it which covers the ground which I will leave with you. The Federal and district court of appeals of the United States held that the payment of these expenses is a proper and necessary charge upon the Government instead of upon the commissioners' office. The case has been argued in the Supreme Court and the decision is likely to be made about the middle of the year, as I am told at the Attorney-General's office. The decision is expected before the court adjourns for the summer. In accordance with that, the House and the Senate passed a bill embodying the lower Federal courts, making these expenses chargeable against the Government instead of the shipping commissioners.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation is not made it will go on as heretofore?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. What salary do these commissioners receive?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Their salaries vary according to their services and according to the number of men they ship. The commissioners at New York and San Francisco are already lodged in public buildings. Wherever it is possible they are put into the public buildings, but some of them can not get in.

Mr. HAINER. What salaries do these commissioners get?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. It varies from \$128 per year to perhaps \$1,500.

Mr. HAINER. It is proposed to give them \$1,000 for office rent where a man is taking in, say, \$150.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Not as I understand it. I believe it is proposed to give some eighteen or nineteen commissioners \$5,000 for office rent. The cost of furnishing twenty offices amounts proximately to \$3,650.

Mr. HAINER. This entire \$18,000 is new.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The whole item is new. These charges are now imposed upon the men.

Mr. Chamberlain submitted the following paper:

Statement in favor of the item in the sundry civil bill for an appropriation of \$18,000 for the rent, maintenance, and support of shipping commissioners' offices.

Shipping commissioners are the agents through whom the Government carries out the accepted maritime principle that the seaman is the nation's ward, and accordingly the special object of Federal protection, particularly in the foreign trade. Under the act of June 7, 1872, shipping commissioners received certain fees for the shipment and discharge of seamen, to wit: Two dollars for the shipment of a seaman in the foreign trade, and 50 cents for his discharge; and under the Dingley act of 1890 half these rates for shipments and discharges in the coastwise trade, including the trade to the West Indies and British Possessions. The fees constituted the compensation of the commissioners, and out of the fees, by section 4507 of the Revised Statutes, they were required to pay all the expenses of their offices.

"SEC. 4507. Every shipping commissioner shall lease, rent, or procure, at his own cost, suitable premises for the transaction of business and for the preservation of the books and other documents connected therewith, and the premises shall be styled the shipping commissioners' office."

Sundry abuses grew up under this system, and by the shipping act of June 26, 1884, section 27, all of the fees of commissioners were required to be paid into the Treasury, to constitute a fund to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay the compensation of the commissioners and their clerks, and such other expenses as were necessary. By the act of June 19, 1886, Congress abolished nearly all of the fees relating to shipping, those of the shipping commissioners among others, and thereby abolished the fund out of which their salaries and other necessary expenses had hitherto been met. This act also provided that shipping commissioners should be paid salaries based on the old scale of fees, enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to classify these offices into three groups.

The Treasury has hitherto held that only that part of section 27 of the act of June 26, 1884, which provided for the payment of salaries of commissioners and their clerks was carried into the act of 1886, and commissioners are accordingly so paid from the Treasury; but it has also held commissioners responsible for the other

necessary expenses, such as rent, fuel, stationery, etc., of their offices. This rule of the Department has been contested, and is now awaiting decision by the Supreme Court. Both the circuit court of the southern district of New York and the United States circuit court of appeals have held that these expenses are legitimate Government charges; the circuit court of appeals saying that the act of 1886 does not "necessarily imply any intention to impose the burden of maintaining suitable premises for the transaction of the public business which he, the shipping commissioner, is expressly required to procure (section 4507, United States Revised Statutes) upon him instead of upon the Government which requires it to be maintained and which had assumed the obligation of maintaining it and paying the necessary expense thereof under the acts of 1872 and 1884."

It is not improbable that by a decision of the Supreme Court the expenses of these offices will be put on the Treasury in the near future, but apart from the rulings of the Federal courts thus far in favor of the payment by the Treasury of the necessary expenses of shipping commissioners' offices is the manifest justice of such a provision of law. It is proposed in section 1 of Senate bill 187, favorably reported to the Senate, and the corresponding House bill (No. 2663)—which has passed both Houses unanimously, showing the attitude of Congress in this matter (the bill, however, contains several provisions relating to crew spaces and other matters, which have necessitated the reference of the bill to a conference committee)—to amend section 4507 of the Revised Statutes, so that it shall read:

"SEC. 4507. The Secretary of the Treasury shall assign in public buildings or otherwise procure suitable offices and rooms for the shipment and discharge of seamen, to be known as shipping commissioners' offices, and shall procure furniture, stationery, printing, and other requisites for the transaction of the business of such offices."

It is the understanding of this Bureau that to give effect to this amendment, should it be passed, it will be necessary the first year to secure a specific appropriation. Estimates based on the reports of the commissioners show that the first cost of furnishing such offices will be, approximately, \$3,650; for rent \$5,300, and for maintenance \$5,350, making for the first year a total of \$16,300. For following years the amount estimated for the first cost of furnishing such offices will be omitted, and the annual appropriation necessary for rent, maintenance, etc., will be below \$11,000.

Since the preparation of this estimate the Bureau has completed, or has under contemplation, projects which will permit the reduction of the item asked for this year from \$18,000 to \$15,000. The present salaries of the commissioners and their clerks last year was \$63,779.66, and on the basis of the system of 1884, which created the fund for the maintenance of these offices, the commissioners would have turned into the Treasury a balance of \$27,187. The amount asked for for rent, maintenance, and other necessary expenses is little over one-half the amount which would have been available under the law from 1884 to 1886.

It may be stated that at present several of the commissioners are established in Government buildings, but in some ports there are no Government buildings, or such buildings are either already filled by other Government officers or are so remote from the wharves as to be unavailable as shipping commissioners' offices, thus creating a discrimination in the treatment by the Government of shipping commissioners. So far as I am aware they are the only Government officials not paid by fees for whom the Government does not provide offices, though in the shipment and discharge of crews they are required to have rooms of considerable size.

The prime and material object in view, however, is to create conditions more favorable to American seamen, the object being to establish our shipping commissioners' offices as nearly as possible on the same basis as that upon which the British, German, and other successful maritime nations have established their various mercantile marine offices, etc.

E. T. CHAMBERLAIN,
Commissioner of Navigation.

JANUARY 13, 1897.

SEAL FISHERIES IN ALASKA.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEO. W. MAHR, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF SPECIAL AGENTS DIVISION, TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 101 there is an item for salaries of agents for the seal fisheries in Alaska. The estimate for the coming year is the same as for the current year; is that amount being expended?

Mr. MAHER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has the catch been this year?

Mr. MAHER. About 30,000 seals. The reports have not yet been compiled entirely, but I think it is approximately 30,000.

Mr. SAYERS. What does the revenue to the Government amount to?

Mr. MAHER. No revenue has been paid for some years past owing to the refusal of the lessees to pay the demand of the Treasury Department. The contract required them to pay \$9.62½ for each seal skin and \$60,000 for rental. Suit has been instituted by the Secretary and he recently addressed a communication to Congress on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. This company is indebted to the United States for several years past upon the contract?

Mr. MAHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And we get no return from this expenditure?

Mr. MAHER. The Treasury Department refused to accept the amount offered by the company.

Mr. SAYERS. How much has the company offered?

Mr. MAHER. The contract provides for \$60,000 rental and a tax of \$9.62½ for each skin; but the company claims that the contract is on the basis of the taking 60,000 to 100,000 skins.

Mr. SAYERS. Did the Government guarantee that the catch should be annually 60,000 to 100,000 skins?

Mr. MAHER. Under the *modus vivendi* the catch was reduced to 7,500. The Government insisted upon the payment of the proportionate amount of \$9.62½ for each skin and the rental, and suit has been instituted. They have refused to pay since the 1st of April.

Mr. SAYERS. Has the policy ever been inaugurated, where a company refuses to comply, that the Government declared the contract void and stopped them from catching?

Mr. MAHER. The subject may have been considered, but it is now pending a determination of the suit.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you think about the question of stopping them?

Mr. MAHER. I prefer not to give any opinion on that subject.

Mr. STONE. Are they responsible under this contract?

Mr. MAHER. They have filed a bond under the contract, which is held in the Treasury.

Mr. STONE. Is it good?

Mr. MAHER. Unquestionably.

The CHAIRMAN. The contract has not been canceled and they are going on with the catch for this next year.

Mr. MAHER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And therefore these agents are necessary.

Mr. MAHER. They will be.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item explains itself. It is to enable the Secretary to furnish food, fuel, and clothing to the inhabitants of the islands of St. George and St. Paul in Alaska, \$19,500; is it expended?

Mr. MAHER. Yes, sir. It is short, and you will be advised of that later on.

The CHAIRMAN. That arose from the decreased catch, and it is to keep the people from starving.

Mr. MAHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. How many of these people are there?

Mr. MAHER. There are 70 families on the two islands, comprising 290 persons.

Mr. HAINER. They have no means of livelihood on the islands?

Mr. MAHER. Nothing at all.

Mr. HAINER. Their food, fuel, and clothing is furnished by the Government?

Mr. MAHER. Yes, sir. Under the contract the company furnishes something for the aged and infirm, but in addition to that there are actual necessities of life which have to be furnished from the store at the cost price, on the order of the agents in charge, and these families are provided for out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Before the catch fell off these people were employed by the company, and the amount of money thus received from the company was sufficient to support them; but the catch has decreased so that there is no employment for these people and they have no means of livelihood?

Mr. MAHER. That is it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any contract between the company and the Government that they must support the aged and infirm?

Mr. MAHER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have the proposition that these people must starve unless they are supported by the Government?

Mr. MAHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Are they Indians?

Mr. MAHER. They are termed Aleuts.

Mr. SAYERS. There is nothing in the contract of sale with Russia which obligates the Government to support these people, is there?

Mr. MAHER. Not that I know of.

Mr. HAINER. What objection would there be to removing these people to some country where they could earn a livelihood?

Mr. MAHER. I know of none. But that is a matter I would not care to give an opinion upon.

Mr. HAINER. Have you any information which would lead you to believe that these people will become self-supporting, or have you any prospect that they will ever become so?

Mr. MAHER. Schools are established, and everything that can be done is being done for them. The North American Commercial Company maintains schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they contribute anything to their own support?

Mr. MAHER. No, sir; they are unable to get work, except during the killing season, when the company is required to pay them according to the catch.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the protection of the salmon fisheries. You had \$4,000 and estimate \$7,500; is there a deficiency there this year?

Mr. MAHER. No, sir. The act passed on last June required the appointment of an inspector and two assistant inspectors at salaries aggregating \$4,000. An appropriation was made in the act for the protection of the salmon fisheries and \$4,000 was used. These three officers were dropped on the 31st of last month, the appropriation having been exhausted, or nearly so.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an estimate to pay these three salaries.

Mr. MAHER. Yes, and necessary traveling expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The traveling expenses are \$3,500 and salaries \$4,000?

Mr. MAHER. Yes, sir; they must go to Alaska and travel through the country.

The CHAIRMAN. It is merely to create places?

Mr. MAHER. The act is to protect the salmon industry of Alaska. It requires them to do this under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, and their duties are to see that in taking salmon measures are not introduced which will result in their destruction.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people are engaged up there in Alaska in that industry?

Mr. MAHER. I do not know. A report of their labors for the past six or seven years is now being prepared which will set that forth in detail as to how the people are employed, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. These inspectors could not do much work without a vessel?

Mr. MAHER. They take the Government vessels and such other means of travel as can be found in Alaska. They use the Government vessel when practicable and they use small boats such as are found in the navigable streams in visiting the canneries. These traveling expenses are for going and returning.

The CHAIRMAN. The canning industries are scattered all over that territory and much of it can only be reached once a year. The only way to reach it would be to have the agent go over with the canning company.

Mr. MAHER. We do not send one to each canning factory; they simply go there and inspect each one.

The CHAIRMAN. They could do it about as well in Washington as in Sitka. They would be about as far off in Washington practically as in Sitka. This inspector and two assistants, aggregating an expense of several thousand dollars in salaries and \$2,500 in traveling expenses, means the payment of salary and traveling expenses to Sitka and back.

Mr. MAHER. No, no; the canneries are not at Sitka.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, but how can they visit these canneries?

Mr. MAHER. They obtain the use of the Government boats and whatever other means is available.

The CHAIRMAN. These canneries are distributed over thousands of miles.

Mr. MAHER. These gentlemen go on revenue cutters and steamers which ply between the Pacific coast ports and many of the ports in Alaska, and from these points they have to do the best they can. We have simply to enforce the plain provisions of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation is made, the Secretary will appoint one inspector and two assistants, and their expenses will be \$3,500 per year for traveling.

Mr. MAHER. That law is mandatory and we have no discretion.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically it does not inspect. In other words, it is only to make three places.

Mr. MAHER. I do not feel that it is within my province to give an opinion upon that. I do not care to criticise a law passed by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not somebody who will give us an opinion?

Mr. MAHER. I will answer your question by saying that I agree with you that they are really useless for any practical good.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not asking you to criticise the law.

Mr. MAHER. Representations have been made to the Treasury by gentlemen engaged in that business that it was necessary, and Congress has enacted this law.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not practically throwing that much money away?

Mr. MAHER. I would not care to say that, but the inspector is now in Washington and the committee might send for him. He is the man who has been out there.

The CHAIRMAN. He is the man who has the job now?

Mr. MAHER. He is now out. We dropped him and the other two last month.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he want the job again?

Mr. MAHER. I do not know; but I do not suppose he would refuse it. Before this law was passed \$4,000 was paid inspectors, at the rate of \$8 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion, is there any substantial protection to the salmon fisheries in Alaska from these inspectors?

Mr. MAHER. I have no knowledge on that subject, and I do not believe that any man in Washington has.

Mr. SAYERS. When was this law passed?

Mr. MAHER. March 2, 1889.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not impossible for these men to reach the canneries?

Mr. MAHER. Oh, no; they must go there and make reports of their personal observation. They actually visit the canneries in Alaska. They use up the appropriation to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these appointments under the civil service?

Mr. MAHER. That I could not answer, but I think they come within the law.

Mr. SAYERS. This act passed March 2, 1889, and there was no appropriation by this committee until 1895.

Mr. MAHER. The act appropriated \$4,000.

Mr. SAYERS. There was five or six years when there was no appropriation.

Mr. MAHER. There has been an appropriation up to last June. The act made a specific appropriation which was used for the purpose. If the committee will like it I will send you a copy of the report made by the former agent, which gives the result of his work.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the publication of the President's proclamation regarding the seal fisheries.

Mr. MAHER. Up to about three years ago there was an appropriation of \$1,000 for that purpose, but by reason of the public interest in the Bering Sea matters, when everything in regard to it was a matter of news, the publication was not made, because the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury decided that the law had been complied with through general publication. The committee two years ago cut the appropriation down to \$500. The proclamation of the President was published in the papers on the Pacific Coast—about ten of them—for one month, as is required by the statute. The cost of that amounted to nearly \$1,100. The bills were paid so far as the appropriation of \$500 would permit, and this estimate is on the basis of the experience of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the proclamation serve any practical use?

Mr. MAHER. The statute required it. I think that if the President issues a proclamation it ought to be sufficient without publication.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. You have had \$125,000 for the current year, and you estimate \$125,000 for next year. Is that being expended?

Mr. MAHER. The expenditure last year, was something short of \$90,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be the expenditure this year?

Mr. MAHER. I do not know what the figures are.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write a letter giving the expenditure up to the 30th of December. Is this a useful appropriation?

Mr. MAHER. It undoubtedly is.

Mr. STONE. Are you keeping the Chinese out?

Mr. MAHER. Yes, to the best of our ability. We rejected 5,440 last year as against 3,900 for the previous year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you write us a letter about that?

Mr. MAHER. It is set forth here.

The CHAIRMAN. The expenditure for this year?

Mr. MAHER. It is only for a portion of the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is to carry out section 4 of the act, approved April 6, 1894, giving effect to the award of the Tribunal of Paris.

Mr. MAHER. That prohibits the taking of the skins of female seals, and in order to comply with that we have employed two inspectors, one at San Francisco and one at Port Townsend, Wash. They examine the skins upon their arrival.

The CHAIRMAN (after reading section 4). This is for the examination of the cargoes when they arrive?

Mr. MAHER. Yes, sir; and the keeping of an accurate record. Do you want a

statement showing the number of Chinese and the expenditure up to and including the 31st of December, the number admitted and the number rejected?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; and the amount of the appropriation which has been expended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1897.

DEAR MR. COURTS: Yesterday Mr. Cannon requested me to send a statement relating to the Chinese exclusion laws, and covering the period from July 1 to December 31, 1896. The amount expended for salaries and expenses of Chinese inspectors for said period aggregates \$34,796.13. The number of Chinese deported so far as reported to the Department is 47, and the expense of deportation amounts to \$4,906.19. While the figures above given as to the expenses of the officers are to December 31 last, the number of Chinese deported and the expense involved in their deportation is not complete to that date, for the reason that such expenses are paid by the collectors at San Francisco and Port Townsend, whose accounts as special disbursing officers for the second quarter of the current fiscal year have not yet been received.

The number of Chinese who have applied for admission into this country from July 1 to December 31, 1896, is 3,659, of which number 162 were rejected and 1,130 were in transit to other countries. The number of Chinese laborers who left the United States with the intention of returning thereto under the recent treaty with China during said period is 1,331. Statistical information as to the number of arrests made on charges of violating the exclusion laws is not available, it being the practice to compile such information toward the close of the fiscal year; but may be obtained if desired.

Mr. Cannon also desired information as to the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and I inclose herewith a report for 1894 of the former special agent of salmon fisheries, whose report for 1895 will be found on page 356 of Senate Document No. 137, copy herewith.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. W. MAHER.

LOCAL APPRAISERS, EXPENSES OF.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL KNOX.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for expenses of local appraisers' meetings.

Mr. KNOX. That is for the purpose of holding meetings of appraisers. We have had two deficiencies; one of \$920 and one of \$528.

Mr. SAYERS. You only estimated \$800.

Mr. KNOX. That estimate was an oversight. We have cut down the board meetings to two.

LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. How is this money expended?

Mr. KNOX. It is through fees.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any of this for salaries?

Mr. KNOX. No. Last year we expended \$378. I have a paper which gives it.

The paper is as follows:

"The appropriation for 'Lands and other property of the United States' is used to pay for the care, custody, and protection of such property, for acknowledging and recording deeds, advertising the sale of property, auctioneers' fees, minor repairs, etc.

"One piece of property is now in charge of a care taker at a compensation of \$60 per year.

"It is not possible to say, definitely, just how much money will be required to meet such expenses, as the amount is dependent upon circumstances which can not be accurately forecast, but the amount asked for probably will not be more than sufficient for the purpose."

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOIETIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. M. COMSTOCK, CHIEF OF CUSTOMS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of "Compensation in lieu of moieties" you had an appropriation for the current year of \$15,000; is that being expended?

Mr. COMSTOCK. Last year there was a balance of \$7,500 left out of the appropriation. This year we have expended comparatively little.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any deficiency?
Mr. COMSTOCK. It is impossible to say what we need.

THURSDAY, January 14, 1897.

ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. HILLS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You had for the current year for pay of assistant custodians and janitors \$810,000. Is there anything in the appendix which will enlighten us and save time?

Mr. HILLS. It is merely a detailed statement of the allotment of the force in the different buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that old provision still in here that you should divide this into quarters?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. There is a provision requiring the Secretary to so apportion the appropriation as to prevent a deficiency therein.

The CHAIRMAN. You are cutting the garment according to the cloth on that \$810,000?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; and \$810,000 has scarcely been sufficient this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you are going to get through?

Mr. HILLS. Oh, we could not create a deficiency; we could not do that.

The CHAIRMAN. That estimate is an increase of \$35,000 over the appropriation for 1897?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want to cripple this service. You know just about as much about the condition of the country, Treasury, and the public service as we do, and without crippling it we want to cut it as close as we can, along with everything else, without doing absolute harm; and now I want to talk with you a minute along on that line and see what can be done in the way of putting it to the closest notch for this service.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Now we will have to consider this estimate in connection with the appropriation for fuel, lights, and water for public buildings. If you will observe that estimate, you will see, on page 97, it is \$15,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. As a matter of fact, it represents, taking into consideration the buildings which will be completed the next year, a reduction of about \$40,000. Now, you can reduce that estimate, without embarrassing us very much, to \$870,000.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for fuel, lights, and water?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. That is \$30,000 less than the appropriation for this year, with 11 new buildings, most of them large, to be provided for next year.

The CHAIRMAN. That comes from what, the cheapening of everything through the country?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; I will tell you we have exercised a great deal of economy where we have had the service, and we have been able from time to time to wire public buildings for electric lighting. That enables us to compete with the gas-light companies, and we are getting better terms. Now, I have a little statement right here which will illustrate that pretty well. In 1894 it cost us \$340,000 to light the public buildings, simply gas and electric lights. Now, in 1895, with 16 additional buildings, it only cost us \$338,000, a decrease of \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for lighting alone?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; for lights alone. Now, for the year 1896, with an increase as compared with 1894 of 34 buildings, the increase in lighting has only been about a little over \$12,000, and that is brought about owing to competition which we have been able to provide by wiring the buildings for electric lighting.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, do you not also find some decrease in the prices of fuel?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I have got that statement right here now. In 1894 the fuel for public service—I might as well go back to 1893, which is a better year. In 1893 it cost us \$295,000 in round figures. In 1894, with 14 additional buildings, it cost \$285,000—a reduction of \$10,000, you see, and an increase of 14 buildings. In 1895 it cost us \$284,000, with an increase of 30 buildings, taking the 1894 buildings, too. In 1896 it cost us \$272,000, with an increase of 48 public buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you really cut this service along with the decrease in the price of lights and fuel?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; 95 per cent of that large appropriation is expended under contract made upon proposals solicited by advertisements. We get the sharpest kind of competition in every instance, and in every instance we take the lowest responsible bid.

The CHAIRMAN. This year what is the service costing—what rate?

Mr. HILLS. This year up to the present time we have expended the whole \$900,000, with the exception of \$32,000, in round numbers; we have a balance of \$32,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole \$900,000 for the first six months?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; up to the present time taken from the books on yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have only a balance of—

Mr. HILLS. Of \$32,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that run the service through?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; that is, it will carry us to the 30th of June by observing a proper degree of economy, because we have anticipated the lighting of buildings by estimate and provided for fuel under contracts and miscellaneous items.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a surplus of \$32,000.

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we will expend every dollar of that by the end of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you can take on 11 new buildings and do that with \$30,000 less?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I will tell you why; because we are putting an electric-light plant in the custom-house and post-office building at New York out of the current appropriation. That is what is reducing that balance so it will result in a saving on this appropriation of about \$55,000, and that is the reason why I have cut it to \$870,000 you see here; but on this saving of this appropriation of \$55,000 the net saving to the Government will only be \$40,000, and the other \$15,000 of that we will have to take from the appropriation for pay of assistant custodians and janitors for the operation of the electric-light plant, and there will be a net saving to the Government of \$40,000 as a result of this installation. Now this fuel, lights, and water, as I stated before, will get the credit of \$55,000, and then we will have to take \$15,000 additional from the appropriation for pay of assistant custodians and janitors, which, deducted from the \$55,000, gives a net saving to the Government of \$40,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not put that \$55,000 in here on the \$870,000?

Mr. HILLS. I deducted that; yes, sir. There are 11 buildings I have to take into consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. You make it \$870,000 all told?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir, if you will pardon me just one moment—I have got it here in fairly good shape, I think.

Detail of estimates "Fuel, lights, and water, 1898."

Appropriation, 1897	\$900, 000
New buildings a	\$47, 000
Less 35 per cent, time not occupied during fiscal year	16, 450
	<hr/> 30, 550
	<hr/> 930, 550
<i>a</i> Allegheny	\$1, 791
Beaver Falls	932
Detroit	13, 000
Kansas City	8, 439
Meridian, Miss.	1, 200
Omaha	12, 000
Pueblo, Colo.	5, 636
Pawtucket, R. I.	961
St. Albans, Vt.	900
South Bend, Ind.	1, 000
Taunton, Mass.	1, 400
Total	<hr/> 47, 259

Less amount saved at old buildings to be abandoned on the occupancy of the new buildings, namely:

Detroit	\$9, 115	
Kansas City	4, 848	
Omaha, Nebr.	4, 817	
		\$18, 780
Less time that they are occupied during the year—say 65 per cent		12, 207
		<u>\$6, 573</u>
		923, 977

Amount saved by electric and power plant, New York court-house and post-office

76, 000

Less cost of fuel, etc., which would amount to—say

21, 000

55, 000

868, 977

Estimate..... 870, 000

The CHAIRMAN. This exhibit shows—

Mr. HILLS. I knock off \$15,000 with a view of getting that additional amount on the pay of assistant custodians and janitors, because we are getting from that appropriation \$15,000 on account of the operation of this electric-light plant in New York city.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want is \$870,000, and then you want for assistant custodians and janitors—

Mr. HILLS. If you should give on that the increase of last year of \$35,000 plus \$15,000 for the New York post-office, making \$50,000, we can get along with \$860,000 comfortably, otherwise we will have to reduce the present force.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you about the salaries of assistant custodians and janitors. The reason I do it is the building in my own town, I think, pays \$50 for a janitor, and after all it is little enough. You have got to have one janitor, and I think that is all you have for the whole building?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But do you know what is the fact, I have just kept account of the names of persons who, in contemplation of a change—I do not know whether that is under the civil service or not?

Mr. HILLS. It is.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not know it, but in contemplation of a change I have got forty-nine fellows in my town, either in person or through friends—and most of them through both—saying, “Can not you speak a good word to someone so I can get this place?” I am only speaking of the condition of the country—how men turn for any employment which is steady. How does the pay of these assistant custodians and janitors average along with the pay of a like class of people in private service?

Mr. HILLS. It is about the same. You take the janitor at the public building in your own city. There is considerable responsibility. A man's integrity must be above suspicion. He has access to the building at all times, night and day. You know the post-office business of the town, you know the value frequently of the money and stamps in the building, and that man is supposed to be on duty twenty-four hours a day if necessary, because he is the only employee who is paid for that service. He has no hours; his hours are the hours of the necessities of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. There are 11 new buildings you contemplate?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; and some very large buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a list in that statement?

Mr. HILLS. When I say very large, I mean four or five are large buildings. There are the buildings at Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha—

Mr. HAINER. Do not these buildings take the place of other buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Well, they do at Detroit, Omaha, and one other place.

The CHAIRMAN. Kansas City and Omaha are not going to be finished next year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes sir; that is to say—one moment, if you please—the post-office portion of the building will be ready for occupancy. I have only estimated \$5,000 for furniture. There will be the basement and first floor at Omaha. I have gone into this matter very carefully this year. The Supervising Architect gave me a long list of buildings, and I have not included them at all—that is, all of them. I have struck out a great many of them, because I am satisfied they will not be completed.

The CHAIRMAN. I should think that would be true in Kansas City and Omaha.

Mr. HAINER. The Omaha building is very much more nearly completed than in Kansas City. You would be surprised to know—

Mr. HILLS. I took the trouble to write to the two superintendents of construction independent of the information I received from the Architect's office.

The CHAIRMAN. \$870,000 is what you can get along with for fuel, lights, and water?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other—

Mr. HILLS. I ought to have \$860,000; we need every penny of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 11 new buildings; what did you have last year, 30 new buildings?

Mr. HILLS. This year—well, there are 11 in whole and 5 in part, but none of those last year was nearly so large as such buildings as we are going to occupy this year. For instance, let me call attention to one thing right here. At Detroit we have two elevators, in Kansas City we have four elevators in the building, and in Omaha there are two elevators. That, you see, makes a great draft upon the appropriations, and we have to appoint these elevator conductors.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are not going to use them this year; all you can hope to get is the first floor.

Mr. HILLS. \$15,000 of that increase will be necessary to go into the court-house and post-office at New York for the operation of that electric-light plant.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask \$35,000 increase?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you ask—

Mr. HILLS. For a similar increase and \$15,000 for the court-house and post-office at New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$860,000?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, give me the number of buildings you have the current year over last year?

Mr. HILLS. Bloomington, Ill.—you just want the buildings; there will be twelve buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the current year over the last year?

Mr. HILLS. Oh, no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Twelve buildings the coming year?

Mr. HILLS. I may say by the 30th of June, this year, we will have completed and manned sixteen new buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have sixteen new buildings the current year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; you might put it that way, and then you must consider the difference in the size of the buildings. Those buildings are all small buildings with the exception of the Wilmington, Del., and the Sioux City, Iowa, which is a fair-sized building. The rest are small post-offices without any court officials in them. There are but two buildings that have elevators—Sioux City, Iowa, and Wilmington, Del.

The CHAIRMAN. But this estimate for the coming year, that is, the next fiscal year, includes the manning of two elevators at Omaha and four at Kansas City?

Mr. HILLS. And two at Detroit; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, unless these buildings are complete throughout you will not have any use for the elevator?

Mr. HILLS. There is no question about Detroit, because they will get into Detroit by next October, the whole of it.

FURNITURE FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of furniture and repairs of furniture. You have \$180,000 for this year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And no deficiency?

Mr. HILLS. We will have no deficiency this year. We have a balance of about \$22,000 or \$23,000, and I am determined the money shall last until the 30th of June. I will make it go through. We are cutting off now everything we can possibly cut off with the view of avoiding a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. And what you said about the other buildings explains this item?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; that applies also.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find the prices of furniture have gone off very much?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Ten years ago the appropriation for 106 public buildings was \$300,000, and we were not furnishing then more than two or three buildings a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You do avail yourself of real competition for furniture?

Mr. HILLS. We advertise all over the country. A great deal of our furniture is manufactured in Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Baltimore, and New York State.

The CHAIRMAN. How much, at a rough estimate, has been the decrease in the price of furniture as compared with 1892 and 1893?

Mr. HILLS. Well, it has been fully 30 per cent, I should say. At that time we were making our furniture out of cherry and it began to get scarce, and then we went to white oak—quartered white oak—which makes up very handsome, and it is a cheap wood.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay for chairs like this, as near as you can tell?

Mr. HILLS. We can get a chair something like that from \$7 to \$7.50, I think; maybe a little less than that, but I should say between \$6 and \$7.50. I forgot just what it is. We advertise for our chairs, and we have a contract with the manufacturers of these chairs—E. Hayward Bros. & Co., of Massachusetts. We have our plans and specifications, and we advertise along in May for proposals of chairs, and furnish our plans and specifications, and we have a contract for this year. That includes delivering them in position in these buildings throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, whether one chair, a dozen, or a hundred chairs.

Estimate, furniture and repairs of same, 1898.

Amount required for old buildings.....	\$100,000
Amount required for marine hospitals	5,000
Post-office, Allegheny, Pa.....	5,000
Post-office, Beaver Falls, Pa.....	2,320
Court-house and post-office, Detroit, Mich. (1855).....	30,000
Court-house and post-office, Kansas City, Mo. (1879).....	18,000
Court-house and post-office, Meridian, Miss.....	6,000
Court-house and post-office, Omaha, Nebr., first floor and basement (1870) ..	5,000
Post-office, Pawtucket, R. I.....	2,800
Post-office, Pueblo, Colo.....	17,000
Custom-house and post-office, St. Albans, Vt.....	2,800
Post-office, South Bend, Ind.....	2,655
Post-office, Taunton, Mass.....	3,425

200,000

Estimate 200,000

Cubic contents:

	Old.	New.
Detroit	454,000	2,718,000
Kansas City	796,000	1,592,292
Omaha	654,700	1,968,325

WASHINGTON, D. C., POST-OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Come now to the item of the new post-office building, Washington, D. C. What are your advices about the completion of that building?

Mr. HILLS. Well, the Supervising Architect told me within ten days, or rather Mr. Kemper, the executive officer, that that building will be ready for occupancy, the post-office portion of it, by the 1st of July; I do not believe it. I think probably next December will see the city post-office in the basement and first floor of that building.

The CHAIRMAN. And then how long before the other; a year from July?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I think so. They say a year from July, but I do not believe it. I think, probably, a year from next October or November will probably see it finished, and you will observe there is no estimate here for furniture. We thought we would make that a subject of a special communication to the House. We are prepared to send it, but there seems to be some uncertainty as to who is going into it.

The CHAIRMAN. As to whether the whole Post-Office Department will go in there?

Mr. HILLS. We ought really to withhold that letter for the present. We had better withhold the estimates for the furnishing.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me so.

Mr. HILLS. That was based upon——

Mr. HAINER. And also withhold this estimate.

Mr. HILLS. Well, they need that force; that is a very conservative estimate of force. As a matter of fact, I question whether the number of watchmen is sufficient. I think they ought to have at least 15 watchmen in that building, and that is a very conservative estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. The legislative bill carries people——

Mr. HILLS. That is true, sir. As far as that is concerned you can drop the subject of salaries out for the present and it can be subsequently taken up after it has been determined as to who shall go into the building. Now, there is that electric-light plant.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you about that; what have you to say about that?

Mr. HILLS. I think that plant ought to go in there. I think it would result in a considerable saving to the Government. My estimate is it will cost nearly \$20,000 a year to light that building, and by present methods of lighting and heating combined—that is, by using the exhaust steam of the electric-light-plant for heating pur-

poses during the four or five months—I think it would result in a saving to the Government of from \$10,000 or \$15,000 a year by putting a plant in there; that will be the net saving.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you in that connection. You have no system of lighting here other than that provided in each building?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as the light plant is concerned, have you any light plant in any public building?

Mr. HILLS. I believe there is one in the State, War, and Navy Departments and one in the Interior, I think; I am not sure of that. I know there is in the State, War, and Navy building, because they light the White House from it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why would not the plant in the State, War, and Navy Department perform the work by running a wire from that building?

Mr. HILLS. They have not sufficient capacity—sufficient force.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, they have not sufficient boiler and engine capacity?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, the dynamo is easily obtained?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that true of the Interior Department also?

Mr. HILLS. I do not know as to that, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is force sufficient at either one, the running of a wire is quite a small matter, is it not?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; there would have to be a conduit laid.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose so.

Mr. HILLS. There would be considerable expense. It seems to me we ought to have an independent plant. As a matter of fact there ought to be here—and this is a digression—one central station to light all these buildings operated by the Government, which would be a great saving.

The CHAIRMAN. In the construction of this building by appropriations other than this, is not there a provision made for the heating?

Mr. HILLS. Only the general system of heating, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not that contemplate boilers?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; boilers but not engines. If you put in an electric-light plant the steam you use by operating your engines, the exhaust steam, can be used for the heating of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. That I understand, but I want to see—of course you have to have engines for an electric-light plant, and you have to have wiring and a dynamo?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But these boilers substantially that would heat the building would be—

Mr. HILLS. This estimate has in view the utilization of the boilers that they propose to put in there. You see it is going to cost about \$30,000 to wire that building.

The CHAIRMAN. When ought it to be wired?

Mr. HILLS. The wiring ought to be commenced immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. And no provision has been made for it?

Mr. HILLS. No provision has been made; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If it was to be wired, would the wiring be done by you or the architect?

Mr. HILLS. It would come in our office. We have the electrical expert, and would prepare plans and specifications and advertise for proposals as soon as the money is made available. It would be under our supervision.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be in time to wire it after the 1st of July?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; the wiring ought to be done now while the building is incomplete, before the floors are laid if practicable, because most of the wiring is run under the floor and through the walls, and if you wait until the building is completed you have to run the wires under moldings instead of inside the floor and have to tear up floors to run your wires.

The CHAIRMAN. It is being arranged for gas also, is it not?

Mr. HILLS. The lower floor; I do not know whether they have made provisions for the lighting of the building above with gas. The subject was up, and at one time they thought they would not do it because it would cost so much money. They thought the electric light would be sufficient if the plant was put in the building, or even without the plant.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would ascertain about that also, and make a pretty careful examination as to the amount of money that is necessary to wire this building and install the plant.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you wire it now, the balance of the installation could come next year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; you could light from the central station. We are getting very fair rates here now; there has been quite a reduction.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, you can not do it as cheaply as by putting in this plant?
Mr. HILLS. Oh, no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me so, when you take into consideration the question of heating?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; the two combined, it can be done more economically by the Department than from the central station.

The CHAIRMAN. The proposition to wire this building and to commence in time addresses itself to my judgment, but what I would like to know is, Have you anything of an accurate estimate of what it would cost to wire and install that plant? and to do that it seems to me you must act in connection with the Supervising Architect touching these boilers.

Mr. HILLS. I have been in communication with them, and they assure me their boiler plant they are going to install will be sufficient to operate this proposed electric-light plant.

The CHAIRMAN. And that means the running of the elevators and doing everything?

Mr. HILLS. These elevators are hydraulic elevators.

The CHAIRMAN. Why are they hydraulic elevators? Why not make them electric elevators?

Mr. HILLS. Well, it is more economical to use water, because water costs nothing here. You know the Government pays nothing for its water.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that good?

Mr. HILLS. Oh, fair.

The CHAIRMAN. Rapid?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; most of the elevators of the country are hydraulic elevators. You can have them just as rapid as you please; it is only a matter of gearing.

The CHAIRMAN. And then you would not use electricity for that?

Mr. HILLS. Not for the elevators there, in view of the fact there is no expense in connection with the water supply.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you prepared now to say, or will you advise us in a day or two touching the installation of this plant?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I can give an estimate within a day or two by items.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I will have that down here to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN. In the meantime it seems to me the other item here may just as well be passed by?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. If you use electricity, then gas will not be used?

Mr. HILLS. Oh, no, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Has the Supervising Architect prepared the building for gas purposes?

Mr. HILLS. That is one matter I am going to find out. The question was up before him some four, five, or six weeks ago, and at that time they had not determined whether they would light entirely or only the first and second floors.

Mr. SAYERS. It occurs to me there ought to be some intelligent understanding between yourself and the Architect's Office as to whether they will use gas or electricity, or use both?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You think there is no necessity of using gas providing you put in this electric-light plant, and that expenditure ought not to be incurred?

Mr. HILLS. I do not see any necessity of putting in pipes above the post-office floor. I think as a precautionary matter the post-office work should have both systems, providing for any possible contingency that might arise by breaking down your light plant, when you could turn on your gas; but that is a very remote contingency, yet at the same time I think the interest is of sufficient importance to pipe the basement and first floor only, and above that simply wire it.

Mr. SAYERS. You will see the Supervising Architect to-day?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; as soon as I get to the Department.

Mr. SAYERS. And be able to inform the committee as to the status of the gas business?

Mr. HILLS. I will give you all the information to-morrow.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1897.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: Inclosed herewith you will find a statement in detail, as far as it is practicable to make it, covering the installation of an electric-light plant in the post-office building in this city.

After a careful consideration of the whole matter, I am of the opinion that it would

be more economical to wire the building as stated by the electric-light inspector—that is, before the floors are laid or the plastering is done. The most advanced system of placing wiring in large buildings is to run them in conduits which are beneath the floors and inside the walls. It does not disfigure the building, and the safety of the installation is placed almost beyond question. The fixtures, sockets, and lamps can be supplied after the building is ready for occupancy. The Supervising Architect informs me that he has invited bids for the piping of the building for gas, and that the award is entirely dependent upon whether or not Congress provides the appropriation for the electric-light plant. Should the appropriation for the entire plant fail, I think it advisable that we should have recourse to two systems of lighting, namely, gas and electricity, inasmuch as the supply will come from outside parties, thereby having the benefit of competition.

The city post-office will be provided with a number of canceling machines, which will be operated by electric motors, and should the building be lighted by gas, electric current will have to be purchased for their operation.

There can be no question as to the economy that will result from the installation of an electric-light plant, as the exhaust steam therefrom will heat the building during at least four months of the heating season.

The estimate submitted can be considered as reliable, as it is based upon experience at other buildings of corresponding size and with similar conditions and will not vary either one way or the other more than a few hundred dollars.

Should your committee deem it advisable to make the appropriation for the plant, I would urge that it be made available immediately after March 4 next, in order that the conduits may be placed in position before the floors are laid and the walls and ceilings plastered.

I desire to amplify my statement of yesterday by the following:

This office is to-day, for the first time, informed by the Supervising Architect that contracts have been made since the estimates for furniture, fuel, lights, and water, and pay of assistant custodians and janitors were prepared, which assured the completion during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, of United States buildings at the following-named places: Lynn, Mass., Racine, Wis., New London, Conn., and Saginaw, Mich.

As the information in regard to the dates of the completion of these buildings was furnished to the Postmaster-General, I presume it can be considered authoritative.

I omitted to state yesterday that in preparing the estimates the matter of the reduction in the cost of furniture, fuel, and other items since 1893 has been taken into consideration.

The estimate for the appropriation "Pay of assistant custodians and janitors" is based upon the present allotment of employees to the buildings, and any radical reduction therein will necessitate a large number of discharges, which would be embarrassing to the service.

The buildings to-day are cleaner and better protected than at any other time within their history, and I know of no building where the force is in excess of the actual requirements of the service.

I also omitted to state that there will be no deficiency in the appropriation "Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings" for this year, owing to the fact that buildings included therein at the following-named places will not be completed until next year, or the year thereafter: Allegheny, Pa., Detroit, Mich., Omaha, Nebr., St. Paul, Minn., Savannah, Ga., and Taunton, Mass.

All of the employees with the exception of the laborers and charwomen are in the classified service.

Respectfully, yours,

W. H. HILLS, *Assistant Superintendent.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1897.

MR. W. H. HILLS,
Assistant Superintendent, Treasury Department.

SIR: As requested by you, I herewith submit an estimate for the introduction of an electric light and power plant in the new post-office building in this city, viz:

For wiring and switch boards, with special transfer device and 200-horsepower motor service	\$23,000
For four 150-horsepower compound engines and four 100 K. W. dynamos (including foundations, steam connections, etc.)	27,000
For conduits for the introduction and protection of electric wiring	8,000

58,000

This estimate is based upon the assumption that the appropriation therefor will be available before the floors are laid, walls plastered, and interior finish completed. Should this work be deferred until after the completion of the building it could not be performed as economically or as satisfactorily.

This estimate does not include sockets, electroliers, etc., which would increase the amount about \$10,000, and which could be included in the estimate for furniture and fixtures.

Very respectfully,

J. E. POWELL,
Inspector Electric-Light Plants.

PUBLIC LAND SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. W. LAMOREUX, COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. WILLIAM C. BRALY AND MR. FRANK FLYNT.

PUBLIC LANDS, COLLECTING REVENUE FROM SALES OF.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is in regard to salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.

Mr. HAINER. What portion of the appropriations for the current year has been expended?

Mr. BRALY. It would be impossible for us to state that, you see, as the accounts have been settled for only one quarter.

Mr. HAINER. Is there likely to be a deficiency or a surplus this year?

Mr. BRALY. I apprehend no surplus. But last year we expended \$482,181, and the year previous \$486,000, and we estimate again for \$485,000, and that is approximately the amount that will be required.

Mr. HAINER. What are the necessities of the service and what can you say of the advisability of consolidating the offices in a number of States?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Instead of consolidating you have got bills in Congress extending it. You create another office in your State (referring to Mr. Sayers)—that is, it passed out of your State with Greer County—I believe you will be wanting it back—

Mr. SAYERS. No; Oklahoma can take it.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. You have got another office created in the State of Montana. Of course, in regard to the extra expense, the salary, you understand, is only \$1,000 a year.

Mr. HAINER. And the balance is made up of fees?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir. It makes no difference whether there are ten officers or one as far as the expense to the Government, with the exception, of course, all excess over \$3,000 is paid into the United States Treasury. Those are matters which are controlled, under of course the discretion of the Land Office, entirely by the legislative enactment of Congress.

Mr. HAINER. What are the facts in respect to the growth or decrease of the public business at these offices?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Last year it increased a little over the year before, dependent entirely upon the times and the amount of land being entered and financial condition of the country.

Mr. HAINER. But it varies in different States?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; it varies, too, according to the different enactments of Congress. For instance, if you passed the free homestead bill, business would increase probably at once largely, as far as proving up was concerned, and all of these matters. It depends entirely upon surrounding circumstances and the conditions of legislative enactment.

Mr. HAINER. Take the States of Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, what is the fact with respect to the growth of the business in the last year?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not think the business has increased in those States.

Mr. HAINER. You do not think it has increased?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Has it decreased as a matter of fact?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I think it has; but in some of the Western States, of course, the business has increased.

Mr. HAINER. What other expenses are there in the establishment and maintenance of these offices besides the salaries of receivers and registers?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Contingent expenses—of course, clerk hire, office rent, furniture, fixtures, etc.

Mr. HAINER. Would it not be entirely feasible in each of the States I have named to have some one office located at the capital, and allow affidavits for entry and final proof to be made at the various county seats?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Before a commissioner appointed?

Mr. HAINER. Before a commissioner or before the county officers?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Then take some extreme Western States where there is a contest. They have to take their witnesses and go hundreds of miles across the mountains, etc., and if you attempt to create such a proposition it would meet with great opposition from the West.

Mr. HAINER. Is it not true that under the rulings now parties are required to bring their witnesses to the land office?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Would it not be very much more convenient for those parties to bring their witnesses to the county seat and have testimony taken before the county judge?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Now, about that—

Mr. HAINER. It is permitted by the law, but is not permitted by practice?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It is not permitted by the law, sir. It is the law and not the practice. The law specifically says where the proof shall be made. It is not a question of the regulations of the Department at all; it is not a departmental regulation. It is a statutory provision.

Mr. HAINER. When was that statute made?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It has been in existence, I think, always. For instance, the regulations of the statutes provide where the affidavits shall be taken, etc. This is an ex parte affidavit only; it shall be taken before a United States court commissioner, a United States circuit court commissioner, that is the language.

Mr. HAINER. Now, a few years ago proof in contest cases could be taken before the clerk of the district court or the probate judge?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No; you can not find the law that authorizes the clerk of the district court; you will find commissioner or clerk of United States circuit court, and there is great trouble about the construction of that statute.

Mr. HAINER. I am speaking of what was so a few years ago; I can not speak of the last two or three years. Prior to that time I know it was the case, because I have had a good many contests, and have taken testimony before the clerk of the district court.

Mr. SAYERS. Of the State court?

Mr. HAINER. Clerk of the district State court. You say now the law prohibits the taking of testimony in such cases before any officer not a commissioner of the United States circuit court.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; the law designates the officer before whom the testimony can be taken, and ex parte affidavits can be made. We are rejecting cases every day, one not fifteen minutes before leaving the office, a case in Arkansas, where an ex parte affidavit was taken before an inferior judge, and the man has really lost the land, and the only way to get out of these matters is of course occasionally when nothing intervenes to send them to a board of what is called equitable adjudication.

Mr. HAINER. Could the expenses of the Land Office be reduced by making provision for making proof and applications of entry before county officials and sending them to the central Land Office?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It might decrease it, but it would be a small decrease. I think myself it would be for the benefit; I would not look for a saving of money as much as I would to the benefit that would inure to the persons having business before those offices.

Mr. HAINER. It would be very much more convenient.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It would save to the individuals a large amount of expense, and three times I have recommended to Congress that this evidence should be taken the same as in other courts you may commission to take testimony, and I have in all my reports except the last report, I think, called the attention of Congress to it. Of course the expense fees would be the contest fees, the fees for entries, etc., which you understand would be the same. The office contest fees, it would be thought, would be a saving to the Government, but it would certainly be a great saving to the people.

Mr. HAINER. A consolidation, of course, would result in a saving of some salaries?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Oh, yes; but I could not say how much until the matter was put to a practical test. It would certainly be a great thing for a great many people who lose their lands by not understanding the law.

Mr. HAINER. But is this not a fact where you compel, as the law does now, an attendance at the land office? In the case of poor people it practically involves the loss of their entries because of financial inability to attend at remote land offices?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Many times.

Mr. HAINER. You think the whole of this estimate will be necessary to properly care for these land offices—\$485,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. How is that, Mr. Braly? He is chief of my accounting division and knows more about the details than I do.

Mr. BRALY. It is very close to what we spent the last year and the year before, and I do not see that there will be probably any material decrease. I think that is a sufficient estimate, but not an excessive one. If you will allow me, there is this in connection with the idea of consolidation which is worthy of consideration, and that is where you make a saving in the salaries of registers and receivers you also incur additional expense on account of clerk hire; where two offices would pay registers and receivers \$2,000, if you consolidate them, it would almost invariably necessitate the employment of an additional clerk at the new office, which would take \$1,000, which was saved by the consolidation of the other, so the idea of saving is perhaps more apparent than real.

Mr. HAINER. That proceeds on the theory that the clerks now are employed to their full capacity?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That proceeds upon the theory that registers and receivers do not have clerks in some offices where the business is light; the register and receiver do all the work, and if that office was consolidated with an office having more work and having clerks, it would require clerks in that office to perform the duties the register and receiver are now performing.

Mr. BRALY. More than half of the offices do not require a clerk at all, and if you consolidate two small offices you will have more work than the register and receiver can do, and it will necessitate clerical aid.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the item of contingent expenses of land offices, what is your expenditure for this year—within the \$150,000, I notice from the note, but how much within?

Mr. BRALY. We had \$150,000, and we actually spent \$148,415, leaving a balance of \$1,563.75, and it is possible some small bills will come in yet chargeable to that.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is about the same thing this year?

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is expenses of depositing public moneys. This year you had \$2,500. Did you expend all of that?

Mr. BRALY. We spent last year \$1,716.64.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing to indicate you will expend more than that this year?

Mr. BRALY. We can not tell certainly about that. No, I think it is probable we will not spend more than that. We had an appropriation of \$5,000, and we cut that down in the estimate to \$2,500. We had an appropriation of \$5,000 for 1895, and 1893 we had \$3,000, and I believe we reduced the estimate to \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Depredations on public timber. This appropriation is for special agents. Are they under civil service?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That swamp-land matter is pretty well complete?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It lacks about 200,000,000 acres, I guess, yet; somewhere along that.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend in the year 1896?

Mr. BRALY. In 1896 we had \$90,000, and we spent all but \$139.37; but the agents were nearly all laid off for some time before the close of the year.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. About two months they were furloughed.

The CHAIRMAN. How many agents have you now?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Thirty-six, I guess; but I can not tell just the number. They have got to be laid off very soon to avoid a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, however, you now have 36 agents?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Thirty some odd. There were some appointed along the last of November, and I do not keep track of them. They are appointed not by the General Land Office, but by the Interior Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand \$90,000 will support 30 agents.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I want to call attention to one thing, and that is that this service is more or less self-supporting. For instance, one agent day before yesterday settled a case and got \$10,000, and there is a large amount of money recovered, and I have made the statement several times before Congress in reference to the amount of money that is recovered by the Government through these agents aside from all the fraudulent entries which are canceled by reason of their work, and I think it is a poor policy to get it too low. I think with \$90,000 and 30 good men they will do the work and do it right, and I think it will be a saving to the Government to have 30 good men. I think the Government makes money out of it, or at least gets back what is its own.

The CHAIRMAN. As far as that part of their duty is concerned, which is protecting the timber, thirty men do not amount to much, scattered over the immense country, I take it.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. They have got probably 200 cases pending, and they can

recover a good deal of money. There are a lot of people who go and cut public timber, and they go and scale it and bring action.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay these men?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Twelve hundred dollars a year since 1893.

The CHAIRMAN. Then how much else?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Three dollars a day for subsistence and their traveling expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you pay traveling expenses also?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. They are given what are called transportation books.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, they are given transportation, which is not paid from this appropriation?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Oh, all is paid from this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. There are \$90,000 based on a salary of \$1,200 a year for thirty agents and \$3 per diem and their traveling expenses?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. All expenses connected with it. Many times we have to have a surveyor, and all of these expenses are charged to this appropriation, every dollar of it.

The CHAIRMAN. And if you only wanted twenty agents instead of thirty agents you would only appropriate \$60,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. For expenses of hearings in land entries. Is that item of \$10,000 all being expended?

Mr. BRALY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the expenditure in 1896?

Mr. BRALY. Last year there was only \$3,312 expended, and the year before \$6,992. I might state the fact a large number of agents were laid off the latter part of the fiscal year, preventing quite a number of hearings—a large number, I might say, during that period.

The CHAIRMAN. What is being expended this year?

Mr. BRALY. We have not gone far enough to give any intelligent answer on that.

The CHAIRMAN. You only expended one-third of the appropriation in 1896?

Mr. BRALY. Yes; about one-third for 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. And it could safely be made \$5,000 instead of \$10,000 the coming year?

Mr. BRALY. There is occasion for spending more than that—a great deal more than that—if a case can be brought to trial; and as it is uncertain how many cases will be brought to a hearing, we could not say more definitely. We have never, perhaps, expended the entire \$10,000, but we sometimes approximate it.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for reproducing plats and surveys. What did you expend last year from that \$2,000?

Mr. BRALY. We expended all but 80 cents. We have expended \$1,999.20.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no deficiency in any of these, but this year you seem to have had \$10,000. What did you expend this year?

Mr. BRALY. I understand it is all contracted for, and that there is very little that has been actually paid.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you reproduce these plats; photolithograph them, or do it by hand?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Photolithograph. These are township plats.

Mr. FLYNT. That is the draftsman division, and that is a matter we do not know. I think most of them are photolithographed, and some are produced by hand.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. They are sold to the States after they are reproduced.

The CHAIRMAN. I guess if you drop back to \$2,000 it will be quite enough.

Mr. BRALY. It is a matter that Professor King gave special attention to, and my understanding was there were a good many old plats which are almost illegible—

The CHAIRMAN. I see in 1896 you did not submit any estimate at all?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Those are township plats of a great many old States where the States are asking for duplicates of them, and the only way they can be produced for the States is in this way. The State of Ohio last year, for instance, wanted an immense amount of them; that is what I think called it up. These are reproduced by us and they are purchased by the States and paid for, and that money goes into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, and in making this remark, I am not reflecting upon anybody in the world. I have got the impression that that item is one that the lithographer is quite as much interested in as the public service.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not so understand it. It depends altogether upon the States asking for them, how many plats you take up and lithograph, and what call there is for them.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write us a letter giving the expenditures of that \$10,000 for the current year under contract and who that contract is with and the prices paid.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. And the amount received for them?

The CHAIRMAN. Nothing is received this year, you know.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, not this year; but I am speaking of the years before.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no objection as to that; but it has run along at \$2,000 for many years before. It has been substantially \$2,500 for many years. Now, go to the item of transcripts of records and plats. Where does it differ from the other? What did you expend last year for this?

Mr. BRALY. I think it is all expended. I do not believe I have the item here, but these transcribers of records are employed, and the number employed just consumes the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That is just what I wanted to find out, whether this is a salary provision.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; they are under the classified service at \$600 a year, and we employ just enough to consume the appropriation in reproducing the records.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not you do this by photolithography better and cheaper?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Oh, no, sir; it is practically reproducing records instead of plats.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send these salary rolls.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Giving the number of people employed and their salaries.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir. I was going merely to suggest, in regard to that item we were just speaking of, the amount paid to these clerks was \$5,000 and the amount received from the transcripts sold and money received by the receiving clerk and turned into the Treasury was \$13,122.09.

The CHAIRMAN. For transcribing the records?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. That is principally copies of patents, etc.?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Transcribing records for the purpose of reproducing, and then, after the reproduction is made, making certified copies of them. We keep that number of clerks upon that work and we have many other clerks of the regular classified service who have to help them out, and, occasionally, when they have too much to do, other clerks have to be detailed.

PUBLIC LANDS, SURVEYING.

The CHAIRMAN. We now come to the item of surveying public lands. The appropriation for the current year is \$325,000. How much of that appropriation is expended or contracted for?

Mr. BRALY. We can not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would look at these statements furnished us last session, and when you return to your offices have them brought down to date, so as to include the appropriations for the current year, and send them to us.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We will do that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the statistics down to date. It seems to me that gives the information?

Mr. BRALY. For this year. We can give you the amount apportioned to each State and Territory and can give you the amount contracted for under each one up to this year, but inasmuch as the Commissioner has until the end of the fiscal year to complete his contracts, of course we can not indicate those, but presumably the apportionment of each State will be contracted for, and my understanding is it has all been apportioned except \$10,000, which is held as a reserve fund to be applied or used where there is an excess.

The CHAIRMAN. On the contrary, heretofore apportionments to the various States, as a rule, have not been contracted; is not that correct?

Mr. BRALY. In some States they were not and in some States they were.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. For instance, Arizona I think last year was one of the Territories which did not make any contract at all, and the surveyor-general—

The CHAIRMAN. That is my impression.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. And when I came to apportion that money again to those States I did not make any apportionment to this Territory, because there are States which took the whole amount and used it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you would have no trouble to add that?

Mr. BRALY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You see there are two tables, one on each of those pages, and I wish you would do that if you please. Now you are suggesting certain legislation here in the note which I think we need not go into. We come to the item for surveys and resurveys of confirmed private land claims and donations in Louisiana \$5,000. That is an old matter, is it not?

Mr. FLYNT. There are quite a number of these private land claims in Louisiana,

and every once in a while—well, there are hundreds there which have never been settled, but we have calls to have them settled, and whenever we do we try to get rid of them. Until they are disposed of they simply remain as unfinished business.

The CHAIRMAN. In the next item for the survey of private land claims in the States of Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, etc., there has been since 1894 down to and including the current year \$20,000 appropriated each year. Unless you have the data with you, I wish you would write us a letter giving the amount expended this year for this purpose.

Mr. BRALY. I can give you the amount expended for the last two years. In 1895 we expended \$7,879, and in 1896 \$10,425.

The CHAIRMAN. And probably nothing the two prior years; at least it is very small, I take it?

Mr. BRALY. I think so. I have no statement as to that.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. When a decision is given by the Court of Private Land Claims they ask the surveys—

Mr. FLYNT. And we make no surveys until we are directed by the court.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know what you are expending this year?

Mr. BRALY. No, sir; we can not tell. We make no surveys until directed by the court, and then they order a survey, and we make a survey under their directions. That is all we have to do with that.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We have got a decision of the Comptroller within the last few days which changes the practice since all of these private claims were before the Department; they have decided we can not pay office clerks out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What office work?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The office work of all surveyors, field notes, and records of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean here in the Department?

Mr. BRALY. No, sir; in the surveyor-general's office. Now, last year there was paid to the surveyor-general of New Mexico from this appropriation, office work on surveys and under these decrees of the court, a little over \$3,000. We have never estimated for that in the regular estimate for salaries of clerks in the office, because we had no idea what number of surveys the court would direct during that year. Before it was construed this appropriation was for the entire expense of surveying these claims and field work and office work connected with the service. Now, these were paid up to the end of September and October last year—as I said something over \$3,000 for office work in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico. Recently the Comptroller has held that the office work could not be paid from that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, they must pay the office work from the appropriation to conduct the office?

Mr. BRALY. Yes, from the regular appropriation. Now, there has been advanced to the surveyor-general of New Mexico to pay two clerks during the last quarter, the December quarter, and he has paid them. Now, the Comptroller says he can not receive credit for that, and there is no provision for clerks to continue that work during the rest of this fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. I am quite in harmony with the Comptroller. Of course, when you get a sharp settlement there is a settlement up to that time?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Is not the making of a plat as much a part of the survey as running a line in the field?

The CHAIRMAN. After all, however, if you undertake to keep track of the public surveys, and here is a surveyor-general's office which has charge of the records doing work, if you have got one appropriation and then have this kind of an appropriation you can jam it full of clerks. Why, it seems to me it is not good administration.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. He decided in the case of railroad surveys and all classes of surveys of that kind that clerk hire shall be paid for doing that work out of those appropriations, so we have got two decisions. If we get one class of work we have to pay a portion of it out of that appropriation and the rest out of the general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, now, for surveying the private land claims in the States mentioned the survey is ordered by the court. Now, then, the work that is done by the surveyor-general's office in getting ready for the survey the surveyor-general does with his regular force. Is that right?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir. In the first place, after the survey is ordered, the contract is let for doing the survey under the direction of the court, and then that survey is returned to the surveyor-general's office, who has the plat duplicated, and triplicate plats have to be made and field notes have to be written up and all that is forwarded here, and all that work, I contend, is just as much a part of the survey as running a line in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, under his ruling—

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That must be paid out of the general appropriation for office expenses. My theory is it should be separate, so it shows what is paid under the direction of the court and what is paid under the general expenses account.

The CHAIRMAN. As clerk hire can not be taken out of this appropriation, how much reduction would you propose under the new ruling?

Mr. BRALY. Well, we paid \$3,000 last year, and it would amount to that for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You paid \$3,000 for one Territory, you say, New Mexico?

Mr. BRALY. There has never been any work except in New Mexico. There have never been any surveys paid from this appropriation for any other State.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The court has taken up nothing but New Mexico cases, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. You only expended last year \$10,000, and as this clerk hire can not be taken, under the decision of the Comptroller, that appropriation might well be cut to \$10,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Then you must increase your appropriation according to that to the surveyor-general for expenses in his office if you desire to have the decisions of the court carried out.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you not think it would be better, in order to comply with the ruling of the Comptroller, to say, "for surveying private land claims, including plats and field notes?"

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Including office work?

Mr. SAYERS. I agree with you; it is a very hypercritical ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. You wrote a letter about this?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In connection with the legislative bill and that letter has been transmitted to the Senate for their consideration in connection with the bill. General Bingham sent it over, I think.

Mr. BRALY. Calling attention to the necessity for an increase in the appropriation for salaries in the office to meet this.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you appeared before that committee yet?

Mr. BRALY. No, sir.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I think the statement as suggested by Governor Sayers is well as to that.

Mr. SAYERS. If you increase the appropriation in the legislative bill, when this work gives out it will be hard to decrease them, but if you let this work be independent, and include here, "including the preparation of plats and field notes," you then, when this work is completed, do not encounter—

Mr. BRALY. This is a work that is impossible to estimate for as ordinary expenses of the office, because we do not know what work the Court of Private Land Claims will direct to be done in any year. If it is payable from the appropriation and the work is done then, it is appropriated for and the regular administration of the office is not affected.

The CHAIRMAN. The expenditure under this act depends entirely upon the action of the court?

Mr. BRALY. Exactly; and if you will permit me again. You see the situation now is, there is a lot of work in that office that is not provided for under this ruling. Now, if we could get a provision in the current bill making this available for this work, as well as for the work during the current year, it would relieve the situation.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The result will be, the disbursing officer of the Interior Department comes in with this deficiency bill to reimburse him for this amount of money.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you give to the clerk a clause that will cure the ruling of the Comptroller for the consideration of the committee. Of course, that clause does not want to go in, and also an increase in the legislative bill.

Mr. SAYERS. I would confine it to this bill. I would not let them increase in the legislative bill the expenses of the surveyor-general's office.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you give a clause to Mr. Courts.

Mr. HAINER. Is there any hope of that court getting through?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. As suggested by the Chairman, we will hear the angels by that time.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got three new items here: For connecting in the field mineral monuments in the several mining districts of Nevada, \$5,000; for reestablishing and connecting mineral monuments in the several districts of Utah, \$2,000, and for establishing additional mineral monuments, etc., in South Dakota.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That was a communication which came to us from the department of the Geological Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to say about it?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not know anything about it. I think Senator Pettigrew came also about it. The next is about abandoned military reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. You have power to sell these reservations, have you not?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. After appraisal, and I am doing it, and if you will take hold of it and give the \$10,000 I will clean up all these reservations in the next year. There is one man upon it, and he goes to where these reservations are and goes to the people and gets two appraisers. The law provides for three appraisers, and I have got one man traveling from one to another, making surveys and appraisals, and we have opened a great many of them this year. Do you know how many, Mr. Flynt?

Mr. FLYNT. Quite a number of them.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. There is a great lot of these scattered over the United States that ought to be cleared up.

Mr. FLYNT. There is one in Governor Sayers's State.

Mr. SAYERS. Which?

Mr. FLYNT. Close to Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have an appropriation for the care of those?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We do not pay anything only in one or two instances where it is by direct act of Congress for the taking care of them. If you paid for taking care of these reservations, it would cost an immense sight of money. I think the men who get the use of them usually get enough out of them to compensate them in taking care of them.

The CHAIRMAN. The only reason you do not sell these military reservations is you have not the force to comply with the provisions of the law in appraising; is that the reason?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That is exactly the condition.

The CHAIRMAN. You have only one man on this work?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Only one?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Only one. And, for instance, you have in your town an abandoned military reservation, and he goes to you and says, "Give me the names of two men as appraisers," which is a saving of valuable time and saving of traveling expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect to put another man on?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir; I would not; I am not going to put anything on.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$5,000, and you submit an estimate for \$10,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I understand that \$5,000 does not do the work.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not keep the man busy?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir; not busy the year round.

Mr. FLYNT. There are several large reservations which have to be surveyed and which could not be surveyed from the regular appropriation.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We use this \$5,000 not only for paying this man, but for paying the surveyors.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the other appropriation for surveys available?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir; that is for public surveys.

Mr. FLYNT. That can not be used under the item for surveying military reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gone far enough with that to say if we give you \$10,000 this year you will complete this work?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I will say I could do it; I do not know what this next Administration will do. We have examined a great many of them this year and opened for settlement a large part. Senator Pasco for years had two or three cases and has been after that; and in Louisiana there was a question as to whether part of that was school lands or not.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the salary of custodian of the ruin of Casa Grande. I see you dropped it out here and put it below. Should that ruin be guarded?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. A few days ago we sent some inspectors there to examine into that matter. They claim a large part of these curiosities are being sold by people of New York and Chicago, etc., and the Secretary has taken a great interest in it.

Mr. SAYERS. That is supposed to be the remains of a prehistoric city?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That is the theory. We have withdrawn the lands from public settlement by direction of the Secretary for the reason they are natural curiosities, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is there of it?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I can not tell you, for I have got different reports of it. But I have got one special agent on the way there now to determine in regard to it. Some say it only runs 5 or 6 miles, and some say it is a much longer distance.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the man employed out there?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not recollect that. You know there are 1,500 men in the employ of our Department.

The CHAIRMAN. It is probable it gives some fellow legal authority and gives him a monopoly in ruins.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Undoubtedly. The theory of it is this, Mr. Chairman, these curiosities are very valuable to this country and should be protected.

The CHAIRMAN. I know that is the theory, but there is a man out there you do not know who he is, and the necessity for protection, so it seems to me—it's a protection which does not protect.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Well, you must recollect there is a question of whether the distance is such as is said to be. Some say it is a matter of 6 miles, and then some tell me it runs 15 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about that, Governor Sayers?

Mr. SAYERS. I have heard people say these articles ought really to be protected by the Government.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Mr. Chairman, they claim that within the past year, or within the last two months, you can find in the city of New York some places there where they are on sale, and also in the city of Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely, and you have had this agent for years there?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Probably they would have taken all if it had not been for the agent there.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not seem to care for your having an agent there, and if you do not have an agent they will not care, just the same.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not care anything about it. This scientific commission has got hold of it and has been to the office several times, and one has just returned from there two or three days ago, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. What scientific commission?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I do not recollect, but I think the president of Harvard is president of that commission, and one of the officers is a Yale man, and they are going to report, I believe. It is not anything in connection with my office.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the National Academy of Sciences?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I think that is it, or something of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would find out about this if you have anything that shows about it in your records.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. This matter came to my attention within the last three weeks, and we have been getting a great many communications from different parties calling the attention of the Department that it should be protected. About a week ago I dispatched an agent there to report fully upon all the facts and to go over it—one of the special agents.

Mr. HAINER. That is the place where there is a city in terraces?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Up in the cliff.

Mr. HAINER. They had it reproduced at the World's Fair?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That is right.

Mr. HAINER. And it is one of the great curiosities?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. There was a petition filed a short time ago to make it a forest reservation. I could not just see how you could make it a forest reservation, but they did make the top of Pikes Peak a forest reservation, and there is not a living thing there.

The CHAIRMAN. This is located in Arizona?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. In Arizona.

Mr. BRALY. If you will permit me, I suggest to cure that clause in regard to private land claims; it occurs to me that this would remedy the matter you are speaking of to insert in the first line, after the word "claims," "including office work on such surveys." Then it would read, "For survey of private land claims, including office work on such surveys." And then I would add a proviso, "Provided, that the appropriation of \$20,000 for the survey of private land claims for the fiscal year 1897 shall be available for office work on such surveys."

MINERAL LANDS IN MONTANA AND IDAHO.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item of mineral lands in Montana and Idaho. You have \$25,000 for salaries for the current year, and you submit an estimate for \$30,000.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to say about that?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. You have got twelve commissioners, at \$2,500 each, and you can figure that up. That makes about \$30,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Did that California commission pass, too?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No; it has not passed yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these men employed all the time?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No; it provides this, Mr. Chairman, that they receive \$10 a day, and Mr. Gorman's amendment in the Senate was that it should not exceed in any one year \$2,500. So they put in their time and get the \$2,500, at \$10 a day, which is the provision of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. That just makes the \$30,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I fixed it just exactly in accordance with the terms of the statute.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any knowledge of the value of the work, and what they are doing?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. They have done pretty well this year. They probably estimated about three millions and a half or four million acres, and it would take about seven years to complete it according to that rate. Now they are only picking out agricultural lands; when they come to mineral lands they will not get themselves out of a job very quick.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the publication of the monthly reports.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Those recommendations are all in accordance with the law.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that work is done, and what is it for?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That means advertising, and the bill provides those accounts for advertising shall be paid for by the Government, and also where there is a contest that an officer is employed—the United States attorney or assistant attorney—he receives \$15 a day during the time of the hearings, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much of that was expended this year?

Mr. BRALY. I have no separate item. There were some three different items which were provided for in the appropriation, and we had the first year \$40,000, and we expended \$39,445. For 1897 we had an appropriation of \$36,000, which was \$5,000 short of enough to pay the salaries, and we have expended up to date of that \$36,000 \$21,062, but I have not the separate report as to amount paid for salaries and amount paid for hearings and other expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you are going to come with a deficiency as to the balance on this salary?

Mr. BRALY. There is a deficiency estimate of \$5,000, which has been submitted.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1897.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: Complying with your request of this date, I have the honor to submit the following statement relative to appropriations named:

Under the appropriation of \$10,000 for reproducing plats of surveys, General Land Office, 1897, a contract was awarded to the Friedenwald Company, of Baltimore, Md., on the 11th day of August, 1896, to reproduce such plats as in the judgment of the present Commissioner, "or his successors acting for the Government of the United States of America, may require reproduction during the current fiscal year," at the rate of \$1.65 per set of township plats consisting of twelve copies on American drawing paper 19 by 14 inches, and three copies on Whatman's English drawing paper 19 by 24 inches dimensions.

The amount of \$1,860 has been expended from such appropriation to date, and it is understood that the entire appropriation will be expended under said contract during the fiscal year.

In reference to the appropriation of \$5,000 for furnishing transcripts of records and plats in the General Land Office, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, I have to state that the work in question has been and is being performed by a force of eight transcribers appointed under civil-service rules by the Secretary of the Interior, who receive compensation at the rate of \$600 per annum. The amount of the appropriation expended for this service for the six months ending December 31, 1896, is \$2,299.

The following-named persons are employed on this class of work: Mrs. Ann E. Gridley, Theodore F. Livings, Mrs. Mary Harmon, Henry A. Myers, Mrs. A. M. Haydon, Mrs. D. V. Hicks, Mrs. F. G. Haswell, and Mr. J. D. Tyler.

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1897.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with your oral request, made during our interview on Thursday last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the apportionment of the regular appropriations for surveying the public lands for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1896 and 1897, with the full amount contracted under the appropriation

for 1896 and the amount contracted to date under the appropriation for 1897; also the amounts of contracts let under the continuing appropriation of \$100,000, per act of March 2, 1895, for surveys within the limits of railroad land grants.

No regular apportionment of the appropriation for surveys within railroad limits was made, but assignments were made from time to time to cover the cost of surveys authorized upon applications of railroad companies. No reimbursements of this appropriation under the provisions of the appropriating act have been made to date.

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX, *Commissioner*.

Statement of appropriations for the survey of public lands for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1896 and 1897, the apportionment thereof to the several States and Territories, and the amounts contracted out of such apportionments.

	1896.		1897.		
States and Territories.	Regular appropriation, \$250,000.	Appropriation for surveys within railroad limits, \$100,000 (continuous). <i>a</i>	Regular appropriation, \$325,000.		
	Apportionment.	Amount contracted.	Amount contracted to date.	Apportionment.	Amount contracted to date.
Arizona.....	\$5,414.00	\$5,414.00	\$1,700.00	\$3,000	\$175.00
California.....	10,775.00	10,775.00	12,851.55	20,000	16,556.31
Colorado.....	9,000.00	2,505.00		12,000	5,000.00
Florida.....	795.00	795.00		800	800.00
Idaho.....	26,957.77	26,957.77	16,256.00	30,000	4,860.00
Louisiana.....					
Minnesota.....	7,185.00	7,185.00		7,000	1,900.00
Montana.....	21,559.05	21,559.05	30,000.00	40,000	22,345.00
Nevada.....	1,600.00	1,600.00		5,000	5,000.00
New Mexico.....	17,500.00	4,750.00	5,000.00	17,500	1,325.00
North Dakota.....	13,991.00	13,991.00	3,000.00	16,000	16,000.00
Oregon.....	10,300.00	10,300.00	19,925.00	13,500	716.00
South Dakota.....	7,100.00	7,100.00		12,000	
Utah.....	13,410.00	13,410.00		20,000	16,500.00
Washington.....	39,037.98	39,037.98	7,485.00	40,000	1,446.00
Wyoming.....	22,000.00	20,000.00		25,000	
Unapportioned.....	3,375.20			<i>b</i> 23,200	
Field examinations.....	<i>c</i> 40,000.00			40,000	
Total.....	250,000.00	<i>d</i> 185,379.80	96,217.55	325,000	92,623.31

a No regular apportionment of the railroad appropriation was made, but funds were assigned therefrom, from time to time, to different surveying districts to cover expenses of surveys authorized upon application of railroad companies. No reimbursements of the appropriation, under the provisions of the act, have been made to date.

b Including \$15,000 available for resurveys.

c The full amount available for field examinations, 1896, was expended.

d Including authorized resurveys.

S. W. LAMOREUX, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, January 16, 1897.

FRIDAY, January 15, 1897.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

The following gentlemen appeared before the Committee: Gen. William B. Franklin, Gen. W. W. Averell, Col. E. F. Brown, Maj. J. M. Birmingham, and Mr. G. B. Patrick.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to run through the estimates of the Soldiers' Home this morning. Your report was printed a few days ago, and I glanced my eye over it; but, like a good many other things, it has only been glanced at, so we may ask you about some things which are contained in your report and which a careful reading might

render unnecessary. I notice from your report on page 8 that you state, and this is in the way of a general statement, that the cost per member for the year ending June 30, 1895, was \$115.80, and for the year ending June 30, 1896, it was \$111.60?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the cost of maintenance. That is the decrease of cost, and that seems to have been for a number of years, according to your report, decreasing from year to year. You attribute that to what cause, the general cheapening of material?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; cheapening of nearly everything that enters into the maintenance of the Home, and I have a table here which gives the cost of the maintenance of the branches of the Home for the last four or five years, and also the State Homes, showing that the same rule has been holding there, that there has been a general diminution of cost in the maintenance of State Homes, as well as branches of the National Home so the same rule has held, and I therefore attribute it to the reason I gave you that the things which enter into the maintenance of the Home were all cheapening.

The CHAIRMAN. The membership of these various branches of the Home, from your report, seems to be increased?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; it has increased very largely.

The CHAIRMAN. The State Homes, I believe, get \$100 a year for each inmate from the National Government?

General FRANKLIN. That is the subsidy they get from the General Government for each man they keep a year.

The CHAIRMAN. About how much additional cost is there in maintaining the soldier in a State Home over and above the \$100 of subsidy the Government pays? Have you got the data at hand?

General FRANKLIN. The annual cost of maintenance of each State Home will show what the subsidy will do for them.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the annual cost?

Major BERMINGHAM. It is different in each State.

Mr. HAINER. What is the average?

Major BERMINGHAM. A fair average would be \$150.

The CHAIRMAN. It is \$150 for a State Home?

Mr. SAYERS. Over and above the \$100 paid by the Government?

Major BERMINGHAM. No, sir; for each man.

Mr. SAYERS. So the General Government, instead of paying one-half, pays two-thirds?

Major BERMINGHAM. The General Government only pays \$100 less one-half the amount of pension retained. Some of the State Homes retain the pensions, a good many of them; but a good many retain nothing, and one-half of that retained is held back by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. About how much does that amount to? Have you the information there?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir. We held back \$20,159.92 last year.

The CHAIRMAN. In the aggregate?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; for all State Homes. In other words, they retained \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. From the pensions paid to the inmates in the State Homes, one-half of which inured to the General Government; that decreases the \$100 subsidy which the General Government pays?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that made a net payment by the General Government of how much? Have you got that information?

Major BERMINGHAM. We paid to the State Homes \$720,644 net last year.

The CHAIRMAN. But I mean the average to the inmate with the \$20,000 decrease. You could tell by giving the number in the State Homes?

Mr. SAYERS. It is a mere bagatelle.

General FRANKLIN. That is all. The deductions of pensions is a mere bagatelle.

Mr. HAINER. About 3 per cent?

Major BERMINGHAM. That amounts to just what he says—3 per cent. That would be about \$97 per man. There are a great number of States, and some of the largest, which do not retain pensions at all.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say out of every \$100 paid for the support of the State Soldiers' Homes that \$3 is reserved?

Major BERMINGHAM. It would be about that in the aggregate. California retains no pension, Colorado none, Connecticut kept only \$75, Idaho takes none, Illinois takes none and has a very large Home, Iowa has none, Indiana only retained \$93, Kansas holds back nothing, Massachusetts kept back \$3,169, Michigan stops nothing, Minnesota kept back \$3,169, Nebraska kept back only \$15, New Hampshire kept back \$1,050, New Jersey kept back \$3,627, New York, which has another large State Home,

kept back nothing at all, North Dakota keeps nothing, Ohio kept only \$103, Oregon kept nothing, Pennsylvania held back \$5,522, Rhode Island kept back \$1,572, South Dakota keeps nothing, Vermont kept \$1,412, Washington keeps nothing, Wisconsin held back \$393, and Wyoming only \$16.90.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it or not made obligatory upon the State which receives this subsidy from the General Government to keep back so much of the pension money?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, they can use their own discretion in the organization of the Home and the conditions of admission.

Mr. SAYERS. It is discretionary with them?

General FRANKLIN. Entirely.

Mr. SAYERS. So if a State declines to retain any of the pension fund it receives \$100?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And nothing of the pension money is retained by the National Home under the law?

General FRANKLIN. Nothing at all, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you the aggregate amount of pensions paid to those who are in the Home?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What is it?

Major BIRMINGHAM. You mean in the National Home?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes.

Major BIRMINGHAM. We received for pensions last year in the National Home \$2,408,962.34.

Mr. SAYERS. Are all the pensions paid through you?

Major BIRMINGHAM. All Home pensions.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the total cost of the maintenance of this Home for that time?

General FRANKLIN. One hundred and eleven dollars and some cents to each inmate.

Mr. SAYERS. But how much is the total cost?

General FRANKLIN. It is less than the pensions. The amount expended for the maintenance of the Home, less construction and repairs, for 1896 was \$1,947,925.

Mr. SAYERS. That does not include construction and repair of buildings?

General FRANKLIN. No; that is not materially different from the figures I have given you.

Major BIRMINGHAM. It was \$2,278,976, including construction and repairs.

Mr. SAYERS. That is for the year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is for the year.

Mr. SAYERS. What was the total number of inmates in the Home during that year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. 17,450 men were present there during the whole year.

Mr. SAYERS. That was not the average?

Major BIRMINGHAM. It is the average. It is the number of men who spent 365 days in the Home during the year.

Mr. STONE. The average daily attendance, or is it of all the men there were 17,450 there all the while?

Major BIRMINGHAM. There were 17,450 there 365 days during the year.

General FRANKLIN. That is the average, though?

Major BIRMINGHAM. It is taken from the—

General FRANKLIN. The absolute number of men are several thousand more, who stayed two or three months, you might say.

Mr. HAINER. How many of those men have families or persons dependent upon them for support?

General FRANKLIN. I can give you the amount of money sent to their families.

Mr. HAINER. Let us have that.

General FRANKLIN. The whole amount paid to the families during the year was \$470,557.

Mr. HAINER. That is contributed by how many inmates of the Home?

General FRANKLIN. That is the general amount of the whole Home.

Mr. HAINER. But I want to know how many inmates contributed that amount out of their pensions?

General FRANKLIN. That we have not got in this table.

Mr. STONE. The difference between the \$2,000,000 paid in pensions and \$470,000 was spent by the inmates of the Home on themselves?

General FRANKLIN. That is exactly the state of the case.

Major BIRMINGHAM. What we call the \$470,000 is money that is sent through the treasurer of the Home to these families, but in addition to that the men themselves send very large sums of money home through the express companies and through the mails.

General FRANKLIN. That we have no means of knowing. They have a jealousy in letting other people know about what they are sending or doing.

Mr. SAYERS. I understood you to say just now the Home was overcrowded?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. Has not that been the tendency for years; as these soldiers get older and more infirm and more incapable of taking care of themselves, will they not gravitate toward this Home?

General FRANKLIN. I think they will.

Mr. SAYERS. And will not the Home become more crowded and will not the expense of taking care of them in certain lines naturally increase in the way of hospital service, etc.?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; but whether by that time the number will be so small that the absolute cost will not be any greater is problematical. Now, in June last I began stopping admissions to the Home because they were then so crowded, so inconvenient and uncomfortable to everybody to have more people in. Here I have a list of applications for admissions up to the time this report was written, which was about the middle of November, say, from June up to November, and the number who applied from June up to November who could not get in was 2,235. Those are the men who would be in if we could accommodate them.

Mr. LAYTON. Those were people eligible for admission?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; and that has increased a great deal since then, and I have data here to show you—

Mr. STONE. Do I understand you to say your capacity for keeping these men is now full?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; completely full. There are not a hundred vacancies in the whole Home to-day, and the reason why there are any vacancies at all is a great many men are out on furlough who are entitled to come back, and we keep a few beds for such men.

Mr. STONE. Are any branches of the Home in process of construction?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir.

Mr. STONE. Then you have either to have additional branches of the Home or refuse to take these 2,200 people who applied?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; if we intend to keep all disabled soldiers in a comfortable way, that has got to be done.

Mr. STONE. You have established in the past few years some branches of the Home; one in Indiana, I believe?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; that was established in 1888; that is, the appropriation was made in 1888, and the Home was built in 1889.

Mr. STONE. Is that the last one established?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The establishment of the Home at Santa Monica has been accomplished in the last few years?

General FRANKLIN. That is a little earlier; that was 1887.

Mr. SAYERS. I mean appropriations have been made in order to put it in its present condition in the last few years?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; and that is the same way with the Indiana Home. For instance, you appropriated for three barracks—that is, the last session of Congress, I think—and those three barracks are now in the course of construction. There are none of them occupied, but they will be occupied in a very short time.

Mr. STONE. Is the construction of the Indiana Home entirely a new establishment, or an addition to an old one?

General FRANKLIN. The construction in 1888 was entirely a new establishment, and then it has been supplemented by additional barracks.

Mr. STONE. There have been other additional barracks?

General FRANKLIN. It is the same way in California.

Mr. STONE. What has been the experience in the results of this new Home established in Indiana?

General FRANKLIN. In what regard, sir?

Mr. STONE. Has it been a success?

General FRANKLIN. I think so; entirely a success. It is a very well managed Home, and the buildings are very well built, and the appropriations by Congress have been quite liberal for it, and so I think it is one of the best branches of the Home we have.

Mr. STONE. Would it not be better if it became a necessity, and it looks that way, to furnish more capacity for the inmates? If it becomes a necessity, and it so appears now you require more capacity, would it not be better to establish branches of the Home than to add to the old branches of the Home?

General FRANKLIN. I think, sir, it is much better to establish branches of the Home.

Mr. STONE. There is some complaint about that, of my own knowledge, of creating such a large force of men in any one place; it is not only disadvantageous to them, but it is disadvantageous to the community in which they aggregate them. If the capacity is to be multiplied, then I understand you to say it would be more judicious to establish new branches than to add to the old ones?

General FRANKLIN. That is my opinion.

Mr. STONE. Is that the opinion generally of the Board?

General FRANKLIN. Well, there are differences in that. The Board has declined to recommend distinct appropriations for different branches, but I do not agree to that. I do not believe it is the true policy.

Mr. STONE. What additional reasons have you to give for the policy which you maintain?

General FRANKLIN. Well, sir, there are seven branches of the Home at present. There is not one of them that was not originally designed for a body of men fully one-half less than those who are now there, and the water supply and barrack accommodations, and dining-room accommodations, and kitchen accommodations, all of those things were made for a smaller Home. Now they have been all increasing the various branches until they are, as it were, overcrowded. You can not, for instance, get more than the regular supply of water in one of these places. If they have an enormous number of men, all of whom have to wash and bathe, let alone drinking, the water supply gets low and gets bad, and that we have suffered from at various places, so we have had to give up the old water supply and take it from the city nearest, at a considerable cost.

Mr. STONE. The Home gets too large for the community?

General FRANKLIN. Yes. That is the case of the condition of the things at the Home besides barracks, I mean the kitchens, dining rooms, hospitals, and everything that belongs to it.

Mr. STONE. Where are your present branches of the Home located? I suppose I could ascertain that.

General FRANKLIN. The farthest one east and north is the one at Togus, Me. That has about 1,500 people. Then the next one is the one at Hampton, in Virginia, and that has about 3,400 people in it. The next one is at Dayton, Ohio, which has about 5,000 people in it, and the next one is at Marion, Ind., which has about 1,600 people in it. The next one is at Milwaukee, which has about 2,400 people, and the next is Leavenworth, which has about 2,300 people, and the next one is the Pacific branch, which has about 1,800.

Mr. STONE. That is on the Pacific Coast?

General FRANKLIN. It is near Santa Monica.

Mr. STONE. Which is the one you say has 2,300 in it?

General FRANKLIN. Leavenworth, Kans.

Mr. STONE. How does the cost of maintaining the soldiers per capita compare at a Home where they have 2,000 and 2,400 and the one at Dayton, where they have 5,000?

General FRANKLIN. I do not think, sir, there is any important difference in the cost.

Mr. STONE. How does the mortality usually compare with those in the large Homes and those in the small Homes?

General FRANKLIN. There is no material difference. We have never had any epidemic in any one of these branches of the Home, and it is an extraordinary thing.

Mr. STONE. You say you have 2,200 applications you can not admit and they are still increasing?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; they are increasing.

Mr. STONE. Which would be more advantageous, to establish two new branches of the Home or one branch of the Home sufficient to take care of all, or would one Home do it?

General FRANKLIN. I do not think one Home would do it. I have a personal opinion entirely that I would establish two, one west somewhere in the vicinity of the Mississippi Valley and the other east of the Allegheny Mountains.

Mr. STONE. There is great complaint now about the overcrowded conditions of the Home?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. STONE. I received a letter this morning complaining bitterly about the crowding of people up and some of them having to sleep in the dining room and on couches and other places?

General FRANKLIN. They sleep all over the establishment; there is no place they do not sleep.

Mr. STONE. Is not the policy better, if we are to take care of these soldiers, to take care of them in some comfortable way?

General FRANKLIN. By all means.

Mr. STONE. Suppose you had sufficient capacity to properly care for all that are now in the Home and those who are trying to get in, you would largely reduce the number in these various Branches of the Home, would you not?

General FRANKLIN. I did not quite get your question.

Mr. STONE. There is certainly an overcrowding of the Branches of the Home. Can you give me an idea of the percentage of that—that is, of the amount that ought to

be taken out really to make it comfortable for those who remain? For instance, you say there are 5,000 in the Dayton Home and you say it is overcrowded, and that they sleep everywhere; what number should it be reduced to in order to make it comfortable for that Home?

General FRANKLIN. The Dayton Home is called the Central, and the number that can be comfortably accommodated at the quarters for the past year was 3,500.

Mr. STONE. And you have got over 5,000?

General FRANKLIN. Now the number in the same building is 3,900, and the others that make up the 5,000 are in other buildings. There is the hospital building, etc.

Mr. STONE. Well, you have got 400 more than you can comfortably take care of?

General FRANKLIN. But this addition anywhere else would fill up at once; it would not relieve Dayton any.

Mr. STONE. Well, I know. It will cost no more to establish new Branches of the Home than to build additions to the old Branches of the Home.

General FRANKLIN. Well, I am not prepared to say that quite, because the administration of a National Home involves a new hospital, a new dining room, new kitchen, and all those things are additions to the barrack accommodations of the people.

The CHAIRMAN. Is or is not this true at present—I am speaking now on general recollection of a former examination—that since the three new barracks have been ordered, not yet occupied, at Marion, that when they are completed that the barracks and the hospital and the dining-room plant, so to speak, is equalized and fully utilized so that if additional room is furnished at any of the existing branches of the Home that it means an addition all along the line?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. What I mean by what I have already stated is it throws out the arrangement for the proper heating and ventilation and watering and other accessories of the Home.

Mr. STONE. Is not there a still greater objection than that; the aggregation of such large bodies of men, especially soldiers who served in the Army, is not that in itself an objection?

General FRANKLIN. Well, I am not prepared to say. I see no reason why 3,000 men will not get along in a Home as well as 1,500.

Mr. STONE. Suppose you could gather all into one great Home which would accommodate all of them, would not that be a very serious undertaking?

General FRANKLIN. It would be a serious undertaking, but upon my word I believe they would be happier men.

Mr. STONE. I do not know about that.

General FRANKLIN. I am not an expert on that, but I believe the more these men get together the happier they are. There are more to meet each other.

Mr. STONE. Is there not a principle of philosophy established by the observation of men who have made it a study that all aggregation of men in prisons and charitable institutions of that kind, beyond a certain number, becomes detrimental to the interests of the men and the communities if you put them beyond a certain number?

General FRANKLIN. It may be, sir; but there are no data that show a large Soldiers' Home, say, of 3,000 men, is worse for a man than one of 1,500.

Mr. STONE. I do not mean in the accommodations of the men.

General FRANKLIN. You mean in regard to the general health and comfort of the men?

Mr. STONE. And general morality.

General FRANKLIN. So far as morality goes, I do not see how that can be affected by their getting together. There are no women in the case, and we try to keep drink away from them, and as far as morality goes, I do not see how that helps much.

Mr. STONE. In cities when they increase in population and find it necessary to enlarge accommodations for the penitentiary, they generally build additions in other places rather than adding to those which exist?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; but I do not think the conditions of the case are the same. I do not know it would be worse to have a Home of 10,000 if the buildings are properly prepared than a Home of 5,000 or 3,000 or 2,000. I do not see why, if you can make the men comfortable and happy, a 10,000 Home is not as good as the 1,000 Home. On the contrary, I think it would be better than the 1,000 Home, for the large aggregation of men would lead happier lives than when they are solitary.

Mr. STONE. Well, they control the political character of the country in which they are located. It is a disadvantage in that respect.

Mr. SAYERS. I am glad to have you acknowledge that.

General FRANKLIN. That depends upon other things besides the size of the Home.

Mr. STONE. I know; but when they are together do they not generally combine and become all of one mind?

General FRANKLIN. I am afraid they do not. The fellows who have been in the Dayton Home have not changed; they are about the same political faith there as when they went in there. Some die off and the majority changes on that account, but I think the vote has changed very little in the Home.

Mr. STONE. It is not the question of how they vote, it is the question—

General FRANKLIN. I thought you were speaking of the political conditions?

Mr. STONE. It is the question of aggregating large bodies of men in peaceful communities, agricultural communities. I myself would be opposed to aggregating large numbers of men, when they can be just as well cared for in other branches of the Home. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you this question: As I understand you, now the capacity of the various branches of the Home has been reached. If Congress should conclude to afford further accommodations, it must meet the proposition by adding to one or more of these branches of the Home, probably to several of them, and build additions to the plant. That includes everything—water, heat, hospitals, barracks, etc. Whereas, if Congress should move in the matter at all by making appropriations, the other policy would be of establishing such additional branch of the Home or branches of the Home at once or gradually, as would care for the increasing number of inmates. One or the other policy would have to be pursued as I understand. Am I correct in that?

General FRANKLIN. That is my opinion; there has been a proposition made by certain persons to give to these men what they call outdoor relief, and that means to my mind giving to them an extra pension, which seems to be very objectionable, because there is not a soul who was a soldier who is left alive to-day who would not want that outdoor relief, would not want to go to the Home, but would want to get the money to help keep him out of the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the qualifications necessary for a soldier to possess to obtain admission into the Home? The law fixes it, but I will put it right in here in this connection.

General FRANKLIN. He has to be disabled from obtaining his living by manual labor. That is one thing. He has to have an honorable discharge from the Army, and I do not know that there is anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the disability fixed by law or by the regulations?

General FRANKLIN. By the regulations, which state that he should have such a disability; the law does not state what it shall be. I think I gave you all the requirements for admission.

Mr. LAYTON. How about his property or means?

General FRANKLIN. We have got to see if he is unable to support himself.

Mr. LAYTON. You said by manual labor; and he might have any amount of property and yet the disability to support himself by manual labor?

General FRANKLIN. Perhaps I might qualify that by saying his disabilities both in money and physical disability.

Mr. LAYTON. I was asking for information, I did not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Now let me ask you in this connection—you spoke about outdoor relief?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think this is not desirable for the reason, as I understand you, that vast numbers of men who would not go to the Soldiers' Home would at once become applicants for the outdoor relief, and that would amount practically to an additional pension?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And a great many soldiers do not now and never will, in your opinion, receive relief from the Soldiers' Home?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many soldiers do you estimate are still living, all told, of the late war—all that are entitled to admission?

General FRANKLIN. I have a letter here in my report from Colonel Ainsworth, who is the man who knows all about the pension question, and he says:

"On June 30, 1895, there were 735,338 survivors of the war on the pension rolls, and 116,177 other survivors had claims pending on that date. Should the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers undertake to furnish outdoor relief, under the regulations under which such relief is furnished by the regular Home, how many of the survivors who are now pensioned, or may hereafter be pensioned, would refrain from attempting to increase their allowance by applying for such relief as might be attainable from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers?"

He takes the same view I do, that a great many men would come in who never would think of coming in without it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do you recollect, roughly, the number of survivors altogether; there is something over a million?

General FRANKLIN. Outside of volunteers, there are over a million.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your observation as to the death rate? Do you know whether those who survive, measuring it by per cents, become disabled for livelihood to a greater extent or more rapidly than men in other ranks of life?

General FRANKLIN. I think that if you will look into the condition of the laboring

men—and the bulk of the men who entered the Army were laboring men—you will find that when these men arrive at the age of 60 there are very few of them who are able to earn a living by manual labor, and they are supported either by their families or by the public. It is usually pretty sure that they are disabled and can not make a living, but have to be supported by other people after they arrive at that age.

The CHAIRMAN. From what you say in your report and your understanding of the matter, it seems to you that the death rate is greater and the number of those seeking admission to the Home is greater.

General FRANKLIN. It certainly is. I could give you a few figures on that. The number of men during the last fiscal year who sought relief at the Home was 5,654, and the number of men who lost membership by discharge and death was 3,950, making a gain of those who entered of 1,704.

The CHAIRMAN. And those who sought relief were generally entitled to it?

General FRANKLIN. We very seldom get hold of a fellow who is not entitled to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hainer wants me to ask you whether, by a more complete sifting process, you could not, under present conditions, care for those that ought to be cared for?

General FRANKLIN. At various times during the existence of the Board we have sent medical boards to these branch Homes, and they made examinations with reference to ascertaining whether the number could not be decreased. At one time they sent 400 of them away, but within three weeks those who were sent away were applying to get back. The reason of that is, that when they are in the Home they do not drink; they are well fed, well housed, and well clothed, so that their disabilities are lessened, and that was the cause for the doctors sending them out. But when they got out of the Homes they got poor food, clothing, and lodging, and began to drink; so that they drifted back again.

Mr. HAINER. Could not the men who are of good habits and not in need of hospital service, but who are able financially to take care of themselves, be sent out of the Home?

General FRANKLIN. We know absolutely what these men have. We know what they spend every quarter. The fellow who does not draw it out does not spend it.

Mr. HAINER. The authorities of the Soldiers' Home have never set about ascertaining systematically the condition of these men?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, yes, they have. We know their financial condition as well as anybody. We get that by examining the treasurer's books with reference to just such things. The other day there came from the Leavenworth Branch an application from Colonel Smith showing that three or four men in that Branch had \$500 each to their credit, and asking whether they could not be sent out because they could support themselves. The question is whether those men should be discharged. We sent Colonel Cook out with power to act, but we have not received his report. It is quite a delicate question. It may be that their having saved this money is a turning point in their career. It may be that it is something that will keep them decent and sober, and that if they are turned out of the Home they will go and get drunk and spend every dollar of it.

Mr. HAINER. What recommendation would you make with reference to the pension of these men who are also in the Homes? Presumably a man who is in the Home and is being cared for at the Government expense has no use for that pension or any considerable part of it.

General FRANKLIN. I am afraid that my proposition to cure that would be an unpopular one. That proposition has been sprung before, but it has always proven unpopular. It was thought that no man in the Home should receive as a pension more than \$8 per month while he is in the Home. That proposition was made in the House of Representatives as long ago as 1886. It passed the House almost unanimously. It went to the Senate, and Senator Logan got hold of it, and he tore it all to pieces. When it came back to the House it was disagreed to, and the proposition did not get a single vote in the House.

Mr. HAINER. In your judgment, then, this pension fund in the hands of the inmates operates as an inducement really to vice, and leads to an injurious use of the money in a great many cases?

General FRANKLIN. There are a great many men who, if they had \$10, would spend it in drink, and if they have \$5 they will spend it in drink. The more they have, the more they will spend; but I do not think it acts as a general principle, that this money acts as an inducement to lead them astray.

Mr. HAINER. Are the State Homes congested to the same extent as the National Homes?

General FRANKLIN. They are; but those Homes have the ability to enlarge without so much expense. Colonel Brown inspected several State Homes, and so has General Averell.

Colonel BROWN. The State Homes do not take any except those belonging in the

State. Those State Homes start in in a small way and increase their plant, so to speak, as they are required by the necessities of the number received.

The CHAIRMAN. Are not the State Homes full, as a rule?

General FRANKLIN. They are all the time enlarging. Every one of them is full now. The New York State Home is overcrowded.

Mr. STONE. Don't you think that the discharge of a man because he has accumulated \$500 is rather a bad precedent, and that it would discourage him from saving money, instead of encouraging him, as should be the case?

General FRANKLIN. I am not prepared to say as to that.

Mr. STONE. I should think that a man who accumulates should not be discharged.

General FRANKLIN. There would not be much of a precedent established if you only include those who save \$500, because those who saved that much are very few; but I suppose that if they knew they would be turned out they would rather spend the \$500 and stay in the Home.

Mr. STONE. I think that instead of receiving a discharge they ought to be provided with better quarters.

General FRANKLIN. There comes in the plutocratic idea—the idea of discrimination.

Mr. STONE. They would say "I am not going to save money, because if I do I will be discharged."

General FRANKLIN. That matter is in the hands of Colonel Cook, for the purpose of looking into it. Very often we have men come into the Home who get a pension dating back. There have been men who received \$5,000, and you would naturally suppose that they would go out, but it is not the case. Their relations get hold of them and coddle them, and finally they die, and the relations get the benefit of that money.

Mr. STONE. Maybe that helps some of their poor relations.

General FRANKLIN. Perhaps their relations deserve to have it. Of course we do not admit any man into the Home whose pension is over \$16 a month, so that there is a certain limit. Wealthy pensioners do not get into the Home in the first instance.

Mr. STONE. But because they have accumulated something, it seems to me that discharge would have a bad influence upon the rest.

General FRANKLIN. That has not been done, except in the case of those who have got a good deal of back pension.

Mr. HAINER. Would you recommend such a change in the law as would require a man to renounce all of his pension, say in excess of \$8, when he enters the Home, and then give the family or those dependent upon the soldier the rest of the pension, just the same as if the soldier were dead? That would make adequate provision for both the soldier and his family.

Mr. SAYERS (to Mr. Hainer). Do you mean to say that, because a man gets into the Soldiers' Home, he should be considered, as it were, confined to the tomb; in other words, would you have a man who enters the Home at the bounty of the Government stand in the same attitude as if he were dead?

Mr. HAINER. I make the suggestion in the hope of compelling him to provide for his family.

General FRANKLIN. It seems to me the fact that these men save money shows that the pensioners are not neglectful of their families.

Mr. HAINER. That is why I suggested that it should be given to the man's family.

General FRANKLIN. The women would be the only ones in question.

Mr. HAINER. And also the dependent children, who would in such cases receive a pension, and the money would then go directly to the family, while \$8 a month would still be reserved and would afford the soldier some spending money. I simply throw out that as a suggestion, and not to meet my own views, because I have no set views on the subject.

General FRANKLIN. You can not treat every case in precisely the same way. In the Connecticut Home, which is an ordinary State Home, they do not allow men to draw their pensions, but they keep the pensions for them. The idea is for the wife to have it. The wife will get the husband's quarterly pension check, but in a day or two that check comes back to the husband, payable to his order. You can not fool the wife. She wants the fellow to have the money to keep away from her. She would like the money, but she would rather have him spend it and stay away from her.

Mr. HAINER. How would the plan which I suggest suit you?

General FRANKLIN. It looks to me as if it would produce a great deal of complication, and you would be compelled to have a pension bureau at every branch, as well as here in Washington. It would make a great deal of trouble in the accounts.

Mr. STONE. There would be a sort of rebellion in the Homes.

General FRANKLIN. And you forget that it must go through Congress.

Mr. STONE. How many of those in the Home get pensions?

General FRANKLIN. Here is the Central Branch—the number of pensioners in that branch is 5,237. Those who got \$12 per month, June 30, 1896, were 2,709 in number,

a little over half. Those who received \$8 were 940 in number, and those who received \$10 were 287.

Mr. STONE. Some got only \$6.

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; there were 882 who got \$6, and that is a pretty heavy number.

Mr. STONE. They have saloons in the Home at Dayton?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Do they have saloons in all the branches?

General FRANKLIN. They have saloons in all the branches except the branch at Marion.

Mr. STONE. What is the result of that in the Home at Marion?

General FRANKLIN. I think the authorities of the Marion Branch complain of that bitterly, because the men go outside and get drunk.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you have saloons in the Maine Branch at Togus?

General FRANKLIN. There is beer sold at that branch and every other branch.

Mr. STONE. Does the saloon sell anything but beer?

General FRANKLIN. No. I know that the result has been exceedingly beneficial to the branch. There are less hospital cases and less drunken men around. It results in the fact that if a man can get a decent glass of beer for a decent price it is done without danger.

Mr. STONE. What do they pay?

General FRANKLIN. Five cents.

Mr. STONE. Is that for a schooner?

General FRANKLIN. They do not call it by the name of "schooner," but they are pint glasses. My instructions at the Dayton Home were that they should have the most beer and beer of the best quality that could be found.

Mr. STONE. You think that that custom is beneficial?

General FRANKLIN. Exceedingly. If a fellow can get a little beer to drink he will not get drunk, and his money will not be spent outside.

Mr. STONE. They would go outside and get drink?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; and they would get ardent spirits instead of beer.

Mr. STONE. What is the average age of the men in the Homes?

General FRANKLIN. It is about 60.

Mr. STONE. Is the death rate increasing?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; but not to a large percentage. We are all the time getting younger blood in.

Mr. STONE. Are the men generally healthy except for old age?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; and excepting bad habits.

Mr. STONE. They are not required to do any kind of work?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir.

Mr. STONE. If they do work they are compensated for it?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; a man gets 30 cents per day for his work.

Mr. STONE. Is there any discipline for ill behavior?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; it is a punishment called putting them on the dump; that is, putting them on a pile of stone. That is it, but theoretically doing police work around the ground is being on the dump.

Mr. STONE. Is that the only punishment?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; if a fellow gets violently drunk he is put in the guard-house and kept there until he becomes quiet. I can not remember any punishment now except the dump.

Mr. STONE. Do you not discharge them sometimes?

General FRANKLIN. When a man gets so bad that decent men can not live with him he is discharged; but that is very seldom the case. When a man becomes disorderly and filthy in his habits, so that he disturbs the other men, he is discharged.

Mr. STONE. You say they generally come back after leaving the Home in good standing?

General FRANKLIN. A man who is discharged voluntarily hardly ever comes back, because he prefers to live outside. When a man goes on furlough it is for a definite time.

Mr. STONE. If they are in good standing they can leave the Home?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, yes; they can leave the Home whenever they care to.

Mr. STONE. They come and go?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; we do not allow a man to come under such condition that he will leave immediately. When he comes he is expected to stay; otherwise it would make a great deal of trouble for nothing.

Mr. STONE. What are the conditions for sleeping—how many in a room?

General FRANKLIN. About 24.

Mr. STONE. They have single beds?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; and the sergeant or captain of the company, as the case may be, has a room alongside, of easy access, and he sleeps by himself.

Mr. STONE. Does he receive any compensation?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; he gets a certain pay as sergeant, but he has charge of the company.

Mr. STONE. The rooms are heated?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; they are heated by steam.

Mr. STONE. They have carpets on the floors?

General FRANKLIN. No; each man has a little wardrobe in which his clothes are put.

Mr. STONE. Are they required to go to bed and get up at any specific time?

General FRANKLIN. They have tattoo at 9 o'clock, and the theory is that they go to bed, but if they do not go there is no punishment for failing to do so.

Mr. STONE. What amusements have they?

General FRANKLIN. They have cards, billiard tables, and bowling alleys.

Mr. SAYERS. You have a regular time for closing the saloons?

General FRANKLIN. The saloons close at 5 o'clock. We do not permit any drinking in the night. We have theatrical entertainments, lectures, concerts, etc., from time to time, and they go almost universally.

Mr. SAYERS. You have reading rooms?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

Mr. STONE. Do you have religious services?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; they are conducted by the chaplains at the Homes.

Mr. STONE. Is the service usually by the chaplain or an outside minister?

General FRANKLIN. By the chaplain in most of the Homes, and sometimes it is by a minister from the outside who comes to assist the chaplain.

Mr. STONE. It is evangelical, I suppose?

General FRANKLIN. I do not think they have very much trouble about the church. They have Catholics in large quantities.

Mr. STONE. There is no trouble as to the creed?

General FRANKLIN. None at all. I do not think there is ever any quarrel about their religious beliefs.

Mr. STONE. Do they generally attend services?

General FRANKLIN. A great many of them do. The church at Dayton, I suppose, would hold 800 men, and it is quite full every Sunday.

Mr. STONE. Are they allowed to take beer up to their rooms?

General FRANKLIN. No; the beer is to be drunk on the premises, and nobody is allowed to buy beer except the inmates of the Home.

Mr. STONE. Do you furnish tobacco?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; they are allowed rations of tobacco amounting to four ounces per week to those who can not afford to pay for it.

DAYTON, OHIO—CENTRAL BRANCH.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now take the estimates up in detail. At the Dayton Branch you ask \$285,000 for subsistence, etc. I will ask you the general question: You submit the same amount and a little increase, \$210, and it occurs to me that if these branches are able to care for those who are now in the Homes, and the Homes are full—

General FRANKLIN. We have to take into account that probably there will be an increase when these buildings become available.

The CHAIRMAN. Upon the theory that they will be full, if not overcrowded?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; and on the theory that prices will be the same. We are sailing close to the wind in prices.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 179 you ask for repairs for the Dayton Home an increase of a little over \$4,500 or \$5,000. You had \$55,568 for repairs the current year. The item includes chief engineer, steam fitters, laborers, material, appliances, and also repairs of roads and improvements of every character. You estimate for next year \$60,000.

General FRANKLIN. That is made on the ground that it was insufficient to carry out the objects for the preceding year. It has cost more money to carry it out than we had.

The CHAIRMAN. This whole amount is being expended every year, and an additional amount is required?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There are some special estimates at Dayton, among others a brick water-closet, \$1,751.

General FRANKLIN. That is to replace the worn-out closets in different parts of the ground that we have to make good.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item to build an out ward of the hospital, \$6,000. Is that for an enlargement of the hospital?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; the hospital is crowded, and this out ward is to take in such persons as can be taken away from the general hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. If the Dayton Home was not overcrowded, would you need this out ward?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; I do not think we would.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an item for a brick barracks to replace three old buildings, \$25,000. Is the same thing true in regard to that as to the out ward in the hospital?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; these buildings are worn out and ought to be replaced. We propose to put up new structures, and the \$25,000 is to replace the three old buildings, and make a building to take the place of three or four barracks which are on the campus just where the parade ground is. Those old buildings are to be torn out and these put in their places. They were moved from Columbus in 1866.

The CHAIRMAN. They are still occupied?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And their lifetime is about gone, and you think they ought to be replaced by new barracks?

General FRANKLIN. I think so.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Northwestern Branch for subsistence you recommend a small increase.

General FRANKLIN. Yes; that is on account of the larger size of the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. And the greater number of people to be accommodated, and that is true also of the hospital, I suppose?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For alterations to the old hospital at the Northwestern Branch you submit \$6,000.

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; that is a stone building, which was originally occupied as a hospital. It became old and dilapidated and a new hospital was built, but for a long time it was utterly neglected. They want new storerooms there, and they are anxious to use that for a storeroom. It can be made a good storeroom, and will save a great deal of money.

The CHAIRMAN. This storeroom is necessary for the proper operation of that branch without reference to whether there is any increase?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, without reference to that.

TOGUS, ME.—EASTERN BRANCH.

The CHAIRMAN. We now come to the Eastern Branch at Togus, Me. The first six items are current. For repairs you submit an estimate of \$2,000 increase. I suppose that is the ordinary repairs. You ask now for a new mess hall and refrigerator, \$15,000. What is the necessity for that?

General FRANKLIN. The present mess hall requires two and often three sittings for the table in order for the people to dine, and the consequence is that the people in the mess hall have to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and work half the night in order to get things ready, and after they sit at table the room is very low and is dull. It looks dirty and can not be kept clean. That is needed in order to keep it decently and to have decent service.

The CHAIRMAN. For convalescent ward and mess hall in hospital, \$10,000.

General FRANKLIN. That is pretty nearly in the same condition as the hospital which has just been mentioned. The hospital is low, dark, and dirty, and this is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. For an additional barracks, \$7,500.

General FRANKLIN. That is due to the increase of the branch, and to put that barracks there will accommodate about 100 men and relieve the branch very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose Congress should enter upon the policy of building additional branches; would that, then, be necessary?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The barracks there now are substantially what the plant will bear?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir, they are.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose the idea as to these Homes was established of building others; would it do away with the necessity of making additions to the present Homes?

General FRANKLIN. It would, very much, until the new ones became crowded; and then the difficulty would be about the same.

The CHAIRMAN. For reimbursing the amount of advance to replace coal shed, \$4,000.

General FRANKLIN. A freshet in the Kennebec River took away the shed for the storage of coal, besides ruining the coal, and, in order to store the coal for this winter, we had to rebuild that shed. Although there was an item in the last bill for that it did not pass; so, on the recommendation of the accounting officer, we spent this money out of the post fund, which we think we had a right to do, and now we ask that the post fund be reimbursed for that outlay.

The CHAIRMAN. It is largely a matter of bookkeeping?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; excepting that in one case it comes out of the United States, and in the other case it comes out of the men. We felt that we had the right to take that money from the United States, and the advice of the accounting officer was to take it from the post fund, but if Congress does not appropriate the money that is the end of it.

HAMPTON, VA.—SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The CHAIRMAN. The current expenses at the Southern Branch are slightly increased?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; they are all the time in hot water at that Branch about costs. They are on the eve of overrunning that Branch, and I think they ought to have this increase.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence you submit an increase of \$8,000?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; that is on account of the great number of men. The men have increased over 400 at that Branch in the last three years.

Mr. STONE. You have the same conclusion with reference to that as to the one in Maine, that if there were new branches established you would not require these items?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, yes; unless you took the men out of this Home.

The CHAIRMAN. For enlarging ice plant, page 187, you ask \$5,500.

General FRANKLIN. The ice plant requires a great deal of repairs, because it is too small. It keeps the meat chilled. If we could get money to enlarge it, it would be money well spent.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.—WESTERN BRANCH.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a slight increase there of \$1,000 in the current expenses.

General FRANKLIN. That is the same as the case of the Southern. They are all the time running short.

The CHAIRMAN. There is \$7,000 asked for subsistence, and that is caused by the increase of the inmates?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the same way with household. There is a slight increase in repairs, \$2,000. You had an appropriation for two new buildings last year, and you submit an estimate for quarters and buildings, \$8,000. What is the necessity for that item?

General FRANKLIN. In 1894 Congress decided that we should make purchases at each Branch by itself, and we were not allowed to purchase in a general way and store them, for instance, at Dayton as the distributing point, on the idea that it was expensive to make distribution. Now, we have got to buy the same articles and we must store them somewhere. They are now stored in the branches. For instance, we need a supply of shoes, of woollens, bed linen, and all such things as that, and they must be placed in some storehouse or other. We need that storehouse if you are going to continue the same system in each Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. For two additional barracks you ask \$44,000?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; those estimates were made presuming that the branches would be enlarged, and of course on the supposition that the barracks will be enlarged.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it in an overcrowded condition?

General FRANKLIN. Yes. I think the Home there could stand two additional barracks without harm to the organization of the establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. For guardhouse, \$2,500?

Mr. LAYTON. That is an absolute necessity.

General FRANKLIN. They have one, but it is an improper one.

Mr. LAYTON. It is in the basement. Our special committee examined into that.

The CHAIRMAN. Steam boilers, \$11,000?

General FRANKLIN. That is necessary on account of the increase of two barracks which we hope to get.

The CHAIRMAN. I will mark this, "In, if we give the barracks." You have got enough boiler power for the institution as it is now organized?

General FRANKLIN. Yes. These are all worn out. It does not mean that these are two additional boilers, but they have to be specifically appropriated for on account of the decision of the accounting officers when we wish to replace them.

The CHAIRMAN. These boilers are needed without reference to the two you have now?

General FRANKLIN. They are.

The CHAIRMAN. Ice plant, \$6,400. Have you an ice plant?

General FRANKLIN. We have not, and it would be a very economical and excellent thing to have.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get ice now?

General FRANKLIN. It is cut from a pond and hauled in. Some seasons we get plenty and other seasons we get none.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for the erection of an artificial plant?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have an estimate of \$1,600 for the erection of a paint shop?

General FRANKLIN. We have built the foundation, and we want to erect the shop because it is necessary. This shop is for paint, and paint ought not to be kept where it will burn up the whole building. This makes it isolated, and it is much better.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.—PACIFIC BRANCH.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence the estimate is increased.

General FRANKLIN. That is on account of the increase to the building and two new barracks. More men will be required to be fed.

The CHAIRMAN. How about household?

General FRANKLIN. That is the same way. Barracks have to be furnished out of this.

The CHAIRMAN. The regular estimate is \$20,000, but you have a supplemental estimate for \$5,000 for household, and this comes from the fact that you are building new barracks.

General FRANKLIN. This supplemental estimate is due to the fact that we have been very much disappointed in getting water out there, and we have had to spend a good deal of money to get water by pumping. We supposed we would get water in by natural fall. I ought to say that fuel oil, which we had been getting at \$1 per barrel, has gone up to \$1.30, and that will cost more. It is the same way with repairs, because the repairs on the wells are very much larger than they would be if we did not have this way of getting water. There are two additional boilers submitted, which are necessary on account of the two new barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you submit for granaries \$500.

General FRANKLIN. Yes, there is an enormous body of land there, some 300 acres. The ground is set in barley, and when the barley is reaped there is no place to put it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 300 acres altogether?

General FRANKLIN. There are about 600 acres; we have 300 acres in barley.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land have you at these various Homes? How much at Leavenworth?

General FRANKLIN. At Leavenworth we have 300 acres; at Dayton 640 acres, or one square mile; at Marion we have 300 acres; at Togus we have 1,100 or 1,200 acres; at Milwaukee we have 400 acres; at Hampton we have 60 acres, of which we rent 40 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find it more economical to have large tracts of land or small tracts?

General FRANKLIN. I think one reason for having a large tract is to keep away from private establishments, but when you come to the matter of economy, it is less economical to have an enormous tract than to have a small one.

The CHAIRMAN. For quarters for nurses. Where are the nurses housed now?

General FRANKLIN. They are housed in the hospital.

Colonel BROWN. They are in the hospital and in the rooms in the administrative building, and they have no conveniences whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. For morgue you ask \$1,200. That is the deadhouse?

General FRANKLIN. That is about what they all cost.

The CHAIRMAN. You have none there now? What do you use?

General FRANKLIN. We leave the dead in the cellar until they are buried.

The CHAIRMAN. For additional water supply you ask \$10,000.

General FRANKLIN. There is a company near the Home which has undertaken to bring water through the same valley for the Home, and will supply the country in the vicinity of Santa Monica. If that turns out well, it will give our Home a supply of water, without any trouble, by simply tapping the pipes. They are willing to give us 150,000 gallons per day for \$500 per month, which is not an extravagant price. We are not certain, however, that they are going to succeed in getting water there.

The CHAIRMAN. When will this experimental supply be furnished?

General FRANKLIN. It is being built now. They do not run by our place, but they will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. It was with a view of utilizing that water supply that you ask for this appropriation?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; it will be of great value to the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. This Home has been greatly troubled about water, and the water trouble at Santa Monica has not yet been solved.

General FRANKLIN. This will solve it. We do not spend any money until we get it. The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation may or may not be expended, as it is or is not a success.

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know when they will be able to furnish this water?

General FRANKLIN. I think within six months.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this estimate of \$10,000 made for that purpose or for an independent water supply?

General FRANKLIN. This was for an independent supply.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think that in view of the difficulty they may have in furnishing this water, that if it is going to be successful, in your judgment, would it not be well to wait a little without further experimenting with wells?

General FRANKLIN. We can not wait, for the reason that these wells at which we are now at work are constantly getting out of repair. For instance, a well caves in and we have to shore it up. It is requiring a good deal of monthly expenditure. It is for that reason that we make these additional estimates for repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. The item says, for additional water supply, \$10,000.

General FRANKLIN. It will give us an additional water supply. The repairing of these wells, if the other supply is gained, will be cut off.

Mr. HAINER. How many inmates have you now at Santa Monica?

General FRANKLIN. About 1,600.

Mr. HAINER. The charge for this water will be about \$4 per man per year. Is not that a pretty large sum?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; but the matter of getting water in California is a very difficult one. When we built that Home, there had not been a year in which there had not been great quantities of water flowing down those valleys, but since the Home was built there have been four years at a time when water was not flowing. Every man in California would have told us that we could get water every year.

Colonel BROWN. This year the rainfall has been only 4½ inches. It has been exceedingly dry for three years.

The CHAIRMAN. We were talking about the additional water supply, \$10,000. Suppose this appropriation should be made, is it contemplated to extend that, or would you make this arrangement with the water company or not?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; since that \$10,000 estimate was made, this matter of the additional water supply in the valley has come up. That \$10,000 was for additional water supply outside of the wells that we now have.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not spend any considerable amount of this appropriation until you solve the question whether or not you will be able to get water from this outside company. If it is not successful, you will not spend the appropriation?

General FRANKLIN. That is the state of the case.

Mr. HAINER. There was no trouble with the water supply prior to the abnormal conditions of the last three years, and with the return of the original conditions which prevailed, there would be no trouble about the water supply.

General FRANKLIN. No; but it has been going on for four years, and we want to make the arrangement with this company in such way that if we do not use that water, we will not have it to pay for. We want to arrange to pay for what we use, but we do not know whether they will consent to that.

MARION (IND.), BRANCH.

The CHAIRMAN. For current expenses you submit a slight increase of \$500?

General FRANKLIN. That is due to the fact that as the Home grows larger, there are additional officers required, and this is for salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. There is about \$6,000 increase for subsistence?

General FRANKLIN. That is the sum.

The CHAIRMAN. It is caused by increased occupancy?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; and new barracks.

Mr. HAINER. I see you submit a supplemental estimate on repairs of \$5,000.

General FRANKLIN. There are new barracks there, and that makes five in all. Each one of these barracks has to have roads, paths, and places around to prevent the mud from coming up to the knees of the people that use them, and that is the principal object of the application of that money.

Mr. HAINER. I see you have included in that item for repairs the pay of a chief engineer, builder, blacksmith, and so on.

General FRANKLIN. That is merely the wording of the bill where we included repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. But nothing is contemplated for that purpose?

General FRANKLIN. Nothing except roads, paths, pavements, and things of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. You expect to use \$5,000 for roads, pavements, etc.?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; we have sent in an estimate of what we thought was necessary. The soil there is muddy.

The CHAIRMAN. What land is proposed to be leased? I see you estimate \$300 for the lease of land.

General FRANKLIN. There is an appropriation of \$300 somewhere for the lease of land upon which to put new gas wells.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that in the current law there is an item for leasing additional ground, \$1,300, which is omitted in the present bill.

General FRANKLIN. The \$300 is for the same thing. We require this \$300 annually, and if there is some way of putting it in annually it would be a good thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you lease any other ground except for a gas well?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the same ground referred to in the current law?

General FRANKLIN. It is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that a change was made in another bill by which \$1,000 of the \$1,300 was used for the purchase of gas pipe.

General FRANKLIN. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Owing to the decision of the accounting officer, they have decided that applies only to leasing?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Another item is for lodge and gateway, \$3,500.

General FRANKLIN. That is somewhat æsthetical. They could build the lodge without the gateway. They certainly ought to have a lodge. They must have a place for the guard to sleep.

Mr. STONE. It is not a matter of necessity, but a thing of ornament.

General FRANKLIN. The gateway is not, but the lodge is a matter of necessity. If you can build a lodge for \$2,500, it might be well to have the gateway.

Mr. STONE. What do you mean by "lodge?" That is English.

General FRANKLIN. It is a little ornament. You may call it English, but using it for a guard to sleep in is not English.

Mr. HAINER. It is not necessary, but simply desirable.

General FRANKLIN. It is very difficult to outline it. It is a proper thing to do.

Mr. HAINER. Proper, but not necessary.

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For a new barn you ask \$5,000?

General FRANKLIN. It is a mere question of how much you will do. It is for the farm buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. What farming operations are carried on there?

General FRANKLIN. A good deal of hay is made.

Major BIRMINGHAM. They have to store supplies for feeding the animals.

General FRANKLIN. The acreage is between 200 and 300.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is used for building and how much for ornamental purposes?

General FRANKLIN. I should say that at least 50 acres is ornamental.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the farm is only 150 acres?

General FRANKLIN. It would not be more than that.

Mr. HAINER. Five thousand dollars would be a pretty large barn for a 150-acre farm.

General FRANKLIN. The cows and other animals have to be kept there.

Mr. HAINER. Have you any barn there now?

General FRANKLIN. Nothing has been built since we bought.

Mr. HAINER. Have you stables there in addition to the barn?

General FRANKLIN. The stables would be in this barn.

Mr. HAINER. Have you any granaries outside of the barn?

General FRANKLIN. We have no granaries.

Mr. HAINER. Have you any cribs outside of the barn?

General FRANKLIN. I do not think there are.

Mr. HAINER. Then the present barn that you now have is the only accommodation you have for grain, hay, and stock?

Colonel BROWN. That is everything we have. The building is a rickety old thing, and it has been moved around several times. It was bad to begin with. Some temporary sheds were built on. It is not a suitable building for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Electric-light plant?

General FRANKLIN. There is a great improvement in our ways of lighting at these Homes, and it is advisable to have that item. Of course we must concede that they have natural gas there as well.

Mr. STONE. Do you light all the Homes with electric lights?

General FRANKLIN. Not all of them. We have electric light in the Leavenworth Branch and some in the Milwaukee Branch. We have no electric lights at Marion. We have some at Dayton, some at the Southern Branch, and some in Tugus.

The CHAIRMAN. The proposition is to build a plant to furnish your own electric light?

General FRANKLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You use natural gas as fuel?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And now you use it for lighting purposes also?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. There is no complaint, of course, but it is always advisable to have electric lights.

General FRANKLIN. The natural gas gives a poor light unless we reenforce with the Welsbach burner, but the Welsbach light makes a rather expensive light on account of the replacement of the hoods.

Mr. STONE. In these other places where they have electric lights, do they light from their own plants?

General FRANKLIN. In Dayton and Milwaukee they light with their own plants. At Leavenworth the current comes from the plant at Leavenworth, and at the Togus Branch it is from the plant at Augusta. In the Southern Branch the current is from Hampton.

Mr. STONE. In those places they have only a small portion of the building illuminated by electricity?

General FRANKLIN. As a general thing.

Mr. STONE. It is not necessary, but it is a good thing to do.

General FRANKLIN. I think so in the long run.

Mr. HAINER. For farm you submit an increase of \$4,000.

General FRANKLIN. It is needed.

Mr. HAINER. For what is that money used?

General FRANKLIN. In the first place, it is used in trying to get crops.

Mr. HAINER. How do you expend it—in paying men for working on the farm?

General FRANKLIN. We do all the work on the farm necessary to cultivate it, and then we ornament the grounds.

Mr. HAINER. How many horses have you on the farm?

Major BERMINGHAM. About twelve.

Mr. HAINER. For what are they used?

General FRANKLIN. All the teaming is done by these farm horses.

Mr. HAINER. How many hands are employed?

Major BERMINGHAM. About twenty-five.

General FRANKLIN. These are not able-bodied hands.

Major BERMINGHAM. They get 25 cents per day.

Mr. HAINER. What proportion of this appropriation is used for care and ornamenting the grounds, and how much for teaming and proper farm work?

General FRANKLIN. Whatever is necessary for farm proper and teaming is taken out first, and the remainder is expended in ornamenting the grounds. I do not think the ornamental work amounts to more than \$1,000. Eight thousand dollars is used for the farm and \$2,000 in ornamenting the grounds.

Mr. HAINER. Don't you think an expenditure of \$53 per acre is pretty high for farm work there?

General FRANKLIN. All the animals and the whole thing amounts to \$2,000 or \$3,000, besides cultivation.

Mr. HAINER. That is over \$33 per acre. Do you think it is economical to spend \$33 per acre on that farm?

General FRANKLIN. It depends upon what you will get back.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you raise?

Colonel BROWN. Mostly hay; and some corn, some potatoes, and some vegetables. We have quite a vegetable garden there.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think an expenditure of \$33 per acre is necessary for such crops as those?

Colonel BROWN. I have not figured that out. There is a great deal of fencing to be done.

General FRANKLIN. This includes everything, besides raising the material that we use.

Mr. STONE. That kind of farming does not pay.

General FRANKLIN. No; it pays to give the men good wholesome work.

Colonel BROWN. It is to pay for the animals, too.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one argument in favor of the farm, and that is to give employment to the men and thereby make it beneficial. When that is done, it seems to me that is the only recommendation it has.

Mr. HAINER. I would like to have an estimate of what is expended on the farm proper, for the management of the farm and production of crops, and state the acreage also.

Colonel BROWN. The expense would be very light for the farm proper.

CLOTHING.

The CHAIRMAN. The item of clothing is increased from \$220,000 to \$240,000.

General FRANKLIN. That is due to the fact that more men have to be clothed.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a stock do you keep on hand?

General FRANKLIN. About six months' supply. That may seem like a large supply, but the contracts for clothing will require about three months in order to get everything ready, and this clothing can not be manufactured into garments under three months, and therefore it will require six months. We must have that at the end of the fiscal year, because we will not get the money until that time.

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

General FRANKLIN. You will find on page 196 two or three little things we would like to have allowed. I would like to have the salary of the general treasurer raised \$500, because it costs him \$500 to give his bond.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the amount of his bond?

General FRANKLIN. \$100,000, and it costs him \$500 a year.

Mr. STONE. Is it given through a trust company?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; the American Surety of New York.

The CHAIRMAN. This allowance for clerical assistance is necessary on account of the increased business?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; and then there are incidental expenses, and we ask \$3,000 instead of \$2,500. We are also increasing in the way of office room and office expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other matter to which you want to call our attention?

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is the matter of shipping goods direct. We hold that the Home is losing money, and it is a good deal more trouble to the officers of the Home by shipping direct from the place of purchase to the Home than if we were allowed to ship to a central place like Dayton and make that the distributing headquarters.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that policy was inaugurated some years ago, upon the theory that you could make contracts to be delivered from time to time, as orders might be made, according to the necessities of the various Homes, and thereby save the expense of handling at the main depot. It is a very charming theory, but how it worked out in practice I do not know.

General FRANKLIN. It did not work out in practice. For instance, take \$10,000 worth of supplies and we might want to send \$1,000 worth to this branch and \$1,000 worth to the other and in that way distribute the \$10,000 over the year. There is no contractor who makes that particular article on a large scale who could do it decently. Things get wrong; if you send for the whole amount at once, then you must stand the action of mold and other destructive things in the Home. They will be greatly injured at the end of the year and you might have to condemn the whole thing and get a new lot. It is our conclusion that it would be much better for the interest of the Home if these things could be bought anywhere in quantities and be distributed from a central point. The only increase would be in freight. There would be two freight rates to be paid sometimes—for instance, from Philadelphia to Dayton and from Dayton back to Old Point. That would be the case if we sent the goods from Philadelphia to Dayton. Although there would be that much increased cost, it would not be as much cost as would result from the deterioration of the goods when they are kept in the Southern Branch for nearly a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that you could keep the goods at Dayton with the appliances you have there without deterioration better than you could keep a year's supply at Hampton or at other points.

General FRANKLIN. Yes; these things require an inspector, and if you do not inspect them you are going to be cheated. We can not have an inspector at all these Branches to see whether goods are up to the requirements, but we could have a person at Dayton all the time.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you would like to suggest?

General AVERELL. I would like to say that in the National Homes there are about 80 articles that should be supplied fresh every three months.

(Here General Averell read from the report of the National Soldiers' Home, beginning at page 497 and ending at page 501, in which a recommendation is made for the appointment of a medical director.)

General AVERELL. (Continuing.) We do need that medical director. You will find in this book special reports which General Franklin instructed should be made eight years ago. By law the surgeons of the Homes are required to have been surgeons in the war. There is no science or study that has progressed so rapidly as that of the science of medicine. The most distinguished surgeons and editors of the best medical magazines unite in saying that any medical text-book over five years old is

worthless. The medical literature on acute disease is voluminous. There is great information also in reference to chronic diseases, and I have the assurance, voluntarily made, of a number of surgeons in 33 State branches, and they say that they have been very much benefited by these special reports.

The diseases which strike old men in the greatest amount are those beginning with the urinary organs. They go to all sorts of troubles, such as retention of urine, continence and incontinence of urine, enlargement of the prostate gland, and 66 per cent of all of the soldiers in the Home are afflicted with various lesions of the heart. The best soldiers in the Homes are afflicted in that way, because they have undergone sudden emotions in battle leading to hypertrophy and fatty degeneration. Many of them die suddenly. We also come in contact with all kinds of cancerous growths. We have cured one case of cancer in the Home. The best surgeon in the Home was not in the army. He is a young man, and has been for eight years acting as assistant, because the law would not permit of his being appointed as a surgeon. That is one of the most serious things in the Home. The hospital branch is increasing, and the whole business will end there.

In the conduct of the medical department of the Home there is a vast field for the advancement of medical science through the use of the microscope and bacteriological inquiry. Take pulmonary tuberculosis. From the sputa, by the use of the microscope, they can tell what the treatment is doing by counting the number of bacilli. If the bacilli are decreasing, they know that the treatment is effective. One man has been operated upon for cancer, and he was threatened with the loss of his lower lip. He had been treated in the Eastern Branch, but this young man diagnosed his case. The cancer had been extracted twice in two years and had come on again, but it was cured, and it left nothing but a scar on the lower lip, so that the man was discharged from the Home.

We have now 33 Homes and we want a medical director, and he should be a man of technical skill and acknowledged ability to enable him to direct that work. We can publish an annual medical journal containing reports which would be of great use to the world. There never was such an opportunity in the history of the world for the study and development of the diseases of old men.

Mr. STONE. What recommendation do you make?

General AVERELL. I would recommend the appropriation of at least \$7,500 to pay a salary to the best medical ability available, and that he shall be employed in the Soldiers' Homes, and not leave this restriction as to army service.

Mr. STONE. You would have that as a salary to the medical director?

General AVERELL. Yes, and traveling expenses.

Mr. HAINER. It would require a change of the law, and the question is whether this committee could deal with it.

General FRANKLIN. We could deal with it if we got the proper appropriation. An officer of this character would have an office and clerk. Those expenses ought to be appropriated for.

Mr. HAINER. The question is whether we can make an appropriation for an office which does not exist under the law.

General AVERELL. I think it exists outside of the law. We are asking \$10,000 for the farm, but the Home might sink out of existence and it would be of no importance in comparison with the importance of this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. It is merely permissive now that you can get medical supplies through the War Department.

General FRANKLIN. Through the medical department. It is only permissive, and we have reason for wanting to take this action.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you get supplies now which are satisfactory to you?

General FRANKLIN. As nearly as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would draw such a provision as you think you will need in reference to the medical director and also in reference to his employment in the State Homes.

(Submitted by General Averell):

"For one medical inspector-general, \$5,000.

"For the clerical services for the offices of the president, general treasurer, medical inspector-general, inspector-general, and assistant inspector-general, \$8,500.

"Hereafter all medical officers and medical employees shall be appointed or employed only after examination under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers."

STATE AND TERRITORIAL SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an increase from \$727,000 to \$825,000.

Colonel BROWN. That is due to the increased number of people. There is an increase in the State Homes of 19 per cent. There was a deficiency the present year of \$150,000.

SATURDAY, January 16, 1897.

WAR CLAIMS LEGISLATION.

STATEMENT OF HON. T. M. MAHON, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. MAHON said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this little matter I had intended to bring before you last session, but I did not on account of the pressure put upon you gentlemen, so I thought I would bring it up this time.

The CHAIRMAN. I will say there is immense pressure this winter.

Mr. MAHON. At a meeting of the Committee on War Claims of the Fifty-first Congress the following resolution, offered by Hon. Francis B. Spinola, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That Mr. Holloway be directed to compile the laws and decisions of the courts relating to war claims, and that when completed the committee have it printed, and that he be paid two thousand dollars for said work."

The compilation of the acts of Congress and the decisions of the courts and the Executive Departments, and a statement of the number of claims allowed and disallowed, and other statistics, has been prepared under the direction of the Committee on War Claims and is now ready for the Public Printer, with a complete index to same.

The work was finally completed December 1, 1895.

The compilation shows the amount of money disbursed under the various acts.

[House Report No. 501, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 75) to provide for the printing of a digest of the laws and decisions of the courts relating to war claims, have had the same under consideration and report a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the same do pass, and that the original resolution be indefinitely postponed.

These laws are now scattered in the Revised Statutes, through many volumes of the United States Statutes, and they are often found in appropriation acts. In this shape these laws are not readily available to Members of Congress who have occasion to examine the same, and who, possibly, are not familiar with these laws.

Your committee are of the opinion that they should be compiled in convenient form for reference. Such a compilation would be of great service to the committees of Congress handling war claims, and would enable them to do their work more expeditiously and with greater security to the Government.

A compilation such as herein contemplated has been prepared under the direction of the Committee on War Claims, and includes the decisions of the Executive Departments and the courts relating to war claims, and a statement of the number of claims allowed and disallowed, and other valuable statistics.

The Public Printer estimates the cost of printing 100 copies of such a digest at \$1,480.

* Contents of the compilation—laws relating to the following subjects:

Army and Navy officers, longevity pay of.

Artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen.

Assignment of claims against the United States.

Awards of commission on claims in the Department of the West.

Boards of survey.

Bounties, equalization of.

Bowman Act, the.

British and American Claims Commission.

Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees.

Captured and abandoned property.

Claims for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of loyal citizens residing in loyal States furnished the Army of the United States and commonly known as the "Fourth of July claims."

Claims growing out of the occupation of real estate.

Claims for stores and supplies furnished the Army by loyal citizens residing in States declared in rebellion.

Confiscation acts.

Contracts.

Cotton, tax on.

Court of Claims.

Derelict property.

Desertion.

Drafted men.
 French spoliation claims.
 Horses and horse equipments and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.
 Indian depredation claims.
 Interest on claims.
 Laws of war, summary of.
 Medical services, claims for.
 Muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the Army.
 Navy laws relating to vessels of war and steam machinery, and acts for relief of certain naval contractors.
 Nurses, female, in Army.
 Officers and enlisted men, claims for loss of private property.
 Officers of volunteers, claims of, for three months' pay when mustered out.
 Pardon and amnesty.
 Payment bar.
 Prisoners of war, commutation of rations to.
 Prize and prize money. Law of prize.
 Proclamations, schedules of proclamations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, respecting the States declared in rebellion.
 Quartermaster's Department, organization of.
 Safeguards and safe conducts.
 Scouts and guides, extra duty pay, etc.
 States and Territories, claims of, for suppression of Indian hostilities.
 Steamboats and other vessels and railroad engines and cars lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.
 Surgeons, contract, claims of.
 Sutlers.
 The Tucker Act.
 Volunteers, claims connected with collecting, drilling, and organizing of.
 War claims of States—war of 1861-1865, for raising troops.
 War with Mexico.
 War of 1812.
 War of the Revolution.

Mr. MAHON. I will say that compilation covers every phase of war legislation since the beginning of the Government. Now, I want to say to you gentlemen, we had this last Congress over 2,000 claims sent to our committee. We have only reported about 200 of them. We have all this data lying around loose which is of immense value not only to this Congress but to the courts and the Departments. We scrutinize everything closely and we find a new Member of Congress comes in and puts in a claim where a former Congress has passed a bill for a part of the original claim. Now, this new Member of Congress comes in and he offers a bill for the balance and everything is in confusion in regard to this business. Now, here is a book that the Public Printer estimates the cost of printing at not over \$800 or \$900, and, it will take no appropriation, by which every Member of Congress can know every claim that has been presented to Congress, what has been done with it, what reports of committee have been made against it, and what has been paid, and the whole history of the claim from the foundation of this Government. Now, I am simply asking an appropriation of \$2,000. This book is an immense sight of labor, for I worked myself last summer helping him to index it, and I am familiar with the work. It is a book which has involved a great deal of labor.

The CHAIRMAN. How many volumes?

Mr. MAHON. It is only the one volume of about 800 pages.

Mr. HAINER. How large is the edition?

Mr. MAHON. About 100 copies.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cost of printing it?

Mr. MAHON. About \$800.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not print 800 copies for \$800.

Mr. MAHON. They say so at the Printing Office. The Public Printer thinks it will cost \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want \$2,000?

Mr. MAHON. I want it under this contract for editing and compiling this book so that we can hand it over to the Public Printer.

The CHAIRMAN. You want it as compensation to Holloway?

Mr. MAHON. Yes, sir; he has been working on it night and day.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Holloway the man that has always been with the committee?

Mr. MAHON. Yes, sir; and the man who knows more about war claims and legislation than any man in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. How does your item read?

Mr. MAHON. "To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay J. B.

Holloway for services rendered the Committee on War Claims in compiling and arranging for the printer, and indexing the same, the laws and decisions of the courts relating to war claims, \$2,000." The work has been performed under resolution. He was instructed to prepare it; only the work has gone a great deal farther and is more complete.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that by a House resolution?

Mr. MAHON. No; by resolution passed by the committee in 1890 at a meeting of the Committee on War Claims. Of course they could not appropriate the money, but that is the price they fixed at that time for this work, and it is enlarged very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Holloway has gone on and performed that work?

Mr. MAHON. Yes, sir; I think there is no question about the great value of the book. Say you have been in Congress a long time and you want to get the legislation on these war claims, you get the Revised Statutes and it is not there.

Mr. STONE. I must say ignorance of the origin and the relation they bear to each other has often passed or assisted men to pass claims which would not otherwise have passed.

The CHAIRMAN. That is literally true, but after you get the book, then what? I think very likely this is a desirable book for the Committee on Claims for its practical use, and now and then a man outside; I should think for the Committee on Claims it would probably be a good book.

Mr. MAHON. The Court of Claims say this book will be almost invaluable for them and then they can lay their hands right on them. We have got any number of Members of Congress coming to our committee wanting to know about claims and want us to draw bills and to do this thing and that for them. If we have this work to show these new Members of Congress that that claim has been passed and satisfied, it will save the printing of 800 or 900 bills every year.

Mr. STONE. It compiles existing information?

Mr. MAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. What would be the difference in cost as between an edition of one hundred and an edition of a thousand?

Mr. MAHON. It would not be \$500. It is only intended for the use of Congress and the courts and the libraries.

Mr. HAINER. Would it not be more efficient to get a larger edition? The total edition of a hundred could be easily exhausted.

Mr. MAHON. I am not here for that; we could go to the Public Printer for that. I am simply asking for the \$2,000 so we can hand this over to the Public Printer.

Mr. HAINER. The edition has not been printed?

Mr. MAHON. No, sir; he holds that as editor of the work.

Mr. HAINER. And the edition has not been limited by the committee or Congress?

Mr. MAHON. No, sir. The Committee on Public Printing, Mr. Perkins in his report has recommended the printing of 100 copies, thinking the work would only be needed in the courts, the different committee rooms, and libraries.

Mr. HAINER. So the edition of 100 copies has been recommended by the Committee on Printing, and that is the only limitation?

Mr. MAHON. Yes, sir. They estimate \$1,400, but I went over to the Public Printer and gave him an idea; they had no idea of what the work was, and he said it would not exceed \$1,000. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness.

KANSAS CITY, MO., PUBLIC BUILDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. M. AIKEN, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SAYERS. We were informed by Mr. Hills that there was provided for the public building at Kansas City four elevators?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The committee would like to know what necessity there is for four elevators in that building in Kansas City. We have but four elevators here in the Capitol, leaving out the private elevator for the members of the Supreme Court. You have but five elevators in the Treasury Department. What is the cost of that building, exclusive of site; the authorized cost of it?

Mr. AIKEN. One million two hundred thousand dollars for site and building.

Mr. SAYERS. It is more than that.

Mr. AIKEN. Last year there was an extension of limit—

The CLERK. It is limited to \$1,316,000, site and building.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is the necessity for having four elevators there?

Mr. AIKEN. It was a building designed by Mr. Edbrook. It was designed July 22, 1882, so I am not really responsible for it; but I would say this, that the building

now being constructed does not comprehend the whole building as originally planned; only about three-fifths is being built.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose you had the other two-fifths; is there any necessity for four elevators in such a building?

Mr. AIKEN. I think three would be a plenty, and perhaps two would be sufficient, but as far as the construction is now going it would not interfere whether two were put in or three were put in.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, what are you going to do about it? Are you going to put in two, three, or four elevators? That is what we want to know.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not see the necessity for more than two elevators.

Mr. SAYERS. What are you going to do about it? Are you going to put two elevators, or three, or four?

Mr. AIKEN. I shall probably put in two.

Mr. SAYERS. What will you do; I want to know what you are going to do about it?

Mr. AIKEN. Well, the condition of the building is this; the stonework is not yet completed and the roof is not on, and there are so many offices in the building that I only take up that portion of the building which is to be let in the next contract.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not know what you are going to do?

Mr. AIKEN. I have not got to that yet.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the height of that building—how many stories?

Mr. AIKEN. Three stories and a basement.

Mr. HAINES. The roof is not yet on?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

Mr. HAINES. Will any part of that building be ready for occupancy within the next fiscal year?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, about the 30th of June, 1898.

Mr. HAINES. What part will be ready?

Mr. AIKEN. The post-office portion.

Mr. HAINES. You have really no need for elevators, then?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

Mr. HAINES. Not until after the building is completed.

The CHAIRMAN. When do you take up the matter of elevators?

Mr. AIKEN. That will probably be taken up in the course of the next two or three months.

Mr. SAYERS. If you put four elevators there, that will entail other expenses as long as that building stands?

The CHAIRMAN. Three thousand dollars a year?

Mr. SAYERS. Some of us here think you ought to save the Government that expense.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; I think a great many buildings have elevators which are really unnecessary, but the act generally authorizes the construction of elevators—

Mr. SAYERS. That does not authorize four elevators in this building?

Mr. AIKEN. No; it does not specifically, but it says, "and elevators."

Mr. SAYERS. So the whole discretion is in your office?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And you do not know whether you will put in two or four?

Mr. AIKEN. Well, after having it called to my attention I do not think I should put in four.

Mr. SAYERS. How many would you put in?

Mr. AIKEN. I think two would be sufficient.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it not your judgment one elevator is sufficient for that building?

WASHINGTON CITY POST-OFFICE.

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; if there are two courts, I think I would put in two. Mr. Hills, of the chief clerk's office, brought me a letter yesterday in reference to the contract which is now advertised for electric wiring and gas piping and plumbing for the Washington Post-Office. Now, we have in each of those bids what is called a proposal sheet calling for various items. The electric wiring is one item, gas piping is another item, and the plumbing is another item, so we can take any one or two or all of them put together; and I went over the whole matter very carefully, and considering at that time that there would be so many departments or divisions occupying that building I concluded it would not be safe to confine ourselves only to the use of electric light, and inasmuch as gas pipe is comparatively small expense I thought we had better have that extra string to the bow.

Mr. SAYERS. All over the building?

Mr. AIKEN. All over the building. We have asked, I believe, for an appropriation for an electric-light plant in the building.

Mr. STONE. And gas pipe for the first story, I understand?

Mr. AIKEN. The contract is now let for the first story.

Mr. SAYERS. What would the gas piping cost?

Mr. AIKEN. I would not like to tell offhand.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, a rough guess?

Mr. AIKEN. Between \$50,000 and \$75,000; that is, complete with fixtures.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me, that with the progress that has been made in electric lighting, that it is quite safe to rely upon it even in winter time. I do not know what your observation has been, but there has not been piping anywhere now, practically, as far as I know, in small towns, and while small towns should not control great works, after all, if you go to the expense of putting in an electric-lighting plant there it seems to me you might as well save the expense of piping above the first floor. You know it is not night work, anyway, there.

Mr. AIKEN. When I first came in, I asked Lieutenant Beach, who has charge of the drainage of the District of Columbia, what our possibilities would be of an inundation of the cellar. He stated it is as likely to occur there as ever until Congress does something with the Long Bridge, and if there is water in the cellar you will have trouble with your electric lights. You want to be independent of this plant or neighboring plants if you rely entirely upon electric lights.

The CHAIRMAN. It is so easy, after all, in the event of an inundation of the cellar, to hitch on to the city plant. It seems to me all you have got to do is to attach it, as I understand it. Suppose your dynamo was disabled temporarily. There is no trouble about running a wire and attaching it in twenty minutes?

Mr. AIKEN. No; but you can imagine a condition arising where all the electric-light plants get out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. You might have an earthquake, and the world might come to an end?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; I come from an earthquake city, and I know what it is.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me it is so very remote that seriously I do not believe you or I, if we were building a great office building for rent—men are selfish—would pipe above the first floor.

Mr. AIKEN. I would.

The CHAIRMAN. Really; you would?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir. If you have the whole building under one control you might not, but if that building is to be occupied by laboratories and photographic apparatus—

The CHAIRMAN. It is not; it is to be wholly under one control.

Mr. AIKEN. Well, sir, that is the first time I have heard it. I have been acting under instructions the other way.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the sooner you quit acting under those instructions the better, because it is not going to be so.

Mr. AIKEN. My instructions last year were to provide for all the different departments who are hiring quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. There is not a one of them going in.

Mr. AIKEN. The sooner I know that the better, because we have studied over that fifth-floor plan five times.

Mr. SAYERS. You need not construct your building upon the idea that those gentlemen who are outside are going to have an immense quantity of room and everything fitted up elegantly for their comfort and accommodation.

Mr. AIKEN. We have not had money enough to do much elegance.

Mr. SAYERS. I am not after you; I am after these other fellows. You are not responsible for it.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, there are 75 square feet of space for each man, or room enough for 3,000 people. Now, I am only one of the committee, but in my judgment 600 people are not going to occupy that space?

Mr. AIKEN. I would be pleased to be informed what distribution is to be made of the space as soon as possible. I would like to get that building finished by the end of this fiscal year, if possible. I want to get the post-office occupied by the 1st of July, and probably the rest of the building by the 1st of January. I sent a letter to the Secretary asking for instructions.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not true, considering this is a modern building—I am not speaking of the gewgaws on it, but considering the building as it is—will it not be far the best office building in the city when it is finished?

Mr. AIKEN. With the exception of those little round corner towers, I think it is.

The CHAIRMAN. That affects the corner rooms?

Mr. AIKEN. It does not strengthen the building; in fact, it weakens the building at points where it should be the strongest, for the reason the corners are cut up with three little windows, taking out space, and it does not give available space. Those windows are just about long enough for two people to sit, or to take in a typewriter.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they run all the way down?

Mr. AIKEN. I think there are 8 in the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Running from the ground up?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In that building you are arranging for how many elevators—four or six?

Mr. AIKEN. Four, and two lifts in the rear.

The CHAIRMAN. We are likely later on to want to ask you about this building, but we have not quite reached it yet.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever given any attention to the question of the space by square feet that a clerk ought to have?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; because it varies so much. You take it in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and those men each have, I think, just about 3 by 7 feet. Now, if you take a draftsman, he would want more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a space would 75 square feet be? It would be about 8½ feet square, and that is a pretty liberal allowance to a clerk, averaging the building through?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is quite enough space?

Mr. AIKEN. I should think so on general principles.

The CHAIRMAN. The floors above in this building, to say nothing about holding the records, would accommodate over 2,000 people; that is, above the first floor. I suppose really that 75 feet square space is a pretty liberal allowance, and will also take care of the records?

Mr. AIKEN. Those figures are based upon information sent to us by the different Departments. They were compiled by the chiefs of those divisions, and we simply checked up as to what was available, taking out the space occupied by lavatories, toilet rooms, elevators, hallways, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. You furnish floor space outside of the city post-office of 146,000 square feet. That is the floor space in that building?

Mr. HAINER. Does that include corridors?

Mr. AIKEN. I have stated the corridor space and also the office space.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. WOMACK, CHIEF CLERK INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs of Interior Department and Pension buildings you ask \$5,000, and your estimate is \$5,000?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is all that being expended this year?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir; it just about takes that much every year in casual repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for an elevator for the Interior Department building? I suppose you tell the whole story in the note?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir; that tells the whole thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Four thousand dollars will construct it?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir; that is our information.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got but one elevator there now?

Mr. WOMACK. Only one, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For excavation of the inner court of the Interior Department building, constructing of building for steam plant and heating apparatus, boilers, dynamos, engines, and other necessary expenses, including labor and material, \$75,000. You have an electric-light plant there now?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir; but it is inadequate. We have got it running to its full capacity, but we have not got sufficient lights. Such a day as this there is considerable portion of that building we are obliged to have some light in.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the inadequacy—from the boilers or dynamos?

Mr. WOMACK. The dynamo and plant is not sufficiently large to furnish power for all the lights we need.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got enough power to run another dynamo?

Mr. WOMACK. Well, no, sir; not unless the plant is enlarged. And I want to say a word or two about that. This is my own scheme. I consulted the Architect of the Capitol about it and talked to the Secretary of the Interior about it. There is a reason for doing it which does not appear in this note, and to which I want to call the attention of the committee. There are not only the reasons which occur in the note, but there are additional reasons. We have in the wings 8 furnaces, small furnaces used for the purpose of heating the building, one for the elevator and one for the dynamo. They take up considerable room, and if they could be concentrated and put underneath this court—it is a large court, and I took the Architect of the Capitol down and had a talk with him about it, and he says the plan is per-

fectly feasible—that we could excavate underneath and leave the surface of the court like it is and not disturb that at all and concentrate the heating apparatus down there, and by doing that we could save coal, labor, and we could utilize space which is now occupied by these furnaces for the files and documents that are accumulating by the ton in the Patent Office, as they have overflowed, sir, and they have filled up the halls and corridors. We have to build cases now daily along the corridors and halls to put these files.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you in this connection if a plan for this has been submitted, and how you arrived at this cost?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir; we have a plan. Have you a copy of the plan, Mr. Acker?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir.

Mr. WOMACK. We have not got the plans here.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made the plans?

Mr. WOMACK. They were approved by the Architect of the Capitol. The plans are made in accordance—

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get the estimated cost of \$75,000?

Mr. WOMACK. From the Architect of the Capitol; that was his judgment about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose that Department was relieved of the Patent Office, that would help it somewhat?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir; but ultimately it ought to be done. If it was only occupied by the Patent Office itself there would still be insufficient room.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the power to run this elevator you estimate for now?

Mr. WOMACK. No, sir; I do not think we have got the power.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is no use of writing that elevator in unless additional power is furnished?

Mr. WOMACK. I should not think so, sir. I want to call the attention of the committee to this one fact. It is a scheme for the preservation of the records and files of the Patent Office and other things which bring sufficient revenue to the Government to do all this work in one month's time. The Patent Office itself can do this whole work, as the files and records—which are the source of this revenue—would be the main beneficiary of it.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, that argument could be made as to the customs service!

YOSEMITE, SEQUOIA, AND GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir. There was one other thing the telegram stated you wanted to ask about, and that is the Yosemite, Sequoia, and Grant parks. Mr. Acker, who is in the miscellaneous division of the Interior Department, understands that thing, but the whole thing is embodied in the recommendation of Brigadier-General Forsyth, and the recommendation here is predicated upon his report. We have no information except what he furnishes.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have no information except what comes from this?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir; we just simply predicated our estimate upon that.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have no estimate to make other than this?

Mr. WOMACK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is General Forsyth on duty?

Mr. WOMACK. He is on duty in charge of the Department of California.

The CHAIRMAN. I see this is Document No. 261, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session. That being the case, we need not further inquire about it.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

STATEMENT OF COL. JOHN P. NICHOLSON, IN CHARGE OF GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. This is in relation to the Gettysburg National Park?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You increase your estimate here \$25,000, and I have read your note which you submit?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; submitting the reasons for it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land have you now over there, in round numbers? What amount of land does the Government own?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Eight hundred and forty-eight acres and 32 perches. Of this there has been donated to the Government 521 acres and 77 perches, and there has been purchased 295 acres and 83 perches.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire to condemn other lands; what lands?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Lands right here, Mr. Chairman [exhibiting map]. A jury has been appointed in order to get this Confederate line, which is worth looking at,

It is the Confederate position of those 62 regiments on that line which is there, here, there, and there, and I have marked them just as they stand, and the earthworks remain just as you see them. On that line the Confederates had 32 batteries. Those earthworks on this property are now intact and all the lunettes of those batteries are here, and we want to save them. We would be glad to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that adjacent to the other tract?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; it makes a connecting line. I will show you how this connects [exhibiting another map].

The CHAIRMAN. Does this make a solid body of land?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir; it does not. It carries out the instructions of the Secretary of War to purchase strips other than large areas. May I show you just here? We have a Confederate avenue there, and we have a Confederate avenue there [illustrating]. The strip that is under you is for this, and then I have another map out there which brings this in [illustrating].

The CHAIRMAN. This is what is proposed to be condemned?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; that is what we propose to condemn.

Mr. SAYERS. How much is in this space here [illustrating]?

Colonel NICHOLSON. About 1,600 acres is in this space here, and each side a trifle, and we want also in that which we have submitted to the Secretary of War to get a piece over there [illustrating], over which Pickett charged up to the Union line.

Mr. SAYERS. Up to Round Top?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have over 800 acres and you propose to buy as much more?

Colonel NICHOLSON. It will not be quite as much as that. I do not think we can buy that land in there without paying a fancy price for it, and I propose to hold off—

The CHAIRMAN. How much is this space here you have marked off?

Colonel NICHOLSON. It is 47 acres, 35 acres, and 21 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Making about 104 acres?

Colonel NICHOLSON. That will take in this [illustrating]. That does not take in this, this, and this, which will be about 40 acres more.

The CHAIRMAN. In round numbers, 150 acres. How much is it going to cost to condemn that 150 acres?

Colonel NICHOLSON. If it costs more than \$100 an acre I do not think we ought to take it.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not acquire it by purchase?

Colonel NICHOLSON. We have tried and they asked a large amount of money.

Mr. SAYERS. How much did they ask?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Four hundred dollars an acre.

Mr. STONE. Do you think it can be condemned for \$100 an acre?

Colonel NICHOLSON. We have the jury, and we think it can.

The CHAIRMAN. When will you know?

Colonel NICHOLSON. It will take four months, anyhow.

Mr. STONE. How many men are on the jury?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Seven.

Mr. STONE. That is preliminary; after that comes the appeal. It has to be tried before the court of common pleas, and then the judge has something to say, and the supreme court above him?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be at least a year?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I do not believe they will appeal. I believe if we get the price fixed at this they will not appeal.

The CHAIRMAN. And at the same time if we do not make this appropriation, and you go and continue condemnation proceedings and then report to Congress possibly you are in better shape than if we appropriated the money now?

Mr. STONE. Do you condemn under the general railroad law of Pennsylvania?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir; under the decision made by the Supreme Court we can not condemn under that. They appealed and we have \$30,000 awarded against us. This is now in the circuit court.

Mr. STONE. This is connected with this street railway. I understand the company got a charter and right of way and they built an electric road through the battlefield, did they not?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. And you proceeded under the plea that the United States had a prior right and the State could not charter the street railway and occupy United States land, and you have obtained a decree in the courts of the United States ousting the street railway from the occupancy of the ground?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. And the expense which you have to pay to them is \$30,000?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. And you have appealed from that, or have they appealed?

Colonel NICHOLSON. We have appealed on account of the excessiveness of the judgment.

Mr. STONE. On account of the excessiveness of the award?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. And that is pending now where—in the Supreme Court of the United States?

Colonel NICHOLSON. In the circuit court, which will be final, you know.

Mr. STONE. You are simply appealing as to the amount of the award?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; the right of the United States to take that has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Mr. STONE. You have got it?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Then, so far as the actual possession is concerned, that is adjudicated, and the only thing pending is the amount you should pay for it?

Mr. HAINER. That is in respect—

Mr. STONE. To the street railway. Now, under what law do you proceed to condemn?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Under the United States law.

Mr. STONE. Is there an act of Congress authorizing you to take possession and condemn?

Colonel NICHOLSON. There is the national park act.

Mr. STONE. I am not familiar with that. Then you are proceeding under that act. Does that act authorize you to take possession? You have not condemned any yet; you have simply proceeded to file a petition to get a view appointed?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. That is in the circuit court of the United States at Philadelphia?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Then when they have filed their award either one or the other will appeal to the court?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir; we will have to pay the money. That is final.

Mr. STONE. You are speaking of the street railway and I am speaking of the condemnation of this land.

Colonel NICHOLSON. We shall not appeal from that unless it is excessive.

Mr. STONE. But either of you can appeal?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I should think so.

Mr. STONE. Then you appeal to what court?

Colonel NICHOLSON. To the circuit court.

Mr. STONE. It is the circuit court which appoints these viewers?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes.

Mr. STONE. And then it comes back to the court on appeal and is tried before a jury and a judge.

Mr. HAINER. It is not really an appeal?

Mr. STONE. It is so called. It is just exactly like the general railroad law of the State.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you proceed to condemn without any appropriation being made?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No; because we tried until this thing drifted along to keep sufficient in our treasury to pay what the award might be, but in opening Hancock and Sickles avenues and to continue this Confederate line with the small appropriation of last year we have not been able to do so. Our balance to-day is about \$15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; but now all you want is, when this is finally settled as to the amount that is to be paid on this land, then you want the money to pay it?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; and we want the money to pay the railroad, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, when this is finally settled.

Mr. STONE. Let me correct something I stated to you a moment ago. When I stated it went to the viewers, and then to the court, and then to the Supreme Court I supposed it was under the State law. I now find it is to the circuit court, and that is the court of last resort, and it ought to be disposed of by the 1st of July in the circuit court. That is the final adjudication.

The CHAIRMAN. It is quite time enough when this adjudication is finally made in both cases; if the money is forthcoming then it is effective.

Mr. HAINER. There is a question—

Colonel NICHOLSON. They contended in their appeal against us that we had not sufficient money to pay for this railroad, and that was what they based their appeal on.

The CHAIRMAN. But under that they failed?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I am not sure that they failed on that point before the Supreme Court. They raised another point afterwards in the Supreme Court.

The CHAIRMAN. But they failed generally?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Oh, yes; they failed.

Mr. STONE. I think the impression of Judge Sayers has grown out of the construction of some act. You see there is no general act.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to this new language, "And the Secretary of War may lease the land in the park at his discretion, either to former owners or other persons for agricultural purposes, etc.," why should we go into the leasing business of 800 acres of land?

Colonel NICHOLSON. You know there are some farms on them. On these 858 acres there are some farms, and if care is taken and they are kept up there will be a revenue for the maintenance of the park. The slightest judgment exercised in the matter will make this return us some money to keep them up with. As it is now we have nothing.

Mr. HAINER. It is just as valuable for memorial purposes?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. It would be better for the ground and its appearance to have that carefully tilled than to go to waste?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Undoubtedly, and lessen the expense very much.

Mr. STONE. Because, as I understand it, upon many of these bodies of land upon which engagements were held certain States have erected monuments and dedicated them to some particular regiment and there are fields in which there are no improvements or work except the erection of monuments?

Colonel NICHOLSON. That is all, sir.

Mr. STONE. And it might as well be carefully tilled by some careful farmer and cropped as to let it grow up with weeds and tall grass and everything of that kind?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Decidedly.

Mr. STONE. Until the time comes when the association will be strong enough financially to take the whole thing under culture?

The CHAIRMAN. They have a similar provision as to Chickamanga?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir, they do; and that is where we took this from. They find it works very well there.

Mr. STONE. And there is a great deal of that unoccupied by special monuments?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I want to say we do not ask for that \$75,000 in a haphazard way, as you will see from the letter transmitting the estimate to the Secretary. We went over it with a great deal of care.

Mr. STONE. You are expecting you will have to pay for the street railway and this land you are seeking to condemn?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. The only suggestion the chairman makes is, you will not be likely to use the money before Congress is in session again.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have an extraordinary session before the December session, and it seems to me \$50,000—the usual appropriation until the extraordinary thing turns up—will be sufficient.

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

STATEMENT OF MR. CORNELIUS CADLE, CHAIRMAN OF THE SHILOH BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN. For the Shiloh battlefield you ask for \$87,500.

Mr. CADLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We did not appropriate anything last year. Have you any money remaining?

Mr. CADLE. We have available about \$12,000 to run to the end of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. What was appropriated originally?

Mr. CADLE. In December, 1894, \$75,000, but nothing since.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you have had. What is the present limit of cost of the lands?

Mr. CADLE. We have bought 1,390 acres of land at a cost of \$18,675, making about \$13.33 per acre. One hundred and eighty acres of this land at Pittsburg Landing we had to condemn in the United States court, and the jury awarded \$6,000 for that 180 acres, which was \$33 per acre.

The CHAIRMAN. Counting that greater price, it makes \$13.33 per acre for the whole?

Mr. CADLE. Yes, sir; we bought some of it at \$10 and one piece of 200 acres we got for \$8.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have a total cost of land of \$18,675, and that completes the amount of land?

Mr. CADLE. No, sir; that makes only 1,390 acres, and we require 3,650 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the value of the remainder?

Mr. CADLE. There is 2,260 acres left to complete the battlefield. We have to condemn a part of it, and we estimate that it will all cost \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you have to pay for that without condemnation?

Mr. CADLE. We will probably have to condemn 400 or 500 acres. We may be able to trade for it without condemnation, but I am afraid not.

The CHAIRMAN. Say there were 500 acres to be condemned; what would the other 1,760 acres probably cost?

Mr. CADLE. From \$10 to \$15 per acre.

The CHAIRMAN. I find that your appropriation for land was limited to \$20,000.

Mr. CADLE. Yes; we have not gone beyond that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got the most valuable part of it for the battlefield?

Mr. CADLE. Do you mean from a historical point of view, or as to intrinsic value?

The CHAIRMAN. Historical.

Mr. CADLE. We have Pittsburg Landing proper, and the land around Shiloh church where the battle raged fiercely.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you buy in a solid body or not?

Mr. CADLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got to your limit unless Congress enlarges the limit?

Mr. CADLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose that no legislation were made for enlarging the limit of cost. Do you think you would need anything for the coming year?

Mr. CADLE. Yes, sir; we have \$12,000 to last us through this fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you do not intend in this estimate to do anything except to get more land?

Mr. CADLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What?

Mr. CADLE. The total amount estimated for is \$87,500, of which \$30,000 is for land. There are salaries and traveling expenses, office expenses, topographical maps, engineering and superintendence, and the necessary labor to carry on the work outside of road making; in all, \$27,500. For buildings we want \$2,500. We want a building to live in and for an office for the Commission. We are using tents now. We estimate for 5 miles of gravel road at \$4,000, and that will be \$20,000. The cost of clearing the underbrush will be \$3,500, and for iron historical tablets and for tablets for marking the camps, \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be \$57,500 without the land. Suppose we do not give you anything for land, would you want that much money? Suppose Congress should stop right here, how much would you want more than you now have?

Mr. CADLE. We would want all we have asked for, if we go ahead with the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Without reference to whether you could get any more land or not?

Mr. CADLE. Yes, sir; if we are to go ahead with the work.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the least you could get on with and make reasonably fair progress? We want you to fix it, and we want to work in harmony with you.

Mr. CADLE. If we are not to purchase this land and not to acquire any more than we now have, it leaves the park a skeleton, and it is no park at all. We could not begin to exploit the fighting line, the camps, or anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose that you do not buy any more land this year, but go on modestly, and see what is the least that you can get on with, how much would you require?

Mr. CADLE. Our object, and the advice of this committee, has been that we should not make any improvements until we have acquired the land. The reason for that was to get it as cheaply as possible, and not cause the price to run up; so that we have not done any more work than is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The original act fixed the limit at \$20,000, and with the amendment in the sundry civil bill you bought all the land this year?

Mr. CADLE. We have bought it all since the 1st of April. We could not purchase any before then.

Mr. SAYERS. Before the bill was passed through Congress authorizing the establishment of this park, did some one have an option upon this land?

Mr. CADLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How much per acre did that option cost?

Mr. CADLE. I think it averaged \$12.70. That did not include the 180 acres for which we paid \$6,000.

Mr. SAYERS. All the rest was secured at \$12.70?

Mr. CADLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. It seems to me that paying so much for this land makes it a rather exorbitant price. I do not speak with reference to the Pittsburg Landing land.

Mr. CADLE. There is this to be said about the land, that it is upland. It is owned by people who own and cultivate the bottom land. They can not live on the bottom land. That is why it is more valuable than its farming quality indicates.

Mr. SAYERS. How many houses are on the land?

Mr. CADLE. I think there are thirty families on the land. There are three or four houses that we consider of value; the others are worthless, but the people live in them.

The CHAIRMAN. What are similar uplands worth in that vicinity?

Mr. CADLE. I do not know. There have been no sales in that neighborhood for a long time.

The CHAIRMAN. It is poor for agricultural land?

Mr. CADLE. They raise small crops on it. They cultivate 30 to 60 acres apiece and get perhaps 30 bushels of corn per acre, which is pretty good for that region.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it as to timber?

Mr. CADLE. About half of it is timber.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether we break this limit or not, you think you ought to have \$57,500. In other words, you want \$20,000 for a graveled road?

Mr. CADLE. We could get on with half of that amount for the road for another year. We would like to have you give us that, if possible. The road ought to be graded out to Shiloh church, about 2½ miles, but the rest of the land should be acquired first.

MARINE HOSPITALS—QUARANTINE STATIONS.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SURGEON-GENERAL, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, ACCOMPANIED BY DR. IRWIN, DR. BANKS, AND MR. JEFFRIES.

The CHAIRMAN. I have asked Dr. Wyman to revise his estimates so as to bring them within the appropriation of last year, and he has done so. The first item is at the top of page 7, for a laboratory for the hospital service for the investigation of the causes and prevention of diseases. Is the Coast Survey in that building with you?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; they have a large board room which I sometimes used for the prosecution of my special work.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "a large board room?"

Dr. WYMAN. They call it a board room. I do not know what other use they have for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it rarely used?

Dr. WYMAN. I can not say that, because I have sometimes been obliged to wait until they got through with it. I have not always been able to get it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a regular force in there?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; they simply allow me to use the room occasionally. I wrote my annual report there.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a room is it?

Dr. WYMAN. It is about the size of this committee room and half again as wide.

The CHAIRMAN. This laboratory occupies all of the floor of the Butler Building?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the rooms in that building?

Dr. WYMAN. There are three large rooms. They will average about 20 by 15 feet each.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees have you in that building?

Dr. WYMAN. There are about 35 people, counting those in the laboratory.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the floor space of the whole building?

Dr. WYMAN. Seven thousand six hundred feet in the five floors.

Dr. IRWIN. Half of the first floor is used for storage.

The CHAIRMAN. Call it 5,000 square feet; that would give you 143 square feet of space to each employee, a portion of which is taken for storage. How much space is taken for storage?

Dr. IRWIN. About one floor and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. About one-third of it. That would give you in round numbers 100 square feet. In reference to this laboratory, is it a modern laboratory for the investigation of the causes and prevention of diseases, such as the treatment of germs and things of that kind? Is it really a modern laboratory?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are conducting those examinations, and very properly so, no doubt, but how many other officers in the employ of the Government are conducting similar investigations here in Washington?

Dr. WYMAN. I think there are none investigating on exactly the same lines we are.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, on general lines?

Dr. WYMAN. I think they have a hygienic laboratory connected with the Bureau of Animal Industry. I have never visited it.

The CHAIRMAN. About the Surgeon General of the Army?

Dr. WYMAN. I think they have a laboratory, but I can not say positively.

Dr. IRWIN. I don't think they have one of the character of ours. The Navy Department has one for the investigation of diseases, but they have no purely hygienic laboratory. Their laboratory does not relate to germs or their cultivation.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not informed whether the Surgeon-General of the Army is doing anything in that line?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any individuals connected with the Government doing that here in this city?

Dr. WYMAN. None that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other laboratories in the Marine-Hospital Service doing this work?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people connected with the District Government are doing similar work?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not know of any laboratory connected with the District Government. We have had several parties from the District health office at work in our laboratory.

The CHAIRMAN. Your note would seem to indicate that it is not safe where it is. Why is it?

Dr. WYMAN. Because of the danger of disease germs spreading through the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you keep them in vessels?

Dr. WYMAN. We certainly do, but there is always danger of accident.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not the same thing be true if you were to have it somewhere else in the city?

Dr. WYMAN. There would be some danger, but not so much.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you could get along for another year without this?

Dr. WYMAN. I think the situation is such that we ought to take measures to take the laboratory out of that building.

Mr. STONE. Has the advanced medical profession—that part of the profession who are investigating bacteriology—concluded that antitoxin is a useful remedy for diphtheria?

Dr. WYMAN. We consider that matter as settled. We have done a great deal for the development of antitoxin as a remedy and preventive, and that is pretty well settled.

Mr. STONE. What other diseases are overcome by the use of similar remedies?

Dr. WYMAN. We are making experiments with regard to smallpox.

Mr. STONE. Do you expect to reach a certainty in that line?

Dr. WYMAN. At one time we thought we were going to be immediately successful, but we have not yet been.

Mr. STONE. It is a theory on the part of what is known as the lay part of the country that you will be able to cure consumption.

Dr. WYMAN. That is a matter that is under investigation.

Mr. STONE. Then, so far as that branch of the profession has advanced, you have reached the conclusion as to antitoxin that it will only cure diphtheria. Is that correct?

Dr. WYMAN. Not absolutely. We have found an antitoxin for rabies.

Mr. STONE. They have been using that in France?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

Mr. STONE. Have you discovered that as to any other disease besides rabies and diphtheria?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; tetanus.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you going to put this laboratory?

Dr. WYMAN. Either on the public grounds in Washington or on the public grounds connected with one of our marine hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. Somewhere in the country?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you have authority to utilize public ground?

Dr. WYMAN. We would endeavor to secure it if we could establish it here.

The CHAIRMAN. How can you secure public grounds under this wording?

Dr. WYMAN. By order of the President.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you looked into that?

Dr. WYMAN. To a certain extent.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that correct? Can the President issue an order to put this upon public property?

Dr. WYMAN. He can through one of the Departments. There are certain reservations which belong to the Departments, and the head of one of those Departments could turn it over to us.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get along, as I understand it, without great hardship and with fair service on these estimates that you have revised for the coming year?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Do you issue bulletins or journals bearing upon your investigations so as to bring them into the hands of the profession?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you familiar with the Sault Ste. Marie, up in northern Michigan?

Dr. WYMAN. Not specially so; we have a marine hospital stationed there.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a building there?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; we have an acting assistant surgeon, and we have a contract with the local hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. Doing good service?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you call it economical?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any crying necessity for a marine hospital there?

Dr. WYMAN. I think not. There is no necessity for the erection of a building. The matter of the building has not been brought to my attention. We have a hospital at Chicago and another at Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is really, in your judgment, no necessity for one at Sault Ste. Marie?

Dr. WYMAN. I have not recommended one there.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose one was built there, how much ought to be expended if the Government furnished the ground?

Dr. WYMAN. It would not have to be a very large hospital—\$50,000 I believe at the outside would be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know about what expenditure you make there in caring for the people in that local hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. My annual report gives the number of patients treated.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get that and give it to the stenographer afterwards.

Dr. WYMAN. I will do so.

Mr. STONE. Have you a marine hospital at Pittsburg?

Dr. WYMAN. We have a marine hospital station, but no marine hospital.

Mr. STONE. Where are the patients taken?

Dr. WYMAN. They are taken to the Mercy Hospital.

Mr. STONE. Has not the Government got property there for a marine hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. The Government had a fine site there, but it was sold because the people living in the neighborhood objected to it. In answer to the chairman, I would say that the total number treated in 1892 at Sault Ste. Marie was 292. Those were mostly cases which were not sick in the hospital. The patients at the beginning of the fiscal year were only five, and there were admitted during the fiscal year 101.

The CHAIRMAN. There were admitted during the whole time 101, and can you tell what the average outlay was in that hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. The total number of days in the hospital were 2,025, that being the number of days' relief. The amount expended was \$2,404. The chronic cases are sent to Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. It is quite as well to have it at Detroit or Chicago?

Dr. WYMAN. We have made a ruling that patients requiring long treatment should be sent to the regular marine hospital at Detroit or Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not seem to be advisable even if you could get a hospital for nothing, according to your statement, to erect one at that point. What have you to say about that?

Dr. WYMAN. I have not made any recommendation for the building of a hospital there. If the subject was to be brought before me, I would have to consider it before I made a recommendation. My impression is that at the present time we do not want it.

Mr. STONE. You mean you do not need it?

Dr. WYMAN. We do not need it.

The CHAIRMAN. You save \$50,000 at the outside. Do you mean to say that it will probably cost \$250,000 if you build it, or would it be economy to build it at \$25,000?

Dr. WYMAN. I would not recommend any hospital anywhere costing \$25,000. It would not be sufficient.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 104 you estimate \$98,000, the same as 1897. Your appropriation for 1896 was \$125,000, and your appropriation for the current year was \$131,000. Is there any deficiency?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, \$6,000 or \$7,000. We have not made the deficiency estimate yet, but I have given instructions to have it made up.

The CHAIRMAN. What is sufficient to do this? Will it take your estimate, \$137,000?

Dr. WYMAN. One hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars is the very least that we can get along with, and we will have hard work to get along on that.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is available under the continuing appropriation for prevention of epidemics?

Dr. WYMAN. The balance July 1 for this year was \$504,340.45.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been expended since that time?

Dr. WYMAN. Four thousand dollars per month.

The CHAIRMAN. So you estimate there will be \$450,000 by the 1st of July?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you a question which I thought of when you sent in the estimates for your appropriation in Chicago. It seems that a certain amount is asked for the rent of rooms in different cities. Among other things there is an estimate for quarters in the Rand-McNally Building for your surgeon. What is the necessity for that? Why should he not be at the hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. It has been the custom ever since the service was established for sailors to go to the custom-house and get papers for admission to the hospital and also for temporary or outdoor treatment. The hospital is a long way out, and we have to have an office down town for the treatment of patients whom we are not willing to send to the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have stations in the city, and you have an office down town, with the surgeon in charge?

Dr. WYMAN. That is nearly always the case in large cities. It is not only an office in the city, but it is a dispensary where a good deal of minor work is done.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not really, without disadvantage to the public service, dispense with that expense and let these surgeons stay at the hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; it would be impracticable.

The CHAIRMAN. They treat as many people temporarily that they do not send to the hospital as the number sent, and probably more?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; there are other uses to which those offices are put. They have examinations there for the Life-Saving Service and examinations for pilots for color-blindness.

STATEMENT.

Marine hospitals:

Total amount estimated for 1897.....	\$65, 75
Total amount appropriated.....	27, 75

Quarantine stations:

Total amount estimated, 1897.....	70, 45
Appropriated.....	26, 55

Total amount appropriated for marine hospitals and quarantine stations, 1897.....	54, 75
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Memorandum for 1898, as per following pages.

Laboratory.....	\$25, 00
Marine hospitals.....	10, 75
Quarantine stations.....	25, 65
Total.....	61, 45

Memorandum from estimates for 1898.

Laboratory building.....	\$25, 00
Marine hospitals:	
Baltimore—Annex building for disinfection and storage.....	\$2, 000
Cincinnati—Addition to surgeon's cottage.....	2, 000
Cleveland—Drainage and improvement of grounds.....	2, 725
Key West—	
Repairs to sea wall and improvement of grounds.....	700
Storehouse and addition to steward's quarters.....	1, 000
New Orleans—	
Wing dam and piling to protect water supply and for extension of sewer.....	1, 800
Additional cisterns for water supply.....	350
Wilmington, N. C.—New fence.....	200
Total.....	10, 75

Quarantine stations:**South Atlantic—**

Small hospital	\$2, 500	
Boathouse	1, 000	
Landing pier, mooring dolphins and piles, and ballast gangway	1, 425	
Quarters for crew, bath house, and shed	1, 000	
Hoisting engine for ballast wharf	900	
Sulphur furnace and appliances	1, 000	
Additional for dredging cut	500	
Mooring buoys	500	
Buoys for marking quarantine limits	600	
		\$9, 425

Tortugas (Key West)—

Floating disinfecting plant	10, 000	
Sailing vessel for transportation of mail and supplies	3, 500	
		13, 500

Delaware Breakwater, addition to executive building.

Brunswick, Ga., repairs to engine, wharf, car tracks, and switch, and new boathouse, cars, and dolphins	1, 500	
		1, 500

Total..... **25, 075**

Grand total..... **61, 450**

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**

The CHAIRMAN. On pages 117 and 118 you submit for topography an increase over the estimate of last year of \$50,000. Why is that increase?

Mr. WALCOTT. The object of that increase is to extend the work which has been called for by petitions and the needs of geological work in various sections of the country. In the Atlantic section I wish to put a party in Pennsylvania and one in Virginia. In the Central section I wish to put one in Ohio and one in Illinois. We have not done much work in Ohio and have done very little in Illinois. In the Rocky Mountain section I wish to put a party in Wyoming, in the Big Horn region, where there are mineral resources not yet touched, and I want to put another party in Kansas, along the line of the Arkansas, so as to do general work in regard to underground water supply. I want to put another in Nebraska along the Platte, and another in Texas; one in Washington, where we have done a little work, and one in western Nevada, in the gold belt. Those will all be new parties in addition to the work being carried on during the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. And will the work for the next year be equivalent to the work that is being done this year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; unless the appropriation is increased.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation is made, \$225,000, you will have new parties in all these places?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many persons are in a party?

Mr. WALCOTT. We estimate the cost of a party, including salaries, at \$5,000, and a party may consist of two, which is generally the case in the East, where they live on the country—that is, they board at the farmhouses or hotels; but in the West, a party may consist of a topographer, an assistant, a cook, a packer, and a man to assist in carrying the instruments.

The CHAIRMAN. You will get eight or ten new parties?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is the intention to put ten new parties in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this to pay the parties in the field?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; this does not go into office expenses, but this expense is simply to pay parties in the field—field expenses and salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have now in the field 35 parties under the present appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; because the expense of supervision and administration of the four branches comes out of the total amount; but there will be no additional expense in that regard if the \$50,000 is added.

The CHAIRMAN. How many parties have you in the field the current year?

Mr. WALCOTT. The statistics I thought I had, but I find I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. You can furnish this information later and tell where they are at work.

Mr. WALCOTT. A glance at this map will show. Where the red lines are are the places where they are at work.

The CHAIRMAN. Still, we would rather have it in the hearing.

Mr. WALCOTT. I will furnish it.

In reply to the question of Mr. Cannon, as to how many field parties were in the field under the appropriation for topography and geology during the season of 1896, the following is submitted:

Topography.—For convenience of administration the country is divided into four sections, viz: Atlantic, Central, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific. Thirty-eight parties were in the field. More are given in the list, as one party may have been working in two or more localities during the season; for example, Kansas and Texas.

Atlantic section, thirteen parties.

Locality.	Number of parties.	Character of party.	Number of men.	Cost.
Vermont <i>a</i>	<i>c</i> 1	Topography and leveling.....	3	\$1,500
New York <i>a</i>	1	Triangulation.....	4	3,500
Adirondacks.....	1	Topography and leveling.....	6	4,100
.....	1	do.....	6	4,600
Central New York.....	1	Topography and leveling (included practically three parties under one chief).	9	2,100
.....	1	do.....	9	2,200
Western New York.....	1	do.....	7	6,700
Maryland and Delaware <i>a</i>	1	Topography and leveling (practically two parties under one chief).	9	5,000
West Virginia <i>b</i>	1	Topography and leveling.....	10	5,300
North Carolina <i>b</i>	<i>d</i> 1	do.....	6	1,500
Georgia <i>b</i>	1	do.....	8	4,100
Alabama <i>b</i>	1	do.....	8	4,100
Tennessee <i>b</i>	1	Triangulation.....	5	4,100
	13		90	62,800

NOTE.—New York cooperated to the extent of \$15,000; Maryland, to the extent of \$1,000; North Carolina, to the extent of \$1,500, and the Survey, \$45,300.

a Subsist in hotels and farmhouses, and have no cooks, teamsters, etc.

b Subsist in camp, and includes cook and camp hands.

c One month.

d Two months.

Central section, seven parties.

Locality.	Number of parties.	Character of party.	Number of men.	Cost.
South Dakota, Sioux Falls ..	1	Astronomical.....	.....	\$600
Nebraska and Arkansas.....	1	Triangulation.....	4	1,100
Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Illinois.....	1	Railroad traverse.....	5	300
Michigan.....	1	Topography and levels.....	7	1,600
South Dakota.....	1	do.....	4	5,000
Iowa.....	1	do.....	4	5,100
Missouri.....	1	do.....	8	5,000
Arkansas.....	1	do.....	5	3,800
Nebraska.....	1	do.....	7	4,700
Wyoming.....	1	do.....	6	2,500
				32,700

Rocky Mountain section, 11 parties.

Montana:				
Boulder Valley, Butte.....	1	Leveling, topography.....	8	\$7,200
Neilhart.....	1	Topography (2 men taken from party for short time only).....	2	600
Wyoming:				
Big Horn Basin.....	1	Leveling.....	3	1,600
	1	Triangulation.....	3	3,300
Colorado:				
Durango.....	1	Leveling and topography.....	6	5,600
Pueblo.....	1	Leveling.....	4	1,600
Thatcher.....	1	Topography.....	5	3,100
Nepesta.....	1	Triangulation (also worked in Kansas).....	4	2,300
Kansas:				
Hartland.....	1	Triangulation.....	4	2,900
	1	Leveling.....	3	300
Texas:				
Uvalde.....	1	Topography and leveling.....	7	4,200
San Antonio and Bastrop.....	1	Leveling.....	5	2,200
Uvalde.....	1	Triangulation.....	4	2,000
Wyoming: Sheridan.....	1	Astronomical.....		1,400
Texas: Uvalde.....				
				38,300

Pacific section, 7 parties.

California:				
San Francisco Bay.....	1	Topography and leveling.....	5	\$5,500
Gold Belt.....	1	do.....	8	5,000
Oregon:				
Coos Bay and Portland.....	1	do.....	6	5,000
Coos Bay.....	1	Triangulation.....	2	4,000
Washington:				
Cascade Mountains.....	1	Topography and leveling.....	7	4,500
Spokane.....	1	Astronomy and triangulation.....	2	800
Idaho, Wood River.....	1	Topography, triangulation, and leveling.....	5	5,000
Utah, Tintic Mining Region.....	1	Topography.....	2	800
				30,600

Of the appropriation for topography, \$15,700 was allotted for administration and contingent, and \$6,000 for geography in relation to topography.

A summary by sections is given at the end of the list of geologic parties.

Geology.—The appropriation for geology, including salaries and work in Alaska, was \$118,700. The number of parties was 30, and the sum allotted to each is given below.

Locality.	Number of men.	Allotments.
Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Virginia.....	4	\$3,500
Massachusetts and Connecticut.....	2	750
New York and Vermont.....	4	2,800
New York.....	2	400
New York and Massachusetts.....	2	400
New Jersey.....	1	750
Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.....	1	1,800
West Virginia and Kentucky.....	5	5,700
Georgia and Alabama.....	4	4,800
Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina.....	3	3,000
Eastern Maryland and New Jersey.....	2	1,000
Florida.....	3	3,200
Lake Superior.....	7	8,000
Illinois, and Central Interior Region.....	3	3,000
Great Lakes and Nebraska.....	3	5,000
Indian Territory and Texas.....	3	5,500
Colorado and Montana.....	5	7,000
Montana.....	3	3,000
Colorado.....	1	1,000
Yellowstone National Park.....	4	5,200
Oregon, and petrographic laboratory (includes the pay to two men working in the petrographic laboratory under Mr. Diller).....	1	4,500
California.....	5	5,800
Idaho.....	3	3,600
California.....	4	4,000
Washington, and office expenses of editing geologic maps (includes the pay of two men engaged in editing geologic maps).....	1	500
California.....	7	9,500
Alaska.....	4	6,500
Alaska.....	6	6,800
California.....	1	300
Hydrography, Nebraska.....	2	2,000

α Includes temporary and permanent assistants. Parties No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 14, 19, 25, and 29 are in charge of men who give only a portion of their time to Survey work.

There was allotted for the administrative work in geology and as a contingent fund, \$10,400.

Some of the parties work in more than one State—as, for instance, No. 1, in charge of Prof. N. S. Shaler, who completed the surveys of the Rhode Island Coal Basin and the northern extension of its rocks in Massachusetts and begun the survey of the Richmond Coal Basin, in Virginia.

Summary by sections.

Section.	Topography.	Geology.	Total.
Atlantic.....	\$45,300	\$27,500	\$72,800
Central.....	32,700	21,000	53,700
Rocky Mountain.....	38,300	24,500	62,800
Pacific.....	30,600	28,700	59,300

One party is now at work in Texas, and there is some money not yet expended with which to begin work in the spring of 1897.

Mr. WALCOTT. For our topographic work in 1891 and 1892 we had \$250,000, and in 1893, \$240,000, and the appropriation was gradually reduced until it reached \$150,000 in 1894 and 1895, and then it was increased from \$150,000 to \$175,000 last year.

The CHAIRMAN. That increase, however, was for the purpose of marking, was it not?

Mr. WALCOTT. It was made to cover the expense of the additional costs of leveling and the establishment of monuments.

The CHAIRMAN. For geological surveys at various parts of the United States there has been \$100,000 appropriated for 1895, 1896, and 1897, and you submit an estimate now for \$150,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. The reason for the increase of the estimate is owing to the demands that have come for work in the Black Hills of Wyoming, which is now developing as a producer of gold, and they have especially called for work in geological surveys in that region of the same type as that of the gold belt of Cripple Creek, Colorado. We wish to study the possibilities of the gold belt in the Black Hills region. In the Masabi iron range, in Minnesota, we are asked to have a detailed study made in the same manner as was done in northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The latter work is entirely completed and in press. We wish to make a study of the coal resources of the Indian Territory. The land subdivision and topographic survey will be completed on the 1st of June. It covers 23,000 square miles. Then we wish to work in the southern-central portion of Idaho, which is a veritable terra incognita and is covered with forests and mountains. I wish to enlarge the study of the clay and water-bearing formations of the northern half of Illinois, a paper on which was published in the past few days, and also to extend the same work into Indiana and Wisconsin, and also to strengthen the parties already at work in the Appalachian Range on coal and iron, and those in California, Oregon, and Washington. These are the principal things for which the money will be used.

The CHAIRMAN. In the former item there was a provision that at least one-third, or \$35,000, should be expended west of the ninety-seventh meridian, and one-third should be expended west of the one hundred and third meridian. That you submit?

Mr. WALCOTT. The same as formerly. It does not interfere with the surveys. It is caused by irrigation legislation of some years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. How large an amount of money is being expended in the older settled portions of the country as compared with the West; two-thirds of it?

Mr. WALCOTT. The work of the Survey is divided into four sections. The eastern section takes in the Atlantic Coast States and the western side of the Appalachian Range. The central section extends from the western side of the Appalachian Range across to about the ninety-seventh meridian, and the Rocky Mountain section extends from there westward to Nevada and Idaho. The Pacific section includes the Pacific Coast States, Idaho, and Nevada. In dividing that work up, the allotments are approximately the same for each division. There may be \$1,000 or \$2,000 difference. That throws approximately one-half of the allotment to the region east of the ninety-seventh meridian, and the other half to the region west of the ninety-seventh meridian. (Actual figures for field work: \$126,500 east, and \$122,000 west of the ninety-seventh meridian.)

The CHAIRMAN. In the work east of the 97th meridian do the States cooperate?

Mr. WALCOTT. In the State of New York in the present year it cooperated in topography and appropriated \$15,000, which was turned over to the Survey without restrictions, except as to the State engineer. That was used in paying the expenses in New York State. The State of Maryland appropriated \$1,000, and North Carolina

\$1,500. Owing to the hard times, the other States have not appropriated anything, but they have shown an inclination to do so. Those States are Pennsylvania, Georgia, Wisconsin, Michigan, Washington, California, and Oregon.

The CHAIRMAN. Those States have not appropriated anything?

Mr. WALCOTT. They have not appropriated anything; but bills have been introduced, and the gentlemen who have spoken of the matter say that they intend to push that as soon as they can, and secure the necessary legislation. I should also mention Ohio.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke of entering upon studies, similar to that at Cripple Creek and in other States, as to the iron resources and other things which you have mentioned. You have that completed work at many points in those States?

Mr. WALCOTT. The party which completed the Cripple Creek work is now engaged in the gold belts in the San Joaquin district of Colorado. There are three or four more years' work there, as it is quite a large area.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, you ask an appropriation for the investigation of the gold and coal resources of Alaska. Why not drop that out entirely?

Mr. WALCOTT. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made for investigation of the coal and gold resources of Alaska. A like amount was also appropriated the preceding year.

Under the first appropriation an expedition was sent out to determine the gold and coal deposits along the line of the coast from Sitka to Bering Sea. The report on the coal is now printed and that on the gold is nearly completed. A portion of the appropriation remaining, an expedition was sent out in May, 1896, to the gold fields of the Yukon River. The reports that came from this region were that there were large placer deposits along the stream beds, and that the country was generally covered with a heavy growth of moss, bushes, and forest, making geological exploration very difficult if not impossible.

The party crossed to the head waters of the Yukon by the Chilkoot Pass and proceeded by boat down the Yukon to Forty Mile Creek. They found, on arrival there, that they could traverse the country in all directions, through canyons and over mountains, by having Indians act as packers. The party traversed the valley of the Yukon from the British boundary on the east to the mouth of the river on the west. All of the known placer deposits were examined, and the origin of the gold in them was traced to the quartz veins along the head waters of the various streams entering the Yukon. Sufficient data was secured to establish the presence of a gold belt 300 miles in length in Alaska, which enters Alaska near the mouth of Forty Mile Creek and extends westward across the Yukon Valley at the lower Ramparts. Its farther extent is unknown.

It is the opinion of the geologist in charge of the expedition that it is entirely practicable to prosecute quartz mining throughout the year in this region. He also discovered, along the river, areas of considerable extent of rocks containing hard bituminous coal.

In view of these facts I think it is desirable that a reconnaissance map should be made of the gold and coal areas, in order to secure an intelligent conception of the resources of the interior of Alaska, and for this purpose I would respectfully recommend that the estimate of \$2,500 for the fiscal year 1897-98 for exploring the gold and coal resources of Alaska, made with the intention of providing for a small party during the summer of 1897 in the event of their remaining in Alaska during the winter of 1896-97, be increased to \$25,000. This will provide for the sending of five parties early in the spring, provided the appropriation is made immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that in Alaska there is valuable mining which it is practicable to work?

Mr. WALCOTT. The placer deposits have been worked for some time and seem to give fair assurance that they will be worked in the future, and there are quartz deposits of gold.

The CHAIRMAN. This party has returned and you want to send a party back again?

Mr. WALCOTT. We want to send four parties back, and five if we can. That will cost \$25,000. We have the experience of the past year to guide us.

The CHAIRMAN. You think from a practicable standpoint that ought to be done?

Mr. WALCOTT. I do. Probably 2,000 miners have gone into the Yukon and a large number are actually engaged in the washings in that section. Fifteen hundred are in American territory, although the migration is so rapid that one year the larger number of them will be in America and the next they will be in British territory. As a rule the miners prefer the American side. These were engaged in the placer and gulch diggings. The high price of provisions and supplies raises the price of labor to \$10 per day, and therefore it is only the mines which pay that amount which can be handled. There was probably taken approximately in the Yukon region \$1,000,000 worth of gold last year, and the total yield throughout the whole Territory was about \$3,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing in that country but mining?

Mr. WALCOTT. Practically nothing, I should say.

The CHAIRMAN. They could not even produce supplies?

Mr. WALCOTT. No; the climate is too severe; but grass grows rapidly. I have a letter in which a gentleman says that during the summer months, in August, it was oppressively hot and everything grew rapidly, but frost comes early and prevents the development and growth of vegetation in that region. Supplies must be taken in, and at present there is no road except a rough trail over the mountains.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for chemical researches.

Mr. WALCOTT. The original appropriation for chemistry was \$17,000, but it was reduced to \$5,000, and that practically resulted in wiping out our chemical laboratory. We had to discharge most of the force. In view of the probability of the Survey having larger quarters in the post-office I would like to have an increase of that appropriation to \$10,000. We have let a considerable portion of the work out on contract, but I think the Government should do its own chemical work, because it is something we must depend upon in important matters and we should have absolute control of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Preparation of the illustrations of the Geological Survey.

Mr. WALCOTT. That was \$16,000 in 1891, cut to \$5,000 in 1892, restored to \$13,000 in 1894, and \$15,000 is needed for 1898.

The CHAIRMAN. For preparation of report of mineral resources?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is the same as for the present year.

The CHAIRMAN. For purchase of necessary books for library, and payment of transmission of public documents through the exchange?

Mr. WALCOTT. I have a statement which I will submit.

The statement is as follows:

Amounts appropriated and expended for the purchase of necessary books for the library and for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian Exchange for the United States Geological Survey for the fiscal years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896.

Fiscal year—	Amounts appropriated.	Purchase for library.	Transmission of public documents.	Total expenses.
1891.....	\$5,000.00	\$3,041.61	\$1,868.91	\$4,910.52
1892.....	2,500.00	1,430.33	1,068.52	2,498.85
1893.....	2,000.00	1,814.36	176.19	1,990.55
			347.79	
1894.....	2,000.00	1,572.69	a3,732.95	5,653.43
			4,080.74	
1895.....	2,000.00	1,885.00	1,107.90	2,992.90
1896.....	b1,000.00	1,404.61	182.20	1,676.81
Total.....	16,500.00	11,238.60	8,484.46	19,723.06

NOTE.—Outstanding bills for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and prior fiscal year, \$2,000.

a This amount was paid under authority of Congress to use the unexpended balances of the several appropriations to liquidate outstanding liabilities. Deficiency act, March 2, 1895.

b Deficiency act, March 2, 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to make a more thorough exchange of public documents? Mr. WALCOTT. Generally the cost has been greater than the appropriation. For the present fiscal year I have had an estimate made of the cost of sending publications that will be ready, and I find that the cost is \$2,300. The purchase of books already made by the Library amounts to \$1,480. That makes \$3,750. It will cost, in all probability, \$200, or a little more, for incidental expenses for the present year. I have already sent in an estimate for a deficiency of \$2,220 for last year, 1896-97. We should have at the least \$4,000 for 1898.

The CHAIRMAN. For engraving and printing geological maps, you increase that by \$5,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. Last year I cut off \$5,000 because we had purchased a large supply of paper the previous year. During this year we have used that up in the geological folios and maps, and now we want the \$5,000 restored.

The CHAIRMAN. For gauging streams, etc., to determine water supply?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is the same as the present year.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been done with that in making explorations in Illinois?

Mr. WALCOTT. In making explorations in regard to the water supply we have men who are special experts in studying such problems, and their work is geological. We have to do it from a geological point of view. In Illinois we have worked on the local and water supply for municipal and domestic use.

The CHAIRMAN. You jumped considerably in that last year.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; that was increased. Fifteen thousand dollars was added in the House and \$15,000 was added in the Senate. A portion of the work was formerly done by the Agricultural Department, but it was transferred to the Geological Survey and dropped out of the Agricultural bill in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not this work approaching completion?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir. The study of the water resources of the Great Plains and of the arid and semiarid regions will necessitate carrying on thorough geological and hydrographic work down all the main rivers that flow across them, the Platte, the Arkansas, and the other rivers that traverse that region.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment how long will it take to complete that?

Mr. WALCOTT. I should say that in three years' time the work in that region may be finished; that is, the special problems will be completed. It will take a comparatively long time to get the question of water supply settled, because it must continue year after year, owing to the variable rainfall and climatic changes, in order to get an average determination of the water. One thing quite largely sought after at the present time in the East where the population is growing is to have a permanent water supply for domestic use in the towns, cities, and farms.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 219 there is an item for printing monographs and bulletins and for engraving and illustrations?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have a good deal of difficulty in getting our maps and illustrations for these monographs and bulletins done in a satisfactory manner by the contractors. I have talked the matter over with the Public Printer, and the proposition is that it shall be left discretionary with him as to whether the work shall be done by contract under the Public Printer, or whether it shall be done under the direction of the Geological Survey. Then it will be with the Public Printer to say which way it shall be done.

The CHAIRMAN. That means an office?

Mr. WALCOTT. It means nothing more than we have at the present time. We have our plant and presses and everything with which we now do all our own folio work and all our maps. The Public Printer does our annual report and monographs, and we make the geological and topographic maps ourselves. We have one of the best outfits for that purpose. About eight years ago the engraving of topographic maps cost us \$600 per sheet, and now we do it in the office at an average cost of \$180 to \$212. We brought the contractors down to \$240. We do it all now, because it is more satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a branch of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; it is provided for in the sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Why don't you do this other work?

Mr. WALCOTT. Because the law provides the work shall be given out by contract by the Public Printer. These reports are contracted out by the Public Printer, who has entire charge of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not do it all in the same way?

Mr. WALCOTT. For the reason that authority was granted for the Survey to do this work; that is, the special topographic and geological maps.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that authority?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is on page 120, "Engraving and printing geological maps of the United States." That is the appropriation which covers this special work.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see but that is the same language?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is made under the Geological Survey, and in the other case it is under the Public Printer.

The CHAIRMAN. For engraving and printing United States geological maps. Have you that completed?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you do that work without enlarging your plant?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; without any material enlargement.

The CHAIRMAN. It is \$17,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. The printing for the Survey has been provided for in that manner, and the appropriations from 1890 to 1896 for the engraving necessary has been \$145,000 and \$160,000, respectively, and the amount done by the Public Printer during that time of reports, etc., is \$25,520 for illustrations and \$130,000 for printing and binding. When I took charge of the Survey I found a number of things behind, especially the monographs and bulletins, and I gave instructions to the men to push it ahead, so that to-day we have 6 monographs and 25 bulletins ready to go to the press, and I shall ask that a part of this money may be reappropriated, so as to enable me to print the monographs and bulletins, and there will still be a balance left of \$29,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask that these two items should be transferred from the Public Printer to page 120?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; that the Public Printer at his option may give the contract for making those illustrations to the Geological Survey instead of letting it by public contract.

Thereupon the committee adjourned.

MONDAY, January 18, 1897.

SUPPRESSING COUNTERFEITING AND OTHER CRIMES.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM P. HAZEN, CHIEF OF SECRET SERVICE DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SAYERS. For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes you have an estimate for 1898 of \$100,000 as against an estimate for 1897 of \$75,000 and an appropriation for 1897 of \$65,000.

Mr. HAZEN. There is a deficiency of \$5,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the appropriation for 1897 has been exhausted?

Mr. HAZEN. Almost \$33,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much?

Mr. HAZEN. \$32,859.46.

Mr. SAYERS. You have that much now on hand?

Mr. HAZEN. No; I have expended that much.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you a deficiency?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How much?

Mr. HAZEN. I think about \$10,000. We are running behind now as it is.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, explain to us as briefly as you can why it is you ask for \$100,000 for 1898 as compared with \$75,000 for 1897.

Mr. HAZEN. Well, the first reason is this, that since the fee bill was abolished in the marshals' offices in the different districts we do not get the assistance we formerly got. Most of them are under salaries, and therefore they do not aid us at all.

Mr. SAYERS. You have no assistance, then, from the United States marshal's force?

Mr. HAZEN. No, sir; not as formerly, when we paid them fees, and now they are salaried; and another reason is, the increase in counterfeiting is very marked all over the country.

Mr. SAYERS. Of what kind of money?

Mr. HAZEN. Of coin; and it is the intention to increase our force, as there has not been an increase in the last five years, and there should be an increase in order to cope with the unusual amount of crime of this class which is going on.

Mr. SAYERS. You say the increase in counterfeiting is upon the silver coins?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir; it is very marked, too.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any reason to suggest why counterfeiting has increased as to silver coins rather than to other kinds of currency?

Mr. HAZEN. Well, the reason is it is simpler to make. Of course paper money requires some knowledge of printing and the handling of paper and engraving, whereas a coin does not require that knowledge; it is simply getting some molds together and getting the metal and making the coin in that manner.

Mr. SAYERS. In the counterfeits which you have detected have you found there was a less quantity of silver in those coins, or an equal quantity?

Mr. HAZEN. I have found there is a greater quantity of silver than formerly, especially in the coins on the Pacific Coast, and we can not account for it any more than it is made in some foreign country and brought into this country in some manner, and the most of them appear on the coast for the reason coin is generally handled there, as there is very little paper money handled.

Mr. SAYERS. You say there is a larger amount of silver in these new counterfeits than there has been previously found to be in them?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir. In fact, some of them have a little more silver than our own coin. That is, they assay probably from 10 to 20 grains more of genuine silver than our own coin.

Mr. SAYERS. Your judgment is that those are foreign make?

Mr. HAZEN. Well, as far as I know; yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. How long have you been in the Secret Service?

Mr. HAZEN. Three years next month.

Mr. STONE. When did this law in reference to salaries instead of fees of marshals and district attorneys go into effect?

Mr. HAZEN. The 1st of July.

Mr. STONE. Have you experienced any change in the counterfeiting of coins since that law went into effect?

Mr. HAZEN. I noticed a change in the working of the force—that is, we used to get that assistance from the marshals that we do not get now.

Mr. STONE. You mean by that, when the marshals and district attorneys were paid by fees, they were all interested in the prosecution of crime, as their salaries and compensation depended upon it?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir; they showed more activity in every way.

Mr. STONE. Now being paid by salary, whether they prosecute anybody or not

they get the same, do you think that will have a tendency to increase the counterfeiting of coins?

Mr. HAZEN. I do not know it increases the crime itself, but it prevents our bringing in those who commit the crime.

Mr. STONE. Is not it a fact wherever you decrease your efforts to prevent crime that crime always increases; does not that increase the crime?

Mr. HAZEN. It always has that effect from what I have seen.

Mr. STONE. And therefore your idea is that there must be additional work on the part of your bureau to supply the deficiency of work on the part of the marshals and district attorneys; is that your idea?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir; and to supply the lack of activity which is shown by nearly every district in the country. You see I have 21 districts over the country, and I can see from the men's reports they do not get the assistance they formerly got.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any other suggestions to make in addition to what you have already stated?

Mr. HAZEN. Well, not on that point.

Mr. SAYERS. Upon what other point?

Mr. HAZEN. Of course you are not taking up deficiencies at all?

Mr. SAYERS. No, sir.

Mr. HAZEN. There is a clause here relating to pay and bounty laws, including \$4,000 to make the necessary investigation of claims for reimbursement of expenses of the last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners. Now, that is a dead letter to us in this way. We do not expend on an average \$500 out of that \$4,000 a year, and we can not use it for any other purpose.

Mr. SAYERS. And so, out of the \$65,000 that is given you, you have \$3,500 not used?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that turned back into the Treasury?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir; every year. You see we can not use that for counterfeiting.

Mr. SAYERS. You turn back about \$3,500?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir; last year I do not think we used \$500.

Mr. SAYERS. And you would like to have that clause omitted?

Mr. HAZEN. I should like it omitted.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose it should be omitted, what injury in your judgment would result to the service?

Mr. HAZEN. Well, it is a matter that should be investigated by the Pension Bureau itself, because it is taking our men right from the work of detecting counterfeiting, and all that, into pension laws and such things of that kind, and some of them are not familiar with it at all.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose, instead of reserving you \$4,000 for that special service, we should reserve \$1,000, and allow you \$3,000 for use of suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes. Would that give any relief?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir; that would give us \$3,000 more.

Mr. SAYERS. Would \$1,000, in your judgment, be sufficient?

Mr. HAZEN. It would.

Mr. SAYERS. For those other items?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you please send to the committee a letter giving a statement of the amount of money that you expended relating to pay of bounty laws and investigation of claims for reimbursement of expenses incident to the last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners under section 4718 of the Revised Statutes, etc., for each year, say for the last eight years?

Mr. HAZEN. Yes, sir; I will do so.

Mr. SAYERS. We want it year by year, ever since the limitation has been upon it.

Mr. HAZEN. It is a great obstacle to us because we can not use the money, and we are charged with it.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECRET SERVICE DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1897.

SIR: While before your committee this morning I made a statement relative to the amount set apart for the investigation of claims for reimbursement, under section 4718 of the Revised Statutes, which I now desire to correct.

My statement was, as I recollect, that about \$500 only of the \$4,000 appropriated for this purpose was expended yearly. I now find, upon consulting the records, the average expenditure during the past three years (or the term of my incumbency) was a little more than \$1,200 per annum.

At the request of Mr. Sayers, I now append a table showing the amount expended of this special appropriation for each year since 1889, inclusive:

Year ended June 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1889.....	\$2, 772. 58	1893.....	\$2, 747. 76
1890.....	3, 990. 24	1894.....	573. 27
1891.....	2, 094. 11	1895.....	1, 691. 82
1892.....	3, 783. 72	1896.....	1, 511. 26

The decrease in the amount expended as shown for the past three years can be explained in part by a decision rendered in the latter part of 1892, in which it was held that only claims in the cases of soldier pensioners were eligible under the act. This caused a very material decrease in the number of cases to be investigated, and although I understand that the decision above referred to has been annulled, the cases referred to this division for investigation have not to any great extent multiplied.

Before leaving this subject I cannot refrain from reiterating my suggestion of this morning, that these investigations should properly be made by the special examiners of the Pension Office, owing to their familiarity with the class of work necessary thereto.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. P. HAZEN, *Chief.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. WOOD, OFFICE OF ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

MR. SAYERS. For work at the Capitol and general repairs thereof, including wages of mechanics and laborers, you had an appropriation of \$30,000 for the present year and you estimate \$30,000 for the next year. Will there be any deficiency for this year?

MR. WOOD. My impression is there will be.

MR. SAYERS. How much?

MR. WOOD. Probably \$5,000.

MR. SAYERS. What amount of money have you on hand at the present time?

MR. WOOD. About \$8,000 out of that \$30,000.

MR. SAYERS. Will there be any extraordinary repairs growing out of the fact of the inauguration of the President?

MR. WOOD. There will be probably some repairs due to that fact.

MR. SAYERS. It will not be very much?

MR. WOOD. It will not be a great deal, because funds will probably be appropriated for elsewhere.

MR. SAYERS. You expended last year \$34,000?

MR. WOOD. Yes, sir; \$34,000.

MR. SAYERS. Was all the deficiency you received expended?

MR. WOOD. Yes, sir.

MR. SAYERS. You ask for \$30,000 now?

MR. WOOD. Yes, sir.

MR. SAYERS. Is the item for improving the Capitol Grounds under your office?

MR. WOOD. Yes, sir.

MR. SAYERS. You have estimated for \$15,000 for next year, and the same estimate for the present year against an appropriation of \$12,000 the last year, and you had an appropriation of \$12,000 and a deficiency of \$900, that was \$12,900; was not that sufficient to carry you through?

MR. WOOD. It was, but we desire a part of the \$15,000 in order to repair the walls which are about the grounds and around the walks.

MR. SAYERS. Have not those been repaired heretofore?

MR. WOOD. They are in need of a general overhauling, and there are some repairs to artificial stone pavements on the grounds which ought to be done, and very necessary in fact. But this is an estimate to put these stone walls in good condition, and it is estimated to put these walls in good condition will take at least \$2,500 in addition to the \$12,000 which is necessary to carry us through, and we ask for \$15,000 in all.

MR. SAYERS. The expense accruing because of the inauguration comes in the present year and not in the next fiscal year, so there ought not to be any expense on that account.

MR. WOOD. There should not be very much on that account. As I say, the expense of stands and everything—

MR. STONE. What is this work under the head of "Work at the Capitol;" of what does it consist?

MR. WOOD. It consists of general care of the building, painting the Dome and in the interior which may occur in the year, and there are a great many things made necessary by carelessness on the part of persons about the building, requiring the service of special mechanics, plasterers, carpenters, changes, and the repairs of wood-work in the building, etc.

MR. STONE. There is no new work being done or contemplated that you expect to use any portion of this money for; it is simply to keep the building in condition?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir; the principal item in that appropriation is painting about the building, which is necessary here, particularly in the House wing.

Mr. STONE. In passing through under the Dome once in about three months I see a man on a sort of chair painting up there on those figures. Is that a part of this expense?

Mr. WOOD. It has hitherto been paid out of the annual-repairs fund, and would have been finished long ago if the committee having the matter in charge would decide what should be placed in that particular space.

Mr. STONE. Were those men who were doing that work doing it by the piece or by the day?

Mr. WOOD. They have been doing it by the day. There is only one artist and laborer employed on the work.

Mr. STONE. You say you are delayed by reason of the committee, which does not furnish the design you want in that particular space. What committee has charge of that?

Mr. WOOD. I think the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has that in hand.

Mr. STONE. How long has that work been going on?

Mr. WOOD. That particular work has been going on now for some eight or ten years.

Mr. SAYERS. And probably will continue for a great many years to come?

Mr. WOOD. There is no necessity for it to continue if they decide what they want; but this man is not kept on the roll.

Mr. STONE. He is paid for the work he does only?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Do you furnish anybody a particular itemized account of what you are expending this current year; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WOOD. The items of expenditure of the office go in the annual report which is printed to the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. STONE. Whose annual report, the Architect of the Capitol?

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Clark.

Mr. STONE. It consists of painting; that is practically all, is it not?

Mr. WOOD. For painting and repairs in committee rooms, changes in the wood-work. There are a great many demands of various kinds coming to us from the various committees.

Mr. STONE. What demand. You do not furnish furniture, you paint walls. What else do you do?

Mr. WOOD. Out of that we have to care for some heating apparatus downstairs, repairs to boilers, machinery, etc.

Mr. STONE. You pay those men and do the work out of this amount?

Mr. WOOD. Not the men who have charge of that department, but mechanical repairs we pay out of that fund.

Mr. STONE. The carpenter does the work about the building?

Mr. WOOD. As I understand, he only repairs furniture.

Mr. STONE. You do not furnish any furniture?

Mr. WOOD. No, sir; but all the fixtures, partitions, etc.

Mr. STONE. When you employ these painters, do you ask for bids or proposals, or hire men by the day?

Mr. WOOD. We hire men by the day as a usual thing.

Mr. STONE. You say in the course of twelve months you use from \$25,000 to \$30,000 in that business, and I see it has been going on for a number of years?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. How many men do you usually keep employed?

Mr. WOOD. We have on the average on the roll during the busy season probably fifty.

Mr. STONE. All painting?

Mr. WOOD. No, sir; some are laborers.

Mr. STONE. What do the laborers do?

Mr. WOOD. We have some of them to go with the carpenters to clean up after the mechanics and do general laborers' work.

Mr. STONE. You are not the Architect of the Capitol?

Mr. WOOD. No, sir.

Mr. STONE. What position do you hold?

Mr. WOOD. I hold the position of superintendent of the building.

Mr. STONE. Are the salaries paid out of that fund?

Mr. WOOD. My salary comes out of that fund.

Mr. STONE. What salary do you get?

Mr. WOOD. I get a salary that averages about \$1,800 a year.

Mr. STONE. What wages do you pay per day for painting?

Mr. WOOD. Three dollars a day for painters.

Mr. STONE. Is this fund entirely under the control of the Architect of the Capitol?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. He is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate?

Mr. WOOD. I do not know whether he is confirmed by the Senate or not; I believe so.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is lighting the Capitol and grounds. I see under that head there is submitted an increase of \$2,000. Will you explain the necessity for that increase?

Mr. WOOD. The appropriations heretofore for lighting of Capitol and grounds have amounted to about \$24,000, and there was some deficiency following, and in one case I think \$7,000 or \$8,000. We have asked for that \$2,000 increase in that appropriation so we hope to get out next year within that limit. The electric-light system of the Capitol has now been extended to such a point that we can, I think, safely say to the committee we can get the lighting of the building within the limit of this appropriation.

Mr. HAINER. How much did you expend in 1896?

Mr. WOOD. We expended about \$31,000 or \$32,000.

Mr. HAINER. There was no deficiency in 1896?

Mr. WOOD. There is a deficiency asked for, I think, for 1896.

Mr. HAINER. There is a deficiency?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir, I think so; about \$8,000 or \$9,000, due to the fact that we had not the plant here in successful operation—that is to say, we had not the extension enough to cut down the gas materially.

Mr. HAINER. You mean for the current year you expect a deficiency?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. There was no deficiency in 1896?

Mr. WOOD. I think so; probably \$7,000 or \$8,000.

Mr. HAINER. The electric lighting has been extended to the grounds here, I believe?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Was it not expected by putting in that electric plant you could light the grounds and building within the appropriation which has regularly been made?

Mr. WOOD. We expect to do that this present year; yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You mean this coming year?

Mr. WOOD. This present year.

Mr. HAINER. This bill is for an appropriation commencing July, 1897?

Mr. WOOD. We expect to do the whole lighting for the sum asked for, and that includes, of course, the electric lights and what gas is burnt here. There is some gas burnt outside of the Capitol which we are obliged to pay for; for instance, in the Maltby Building, the Senate stable, etc., and some places in the Capitol for ventilation and sanitary purposes. There is some gas which has to be burned here. These gas bills have been very materially reduced, and I beg to submit to the committee a memorandum showing something of that reduction.

Amounts paid the Washington Gaslight Company for illuminating gas for the first six months of fiscal years.

Months.	1895.	1896.	1897.
July.....	\$1, 678. 00	\$1, 229. 75	\$551. 20
August.....	1, 633. 75	1, 005. 75	634. 90
September.....	1, 610. 75	1, 276. 25	575. 80
October.....	1, 638. 50	1, 074. 00	580. 10
November.....	1, 738. 00	1, 684. 00	644. 10
December.....	2, 324. 63	2, 483. 75	749. 30

Mr. WOOD. I would also like to say as to that appropriation we ask for that we pay for all services for operating the plants, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. If you are allowed that appropriation of \$26,000 for 1896, your judgment is that will be sufficient to cover all the expense for that year?

Mr. WOOD. In my judgment it will be.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you have a deficiency for 1896?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir; we did.

Mr. SAYERS. Of how much?

Mr. WOOD. About \$8,000.

Mr. SAYERS. So you will expend next year \$26,000 as against \$32,000 of last year and about \$33,000 this year?

Mr. WOOD. We earnestly hope to keep within that limit this coming year.

Mr. SAYERS. The whole expenditure will be less?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. That is less than it has been previously?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is for improvement to steam fire engine house and Senate and House stables. The current appropriation is \$2,000, and you submit an estimate of \$500 more for the ensuing year. What is the necessity of that appropriation of \$500?

Mr. WOOD. That comes in for general repairs for the accommodation of the horses, and also for the paving in the wagon shed there.

Mr. HAINER. Have you any surplus from that \$2,000?

Mr. WOOD. No, sir; that has been expended in extending the sheds—

Mr. HAINER. The whole has been expended?

Mr. WOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Is there any revenue derived from the stables?

Mr. WOOD. None that I know of, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Here is a letter from the Architect of the Capitol which I will read:

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate for supplying the House wing of the Capitol with additional steam power as recommended in the annual reports of this office for the years 1894 and 1895.

Owing to the increasing demand for steam power to supply the electric-lighting engines in the House wing, the boiler now in use for that purpose has proven, by experience, to be inadequate and the necessity for additional steam power is imperative.

In case an accident should occur to any one of the boilers now in use the heating and lighting departments of the House wing would be seriously crippled.

The addition of a new boiler and a rearrangement of the steam piping to meet emergencies is earnestly recommended.

The estimated cost of this work is as follows:

Water tube steam boiler of forged steel type, 200 horsepower.....	\$5,200
Masonry work and foundation.....	300
Enlargement of present smoke flue.....	500
Steam piping, including high-pressure steam valves, connections, etc., to engine and pumps.....	2,500
Total.....	8,500

Very respectfully,

EDWARD CLARKE,
Architect United States Capitol.

Hon. JOS. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Mr. HAINER. So while it seems you expect to get through with this lighting at a decreased cost of \$7,500, there is submitted here an estimate of \$8,500 for a change of plant caused by this change in lighting which you thought would make a reduction in expenses?

Mr. WOOD. In the expenses of operation. We furnish a good deal more candle-power than we ever did before, and the result is, considering the service, operation, and expense of operating that plant and maintenance of it, it is just about 10 or 15 per cent we ought to get through with less than the gas appropriation.

Mr. HAINER. What additional expense do you anticipate will be due to this change in lighting?

Mr. WOOD. I do not anticipate anything. That boiler is required in the House wing of the Capitol for heating purposes down there as well as for lighting. We have capacity enough to operate these plants and take care of the mere heating, but if an accident should occur there would be very serious trouble.

Mr. HAINER. Should there be no accident the present boiler capacity will answer?

Mr. WOOD. If there is no accident we can get through unless the demand for extension of light arises—

Mr. HAINER. What are the chances of such an accident occurring? Are they remote, or reasonably to be expected?

Mr. WOOD. I think they are to be reasonably anticipated in any plant of that kind. Sometimes there is a boiler out of service, and in order to make up another boiler must be put away beyond its capacity, and that is a dangerous thing even with the best make of boilers.

Mr. HAINER. How remote are the probabilities of an accident?

Mr. WOOD. Well, for instance, take the case of bad water furnished to a boiler—Potomac water—it might cause foaming, or a heading will blow out, and that would necessitate throwing a boiler out of service.

Mr. HAINER. Has any such accident of the manner occurred in the last year or two?

Mr. WOOD. About seven or eight months ago, in one of the boilers on the Senate side, a flue cracked and we had to throw the boiler out of commission I think for the matter of three weeks before that tube was procured from the manufacturer and put into position.

Mr. HAINER. Have any accidents of that character occurred on the House side?

Mr. WOOD. No, sir; not on the House side. The truth of the matter is, the particular boiler operating the electric-light engines runs daily at least 15 per cent over its horsepower capacity during the session of the House.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. W. D. FLAGLER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., ARSENAL.

Mr. HAINER. I see you submit current law for the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill. Have you expended the amount of the appropriation for this year?

General FLAGLER. Yes, sir; that is all expended.

Mr. HAINER. Is there anything you care to submit on that item other than is in the note?

General FLAGLER. No; I do not think it is necessary to say anything further.

Mr. HAINER. The same is true of the next item? In that second item I see it was reduced by the Secretary of War from \$15,000 to \$10,000; that is, for general care, preservation, and improvement of buildings and grounds. Have you anything to submit on that item?

General FLAGLER. It is not necessary to say anything about that. It would be a wise expenditure to have a larger appropriation for this purpose, but if we do not have it we can get along without it.

Mr. HAINER. Now, with respect to the care and preservation of bridges and viaduct, you submit \$15,000 and the current appropriation is \$12,000?

Mr. SAYERS. You have got a new bridge there?

General FLAGLER. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is it with a new bridge you ask for \$15,000 as against \$12,000 for operating, care, and preservation of that bridge and viaduct?

General FLAGLER. The estimate of the amount of work required to operate and take care of that bridge was \$12,000. About five or six years ago Congress passed a law prohibiting the employees of the bridge—that is, watchmen, engineers, firemen, and bridge tenders, they call them—from being employed more than eight hours. Prior to that they were employed twelve hours. That required an extra shift and increased the cost 50 per cent. That is the reason these estimates have been increased to \$15,000. That \$12,000 we can barely do with, and even to do that we have to employ some soldiers there, which we would rather not do, to keep that gang going, and the ordinary repairs and preservations can not be done.

Mr. HAINER. You have been making no deficiencies on this item?

General FLAGLER. I would like to say, once for all, I believe the Ordnance Department has never put in a deficiency item since it existed. My view of the matter is, if Congress refuses to make an appropriation that means its intention is that they shall not spend any more, and we do not do it, no matter what happens. If a bridge goes to pieces you are responsible and not I. But of course if there should be a fire or accident, or such a thing—but we never happened to have any. I doubt if we have put in a deficiency item since the Ordnance Department existed. There is nothing more to be said about that new bridge. I do not know what the expenses are going to be and I can not—

Mr. HAINER. I understand Mr. Deere is here and desires to submit some observations on this item; are we correct in that?

Mr. DEERE. I have not talked with General Flagler on the matter, but I would call his attention to the matter of the contract for the change of the water power and wall there by which the Government is relieved from extending a long wall and erecting a new one. This new wall has gone forward now until they have expended the money, and it is not completed, and if it remains in the condition it is in now until after the high water there is danger of its dropping out and doing great damage along there.

Mr. SAYERS. I would suggest to Mr. Deere, as he has stated he has not had any conversation with General Flagler upon the subject, that he consult with General Flagler, and submit a communication with such indorsements as General Flagler sees proper to make.

Mr. HAINER. I think perhaps that would be better.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

The next item is Benicia Arsenal, California. You submit only an estimate of \$400.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that an absolute necessity?

General FLAGLER. That is a pipe from the reservoir which is laid up in the canyon, and the pipe is rusted and worn out.

Mr. SAYERS. That is an absolute necessity?

General FLAGLER. Practically so.

FRANKFORD, PA., ARSENAL.

Mr. HAINER. You make an estimate in the next item for Frankford Arsenal. What is the condition of that arsenal? As I understand from the item, all of the machinery has been put in the arsenal from year to year, and now has the work of equipping that arsenal been completed? What is its general condition, and what is the necessity for this new item which appears here?

General FLAGLER. You mean the roof of the blacksmith's shop?

Mr. HAINER. Yes, sir; what is the general condition of the arsenal? Cover it briefly, if you please.

General FLAGLER. First, about that one item—that is, the blacksmith shop establishment. It had an iron roof put on during the war which is now rusted out and has to be renewed. That is all I have to say about that. There are some matters of importance about that arsenal, and if the question is opened up I would like to state—

Mr. SAYERS. You have made no other estimate for the arsenal?

General FLAGLER. I have, and urged in every way the matter mentioned, and have discussed it in my report.

Mr. SAYERS. I speak of the estimate made here.

General FLAGLER. It is stricken out from my estimate by the Secretary of War, and it does not come here.

Mr. HAINER. I see there is a general item on page 138 for repairs to arsenals, and the estimate is for \$50,000 for the ensuing year. Is that sum not available for this item?

General FLAGLER. It is not, because it is not sufficient for it, Mr. Chairman; it is insufficient.

Mr. HAINER. What repairs are included in that item on page 138?

General FLAGLER. Generally speaking, all miscellaneous repairs for all the arsenals, as I suppose you know there are nineteen, and in an item of this kind that appropriation is not sufficient, and we can not save money enough out of it to do it. That appropriation is consumed in taking care of the walks, water mains, sewers, and arrangements for lighting, and generally all the buildings and all the post buildings. All the powder shops of the other arsenals are taken care of out of that appropriation. It embraces everything for quarters, offices, barracks, noncommissioned officers' quarters, etc.

Mr. HAINER. You consider this as indispensable, really?

General FLAGLER. Yes; that is the most necessary appropriation I have ever submitted to Congress.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is for steam apparatus for heating office, \$810?

General FLAGLER. Precisely the same remark will apply to that. The heating apparatus has to be renewed. It is an old plant. We have to fix our furnace up year after year, and it is very wasteful in fuel. That item has been submitted by the commanding officer of that arsenal for ten years without our being able to get it, and I tell him every year he must try to get that out of the lump arsenal fund. He says he can not do it, and he submits the list every year to get that appropriation extra.

INDIANAPOLIS (IND.) ARSENAL.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is for the Indianapolis arsenal, paving half of street, etc., \$8,820. Have you anything to submit in addition to that note?

General FLAGLER. I think that covers all the ground now. It is an obligation such as you can understand from the note.

Mr. HAINER. The same is true of the concrete sidewalks?

General FLAGLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Now, I understand you to say that there is a general item of repairs on arsenals covering walks. Now, this seems to be a walk?

General FLAGLER. It is an obligation with a city; something outside of us. It does not affect the wants of the Department materially whether that work is done or not, except the obligation toward the city. If it is not done, they have other ways of

proceeding. Now, in one case you refused to give an appropriation for a sewer, and the city put in a sewer and then brought a claim against the United States, and Congress had to make an appropriation. Well, it was not a nice way of doing. The city contracted to do the work, and the work was not as well done as I would have been glad to have had it, and I think it costs us more; but altogether it was an unpleasant way of doing, and Congress had to make an appropriation and pay the bill. I doubt if their obligation in this case is quite as strong, but it is Government property, owning half the street and sidewalks there, and there is an obligation that these armenals keep up half of our street and the city sidewalks.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, for which you submit an estimate of \$3,000 against a current appropriation of \$2,500. Is there any change in circumstances there or condition?

General FLAGLER. No.

Mr. HAINER. Is it not true these repairs, including those for walks and roads, can be made more cheaply now than some years ago: say, with the same amount of money you can really make more repairs than you formerly could?

General FLAGLER. Why, I do not know that is so.

Mr. HAINER. Is not labor and material cheaper than it was some years ago?

General FLAGLER. Stone for sidewalks is somewhat cheaper, also bricks; I do not know that wood is, but I presume the labor is not any cheaper.

Mr. HAINER. How are these repairs made, by days work?

General FLAGLER. You mean those in the city works?

Mr. HAINER. The repairs, such as those at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, and all repairs generally contemplated?

General FLAGLER. I have a force of men employed there for doing that work of the establishment, and different materials which are required are purchased.

Mr. HAINER. You have a regular force employed by the month?

General FLAGLER. They are employed pretty steadily the year around in taking care of the place and doing work there.

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) ARSENAL.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is for Springfield Arsenal. I see you submit a change of phraseology, making it general care, repair, and improvement of quarters, instead of repairs and preservation of grounds, etc.

General FLAGLER. That was very much talked of at the time I made the estimate for it, but I have forgotten about it, but I know there was some little trouble at all times with the Auditor, and he wanted the phraseology altered a little to meet the case a little better. It is not to change the appropriation in any way, but it is to make it cover the case a little better.

Mr. HAINER. It is changed to meet the objections of the Auditor?

General FLAGLER. Yes, sir; he would like to have it changed.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is for completing a set of officers' quarters, \$3,000. Are those quarters already under way?

General FLAGLER. They are finished except the interior finish.

Mr. HAINER. When was the appropriation made?

General FLAGLER. I think it was as much as four or five years ago. That appropriation was for two sets of quarters. After it was made, it became necessary to make some changes to obtain a suitable site for that building so there was a little extra expenditure in preparing the site which was not anticipated, and just as that time the law was passed prohibiting Government contractors from employing men more than eight hours a day. That made a very considerable increase in the contractor's bid for those quarters so much so that we could not get a bid for finishing the quarters within the appropriation. The appropriation had been a little reduced by preparation of site, and then we could not get bids within the amount of appropriation, and after much consideration the commanding officer thought he could do the work himself and keep within the appropriation, and I told him if he could not he would arrive at this state of affairs. He thought he could. He not only did not, but he fell much more short than I anticipated, so we finished one set. This has reached this condition where it requires \$3,000 to finish it.

Mr. HAINER. So this is really a deficiency?

General FLAGLER. Well, it would be in one view of it, and I only wanted to tell you that is the reason; the amount of the appropriation was all that was intended for the work.

Mr. HAINER. Are those quarters fit for use as they are?

General FLAGLER. One set has been occupied now for a year and a half or two years, and the other set requires nearly all the interior finishing, plastering, and so on.

Mr. HAINER. So this set of quarters can not be utilized?

General FLAGLER. Not until this is done.

Mr. HAINER. What is the necessity for the quarters?

General FLAGLER. The quarters are insufficient, and the buildings which are occupied are some old buildings, which, according to the plans, are to be gotten out of the way. That is the building for the use of clerks, and we do not allow clerks there any more. They are buildings that we are to get rid of, and it is very desirable; and I would like the committee to know it is very disagreeable to have an appropriation turn out to be insufficient, and in this case it was.

TESTING MACHINE, WATERTOWN, MASS.

Mr. HAINER. On the next page I see you submit an estimate for the purchase and erection of a hundred-ton Emery testing machine. Have you anything to submit in addition to the note?

General FLAGLER. In any case I would like that word "Emery" stricken out. I request to have that stricken out in any case the appropriation is made so it would have no effect. I would not feel when we came to buy a testing machine, if that was not the best testing machine to buy, I should feel it was not my duty to buy and bring it back to Congress. If it is the best to buy, that is the one to be bought, but to be compelled by law to buy a certain machine not only is wrong but prevents us from getting the prices we ought to get. If the word is stricken out, we can get much better prices. If it is the best machine to buy, we will buy it, but I do not like anything prohibiting us from having any competition in the matter. Now, the reason for that estimate is the amount of work done there for the public—that is, what we call private testing for the public is increasing. Our own work in the coast defenses requires the testing machine there. All our tests of materials, articles procured under contract, etc., for coast defense come there. The only machine is the 800,000-pound machine, and is not suitable for much of the small work. Then it costs more to test certain small specimens with that machine than with this machine, sometimes ten or twenty times as much.

Mr. SAYERS. When you test for the public, do you make a charge for it?

General FLAGLER. They pay the cost.

Mr. SAYERS. And these charges are turned into the Treasury?

General FLAGLER. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you do with that?

General FLAGLER. They go for the maintenance of making those tests. We have been pushed and the tests have not been made frequently. We can not make all the tests desired probably on that account. This is a small machine and is to do more of a certain class of work than the large testing machine, and it would probably about treble the capacity of the establishment for making tests.

DOVER, N. J., POWDER DEPOT.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is for constructing waterworks and laying mains over the post at the powder depot, Dover, N. J., where you submit an estimate of \$5,000. Do you deem that necessary?

General FLAGLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. The item of repairs to arsenals you have already covered generally. Have you anything else you wish to say?

WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

General FLAGLER. Yes; I want to have a proviso added to that general appropriation for the testing department at the Watertown Arsenal. I want a small amendment on the first item on page 137. I wish you to add to those words the following:

"And the appropriation of \$5,000 for the impact testing machine made in the sundry civil act, approved June 11, 1896, is hereby continued and made available until expended."

It is probable that will be covered by contract before June 30, but we may not succeed in getting the contract in the way we want it and I would like to have that appropriation made at the last session for an impact testing machine extended.

Mr. HAINER. That is in the former sundry civil bill?

General FLAGLER. Under the general law we will be compelled to expend that before June 30, and I wish it continued.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

STATEMENT OF COL. JOHN M. WILSON.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 139, "For improvements of ground north and south of the Executive Mansion," you want the words "and maintenance" inserted. Why is that?

Colonel WILSON. Just simply so we can expend the money for cleaning and fixing all the time.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you had any trouble with the Comptroller?

Colonel WILSON. No, sir; but we find on all important works it is a little better to have that word "maintenance" put in. Once in a while we get an Auditor who is ugly, and we have trouble, and it is simply a question of getting the vouchers passed.

Mr. SAYERS. What special items now in this bill are of such character you can not do with the same appropriation you received the present year?

Colonel WILSON. My estimates are far less than they were last year. I reduced everything in order to get them in, and I have them all before me here. There are two items here on page 143, one for improvement of reservation at the corner of New Hampshire avenue and M street for \$2,000 and the other for improvement of reservation near the navy-yard \$5,000, and while they are both advantageous, neither is absolutely necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. And you can leave those out?

Colonel WILSON. Without any trouble whatever.

Mr. SAYERS. Turn to page 142, for granite curbing about Franklin Park. \$5,000; is that an old soldier?

Colonel WILSON. It is something that way, but a good thing. The reason it is an old soldier is, it is a good soldier. I think eventually General Grant's statue or some other statue will go there, and we took the old iron fence away years ago, and I got a good deal of credit for that; but since then I have been trying to put this little curbing around it. We have got that in Lafayette Square, and I am trying to get it around there.

Mr. SAYERS. Those are included in the District of Columbia bill?

Colonel WILSON. Nothing whatever.

Mr. HAINER. They have an item of \$5,000?

Colonel WILSON. For sidewalks only.

Mr. HAINER. It can be placed wherever they desire it?

Colonel WILSON. Sidewalks around Government reservations; not the reservation proper.

Mr. HAINER. It would not include curbing?

Colonel WILSON. Not around the reservation; it would in the street, but it has nothing whatever to do with the Government reservations. They are really just as distinct as you are from the United States Senate; even more so, because we do not pull together as much as you do. I will say everything I put in here except the two items by name, that is, the New Hampshire avenue reservation and the reservation at the navy-yard, I think are absolutely necessary.

Mr. HAINER. I find this item in the District of Columbia bill, "For replacing sidewalks and curbing around public reservations, \$5,000."

Colonel WILSON. That is the curbing of the sidewalks. If you have noticed Lafayette Square you will see a curb inside of the sidewalk on the United States land which is the part I have charge of, and the other is the ordinary curbing on the street, the gutter of the street. This is where there was formerly an iron fence and now there is nothing and people walk right over it instead of going through the walks.

Mr. HAINER. On page 142 I see in the current law the price for repairing concrete and asphalt pavement is limited to \$2.15 per square yard and in the District of Columbia bill it is limited to \$1.80 per square yard?

Colonel WILSON. That I do not know anything of—

Mr. HAINER. You have no exceptional work?

Colonel WILSON. Nothing at all. That is taken exactly from the current law. I repeat each year the words you use before. I take my language from your law, and I did this time.

Mr. HAINER. In submitting your item you omitted that item entirely, so this law should be made to conform to the District of Columbia act, making it \$1.80.

Colonel WILSON. It is a mistake if it is omitted. I reduced my estimate on the Executive Mansion and public grounds this year, and expected to get some arc lights, but there has been a big row over it, which I have kept out of, and—

Mr. HAINER. I see on page 145 you omit the last proviso on the page.

Colonel WILSON. Last year they required before the expenditure should be made each lamp should be equipped with a self-regulating burner and tip to secure a consumption of 5 cubic feet per hour. It used to be 6 feet, and as soon as that bill was

passed changing it from 6 to 5 feet, I assumed they did not feel like changing that again and it was knocked out. It is a 5-foot burner now.

Mr. HAINER. On page 146, in the first item of electric lights you make changes?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. The current law provides for electric lights and you substitute new language. What is the reason for these several changes?

Colonel WILSON. Not the slightest reason in the world, other than in writing it; I suppose my mind carried what I had in view and I wrote without looking at the provision, without looking up the provision, when my only object was to get the same light burned exactly in the same way as they have heretofore been burned.

Mr. HAINER. Well, the verbiage used under the head of the lights of the present year's bill will suit you?

Colonel WILSON. Perfectly well, and the reason the change is from 20 to 25 cents was that we were paying 28 cents for light to-day and 30 cents for the District. You have cut these gentlemen down from 40 to 30, and from 30 to 20, and I really thought 20 cents was too little.

Mr. HAINER. They are doing the work?

Colonel WILSON. They are doing the work, but every time they do it they complain.

Mr. HAINER. In the next item there are also some changes made there.

Colonel WILSON. That is the same, just exactly. We want to get 32 arc lights, so you can use just exactly the same language as in the present law.

Mr. HAINER. The same in respect to the price?

Colonel WILSON. The reason I put that in is, the District is paying 30 cents and I paid 28; there is no other reason.

Mr. HAINER. Should not the change be from the District price to the 28 cents?

Colonel WILSON. I have no objection to that, but what I am after is, they always want to know why I do not, and I say I have to follow the law, but they always light them.

Mr. HAINER. At the bottom of the page you submit a new item.

Colonel WILSON. There are not enough lights in the Monument grounds. It is very dark there and dangerous there at night.

ALASKA, EDUCATION IN.

STATEMENT OF DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

Mr. HAINER. For education in Alaska you submit the current law, \$30,000. Are you expending that?

Dr. JACKSON. We are expending all of that and we could expend more, and both the governor of the Territory and the Commissioner of Education year by year ask for more. You are probably all aware that last year there were 2,000 white miners went into the Cook Inlet gold-mining district and 3,000 white men went into the Yukon River mines, and there are 30,000 children in the Yukon mining district. The funds previously voted year by year are expended in schools established under these funds, and we can not, of course—

Mr. HAINER. The whole of this amount is required?

Dr. JACKSON. The whole is required and I wish you would give more.

Mr. HAINER. The \$30,000 for the current year will be fully expended?

Dr. JACKSON. There will not be any left, and we would come with a deficiency bill if the Secretary of the Interior would let us every year.

Mr. HAINER. The origin of the fund was for the education of the native children of Alaska?

Dr. JACKSON. The rule is without distinction of race, and up to two years ago—

Mr. HAINER. When was that change made?

Dr. JACKSON. It was made from the first. The organic act creating the Territory of Alaska states the Secretary of the Interior shall make needful provision for the education of children in the district of Alaska without distinction of race. That is the original organic act. Up to two years ago there were only three places where any white children were, and consequently the bulk of the thing went to the native children, the Eskimo, Indians, and the Thlinget, but we have had three white schools, one at Sitka, the capital, where the children of the governor, the United States marshal, and the United States district judge, and so on, attend school; then we have a school at Juneau, which at the present time is the mining center, and probably there are 1,000 to 1,500 white men; and then there is a school at Douglass Island, which is also a white community and mining center.

Mr. HAINER. How many schools have you altogether in Alaska which are supported by governmental appropriation?

Dr. JACKSON. About thirty.

Mr. HAINER. About 30 schools all together?

Dr. JACKSON. The Commissioner of Education reported last year 19 out and out

public schools. That is, he was in the process of closing out the former contract schools, so we had about 13 of the other schools which we paid something on, and that is terminated now and the most of those have been turned over by the respective denominations to the Government, as they stated they had no funds to carry them on.

Mr. HAINER. The entire expense of these schools is borne by the Government?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; those 30 schools.

Mr. HAINER. That would include the buildings and also the teachers?

Dr. JACKSON. It includes buildings, teachers, salaries, books, stationery—everything necessary. There is no process by which we could have any taxation in Alaska for school purposes and consequently—

Mr. HAINER. You have \$5,000 you get from the Indian appropriation bill also?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; the \$5,000 of the Indian bill also goes to the same purpose, and it simply helps out our \$30,000, so practically we are expending \$35,000.

Mr. HAINER. Are you getting anything in addition to that?

Dr. JACKSON. No, sir; that is all; and we ought to have \$50,000. We ought to go back to what the Government gave us two or three different years, as you will notice there. In 1891 and 1892 the Government gave us \$50,000 each year, and it is necessary if we are to do work. Of course, if we only got \$1,000 we would simply carry on the school as far as that would go, but it does not meet the wishes of the people there and does not meet the needs of the children.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Mr. HAINER. With respect to the reindeer appropriation, you submit \$12,500 this year as against \$13,000 for the current year. Now you got an additional supply last year of those reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; but we got none from Siberia. We had 416 born and these are the only additional ones we got last year.

Mr. SAYERS. I noticed in the papers the man who proposed to bring them over failed to do it?

Dr. JACKSON. The Revenue-Cutter Service of the Treasury Department said that they had to take the *Bear* for the purpose of patrolling and policing the Seal Islands and then the Commissioner of Education corresponded with San Francisco and Puget Sound firms to see if they would not make a contract to bring over the reindeer, and how much they would agree to deliver them for. The Seattle Hardware Company, a Seattle firm, agreed to do it for \$17 a head, but they got up there with their vessel and it had the wrong clearance from the custom-house and the revenue cutter would not allow them to go to Siberia at all, of which I was very glad, because it was just what I claimed before the Commissioner of Education and Secretary of the Interior, that if you let it to a private party you do not know what kind of an agent they will put in there, and they might put in there possibly a man who would debauch the native women or smuggle liquor, and the Government has no control over him, yet the Russian Government gives the United States Government permission to do this thing with the expectation through international courtesy they will be respectful of the Russian laws in Siberia. So, as I say, it utterly failed last summer and I was very glad of it, because now the Secretary of the Interior through the Secretary of State has asked permission of the Russian Government to put its own agent in Siberia, a responsible man, to do the buying this coming spring.

Mr. HAINER. Have you expended this \$12,000?

Dr. JACKSON. We will have done so by the time the 30th of June comes, because we have got to buy our outfit before your appropriation for 1898 becomes available. These men have to leave the country before June 30.

Mr. HAINER. For what purpose will that \$12,000 be expended?

Dr. JACKSON. Five thousand dollars of it, as I informed the committee last year, goes to the operating expenses of maintaining the reindeer school. That pays the salary of the superintendent and teacher, and it pays the salaries of 7 Lapps who are teaching the Eskimo apprentices, who are learning the business of herders, how to manage the reindeer. The rest goes to the purchase of barter goods and fitting up the buildings, etc.

Mr. HAINER. So you have purchased no reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. No, sir; but we have increased our herd by 357 being born, but no additional ones have been purchased. We had 416 born of which 357 lived.

Mr. HAINER. That \$7,000 which you will expend for barter goods affords the fund for the purchase of reindeer hereafter?

Dr. JACKSON. But the money this Congress appropriates will go for the purchasing of supplies for the following year, you see. The trouble is we have to start a year before our funds are available to us, and we have to do our work for 1898 under the 1897 appropriation and we work for 1899 under the 1898 appropriation, only we do all of this purchasing in the spring before June 30.

Mr. HAINER. With the natural increase of the herd, have you not really about all the reindeer you can advantageously manage there?

Dr. JACKSON. The Government ought to buy 10,000. We have urgent pleas from the men who are operating the mines. You will probably notice the report which has been sent into the House by the committee which was sent up there by Congress last summer, experts from the Geological Survey, who states that the mineral belt there which they traced was 300 miles long and 100 miles average width, and it is probably the largest body of gold ore in the world, with the possible exception of South Africa. When that report gets to the country, it is going to send 10,000 men to the Yukon region next year. The mines are on the tributaries of the Yukon from 25 to 100 miles. The steamers bring food from San Francisco to St. Michael. Then they are transferred to the river steamers, of which there are five, and they carry provisions for the miners and machinery for mining back to the Yukon trading houses which the companies have, but there the question comes of how to get it back to the mines, and starvation was looking them in the face, and the men last winter were giving from \$100 to \$200 apiece for our dogs which would not be worth a copper here. You could not sell them for anything, but the necessity was so great and the starvation was so near that they paid \$200 in gold for a worthless cur simply to haul a sled to try to take some provisions to the mines. These men are clamoring for the reindeer. One deer is equivalent to six good strong dogs at a sled.

Mr. HAINER. Can not these people who have \$200 to pay for a worthless cur buy their reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. They can if they are in Government establishments, but private parties can not bring over these reindeer without entering the custom-house, and the custom-house takes them 2,000 miles out of the way to enter them. They will not venture in until this experiment would be a success, and then there are parties like those parties who are renting from the Treasury Department the various islands of Alaska for the raising of foxes for the market. They want reindeer and are clamoring to be allowed to purchase from others or from the Government for stocking their islands and see what they can do. The Treasury Department is clamoring for reindeer to put on the seal islands. There is a clamor all around, and we have not got them in sufficient numbers to spare. If we had 10,000 on the American side, divided into herds in the different parts of the country, there would be no need of buying any more. We could rapidly stock the whole country.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you think that the care, breeding, and training of them have progressed so far as to put it beyond the field of experiment?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; and if we bought no more in fifty years from now we would have abundance, but the object of buying more now is to shorten the time, because the people are starving and the miners are starving, and there is urgent need of doing the work more rapidly; that is all.

Mr. SAYERS. You can not do it as carefully and as well by importations of large numbers as by importation of smaller numbers. As I have understood you heretofore, you have had trouble in training the natives to take care of them?

Dr. JACKSON. No, I think you misunderstood me. We had trouble in buying them from Siberia, but not in training, and if I created that impression it is a mistake.

Mr. SAYERS. I understood that the natives did not understand how to take care of them.

Dr. JACKSON. They do not unless they are trained; but they are in process of training. They have those apprentices, as we call them, who are doing well.

Mr. HAINER. How long will it be necessary to continue this school for the natives on which you are spending about \$5,000 a year?

Dr. JACKSON. If we had sufficient reindeer to take a larger number of them and work them, we could stop in five years.

Mr. HAINER. It occurs to me that \$5,000 for training is entirely out of proportion to the amount spent for reindeer and for the reindeer you have there.

Dr. JACKSON. We have got three men who have gone off by themselves who are doing very well; then this last season we had ten who are in process of training.

Mr. HAINER. How long does it take to train a man to care for the reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. It takes five years before you can put him off with a herd by himself. They do that in Lapland. A Laplander will not put his son off by himself until he has had five years' training. It is a trade, just as well as an engineer or anything else; and remember, all this time it is bringing up these barbarous people into civilization. We have got a fine people up there in these Eskimo, and if the United States will civilize them they will make splendid sailors if our Navy ever should be up in the North Pacific. They make good men for the mines there. They are well developed and strong physically, and it will pay the Government to civilize them, and this reindeer movement is a step in the right direction.

Mr. SAYERS. What becomes of the American laborer in the meantime?

Dr. JACKSON. The American can get \$10 a day, all the Americans who go there, Besides that, they can get the Eskimo's labor.

Mr. STONE. You mean \$10 a day working in the mines?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; that is what they pay for working in the Yukon mines.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF DR. W. W. GODDING.

Mr. HAINER. I see the first item is an estimate of \$264,721, which is a slight advance over the current law?

Dr. GODDING. The main advance is made in the District bill. The request is for an average of 25 more than last year, so the District bill shows an advance from \$104,000 to \$109,000 for 1896, or in other words, the entire appropriation will be \$55,500 more. The District patients have increased faster than any other class.

Mr. HAINER. What is the number of your patients this year as compared with last year?

Dr. GODDING. We had more than 25 advance. The number on the roll to-day is 1,754, which is fortunately a little reduction. In August it was nearly 1,800, but we have not received quite as many from the Soldiers' Home. Death has been busy with those old cases, and we are really a little higher to-day than it was in July, or, rather, the 30th of June. Our increase from year to year is varying somewhat, some years nearly 50 and some years not 25, so we have placed it at 25, which is about a safe estimate for a year so far ahead as 1898.

Mr. HAINER. Did you expend all the appropriation for the current year of 1896?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir; the appropriation for 1896 was entirely expended.

Mr. HAINER. Was there any deficit?

Dr. GODDING. There is a slight balance in our favor, but the account is not settled at the Treasury; it is between \$400 and \$500, pending the receipt of one bill which is in court, a board bill which we are undertaking to collect. If that is paid there will be a little surplus, and if not there might be a slight deficiency.

Mr. HAINER. That is for 1896?

Dr. GODDING. That is for 1896.

Mr. HAINER. For the current year 1897, do you expect a deficiency or do you expect the amount appropriated will be sufficient?

Dr. GODDING. I trust the amount for the current year will be sufficient. I do expect to ask a deficiency of about \$1,200 on account of damage done by that tornado, which we could not anticipate. That I will submit in a letter to the Secretary.

Mr. HAINER. That is not an item of current expense?

Dr. GODDING. No.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is for the building and grounds, and you submit the same estimate as the current law, \$15,000.

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. You deem that to be necessary?

Dr. GODDING. I do. Our place is like a village and there are constant repairs and improvements. You recollect we asked for \$20,000 and the committee in their wisdom felt that \$15,000 was enough, and I propose to hold to that figure of last year, if possible; but, as I say, I shall have to ask for about \$1,200 to repair the damage done by the tornado, which I could not anticipate.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is for additional accommodations for 150 insane for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, \$75,000.

Dr. GODDING. You are aware that the Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers under the law of 1882 have a right to send all of their insane to us, and at that time they estimated this at 125. I find we have already something like 400 in the house of that class, and I appealed to General Franklin in regard to it, and he promised me to support in their report this appropriation; that they are in urgent need of sending more than they have been able to send, and I told him I should then ask for an appropriation for accommodations for 150 of this feeble class. The war closed in 1865, and you can well understand that no soldiers are alive who are now in the prime of life. Those are from the Homes for Disabled Volunteers, and those are all old men, and I have to-day, including those in the Toner Building and Relief Building, about 75 to 100 men who are practically bedridden. That is the class they want to send to me.

Mr. HAINER. Do you propose to erect a building?

Dr. GODDING. To erect a pavilion building. That is my estimate of an expense of \$500 per patient for 150, making an estimate of \$75,000. We have looked the grounds over in reference to that, and such a building will be immediately useful to us so long as these soldiers remain in such large prominence. Of course it should be such a building that could be occupied in the future if we never have another war, and I think such a building will afford us such relief. You have seen the Toner Building, and it will be on the principle of that.

Mr. HAINER. Do you think this appropriation of \$75,000 will be imperatively necessary?

Dr. GODDING. If the Homes send the men they have told me they want to send.

Mr. HAINER. Do I understand this \$75,000 you ask for is for a building for men you expect to be sent in, or for the accommodation of those who are there now?

Dr. GODDING. I should reserve it principally to take in these 75 bedridden men and such portion of the people which would be a better accommodation for them, and it would be for this class of use. As I stated, the provision made in 1882 was for a building for 125 of this class, and this building is for the accommodation of that class of patients.

Mr. HAINER. The other items appropriated the current year for the laboratory extension, heating apparatus, and electric fans and resistance coils, fireproofing floors, etc., you have already expended?

Dr. GODDING. We shall in the spring complete. I have not expended the laboratory extension, for example, but I shall do that when the season opens in the spring. That is a small appropriation of only \$1,500.

Mr. HAINER. Now, in regard to electric fans and resistance coils?

Dr. GODDING. We are at work on that at the present time. This will all be expended during the present year. The electric plant will be in running order before the close of this year.

Mr. HAINER. Here is an item for rebuilding shops, \$7,000. That is the same item you submitted before?

Dr. GODDING. That is the same old moldy item, and I still press it because that house suffered a little by the wind—not seriously, however but—and because it is necessary if I am to allow my patients to have the house you built for them. The shop which was made there has to be occupied now by our other work.

Mr. HAINER. Now, in regard to the laundry?

Dr. GODDING. The laundry, as I have said, has come to be a thing I apologize for when I take visitors through it, because it was a building large enough for its original purpose, but now, with a wash which means about 50,000 pieces a week, it is utterly inadequate, and the work is done at a disadvantage. Now, I think the best remedy for that is to build a new one entirely distinct, and take that old laundry building—and there is one wing I can utilize for a cabinet shop. If in your wisdom you do not think that old shop should be taken down and rebuilt, I should certainly take one wing for my cabinet work, and the building, it seems to me, should be refitted and made a building distinctly for our help. We have no separate building for help.

Mr. HAINER. Of these three items for shop, laundry, and chapel building, which do you deem is of first importance?

Dr. GODDING. Oh, I think the laundry.

Mr. HAINER. And the shop second, you suppose?

Dr. GODDING. Well, sir, it is according to the value you put upon religious services.

Mr. HAINER. For insane people?

Dr. GODDING. You know we are a little town by ourselves, and the most of you have a house of devotion. I have stated the facts, and that is all I have to say upon that, because this is æsthetic in a sense, if such wants are to be so regarded; but I do think myself the important item is this additional accommodation.

TUESDAY, January 19, 1897.

MILITARY POSTS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. C. G. SAWTELLE, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY.

Mr. HAINER. I see your estimate is \$1,000,000 on account of military posts, and you also ask to have inserted some new language in the first section. Will you please specify the order of importance in which you deem the military posts which you have in contemplation to be erected, and for which you ask this appropriation?

General SAWTELLE. The estimate is made in a lump sum of \$1,000,000 instead of specifically, and I can give you in detail the posts upon which the estimate was based.

Mr. HAINER. If you can submit that, I would like to have you do so, and also in specifying the posts for which you propose this appropriation give them in the order of their importance.

General SAWTELLE. That is a very difficult matter for me to determine, because that question is rather a military one, which is decided by the Secretary of War.

Mr. SAYERS. He does not mean for strategic purposes, but the order of importance in construction; which do you think ought to be completed first?

General SAWTELLE. Something over \$700,000 of the amount is absolutely needed for buildings at many of the old posts. If you care to go into the particular details, I can give the items for each post.

Mr. SAYERS. You can submit that so it can be printed.

Mr. HAINER. If there is anything in addition to what you have in the table you are about to present, you can do that in connection with the general subject.

General SAWTELLE. In this connection it is considered very important by General Miles and by the Secretary of War that new posts shall be established at the seacoast defenses where the engineers and ordnance officers have done a great deal of work. Here is a memorandum from General Miles which foots up something over \$2,000,000 which he thinks ought to be expended very soon for the shelter of men to take care of and to learn how to manage those big guns.

Mr. SAYERS. My understanding was when this appropriation was asked for in the fortification bill these buildings to be erected near these works were not to be very expensive.

Mr. HAINER. They are simply for persons to take care of them and prevent their being injured in any way; really in the nature of quarters for watchmen or guards!

General SAWTELLE. That, of course, is a question not for me to decide. I have to build the shelter and am prepared to spend any money appropriated for it. General Miles's idea is there ought to be a garrison at each one of these places of men to guard the guns and learn their use—in fact, artillerymen.

Mr. HAINER. If this appropriation is made as asked for, what amount would be expended for the erection of barracks and quarters in connection with the adopted project for seacoast defense?

General SAWTELLE. That is a question I can not answer.

Mr. HAINER. How much is included in the estimate of \$1,000,000 which has been submitted?

General SAWTELLE. I think nothing practically. That is, I must explain to the committee that these estimates were prepared prior to the time I took my seat as Quartermaster-General; but they were submitted about the time I took my seat, so I am quite familiar with them, however.

Mr. SAYERS. I will state, Mr. Chairman, as to the lump appropriation given by Congress, when the bill becomes a law my information is the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster-General, and probably the General of the Army meet and allot this sum out among the different posts they desire.

Mr. HAINER. But I take it, in this estimate of \$1,000,000 they must have had certain definite constructions in mind, and what I want to get at was just exactly what is intended to be covered by this appropriation if the whole of it was made?

General SAWTELLE. The estimate as originally submitted was based upon the list which I will submit hereafter. The items of that list really foot up \$1,200,000, but the Secretary of War estimated for a lump sum of \$1,000,000, to be expended where, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, it could be best allotted.

Mr. HAINER. What progress has been made at Spokane?

General SAWTELLE. Nothing has been built there as yet. The plans for the building there have been prepared, and they are just about being advertised for.

Mr. HAINER. The grounds were donated?

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. I believe you contemplate \$200,000 out of this million for this place?

General SAWTELLE. It was contemplated in preparing the estimate originally.

Mr. HAINER. But the \$100,000, of course, is already available?

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir. I think another \$100,000 could be very judiciously expended within the next fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. How long will it take to expend the entire \$100,000?

General SAWTELLE. I should think by the last of August.

Mr. SAYERS. Then I understand you to say by the last of August \$100,000 will be fully expended?

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir; so far as I can judge now.

Mr. HAINER. What has been done at Fort Riley?

General SAWTELLE. The \$75,000 has all been expended or is in process of being expended.

Mr. HAINER. Will that \$75,000 complete it?

General SAWTELLE. No, sir; \$75,000 more could be expended to advantage in building new cavalry stables and gun sheds, but I do not think that is the most pressing thing we have.

Mr. HAINER. Is there any appropriation included in this million dollars for Fort Riley?

General SAWTELLE. No, sir.

Mr. HAINER. What has been done at Fort Harrison?

General SAWTELLE. The amount authorized has been expended, or is being expended. To complete it for a company post would require about \$24,300, and to increase accommodations to a six-company post will require an additional amount of \$45,000, or a total of \$69,300 to complete Fort Harrison for a six-company post.

Mr. HAINER. Is any part of the estimate of this bill for this purpose?

General SAWTELLE. Nothing, I think, was specified in the list we prepared, which I have already read.

Mr. HAINER. What has been done at Fort Russell, Wyo.?

General SAWTELLE. The expenditure of \$40,000 has been authorized there and the work is very nearly done. I think more is needed there, especially a guardhouse and coal sheds, amounting to about \$10,000. That would naturally come out of the appropriation for barracks and quarters.

Mr. HAINER. And how about Bismarck?

General SAWTELLE. Nothing has been done, no site has yet been approved and decided upon, and no part of the \$45,000 appropriated for this fiscal year has yet been expended.

Mr. HAINER. Will you kindly furnish us a schedule covering the estimate of \$1,000,000, and also the detailed particulars relating to each place mentioned in your schedule, so that it may appear in the hearings for the benefit of the committee and also the House?

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Now, I received yesterday from your hands, for which I am obliged, information respecting the proposed amendment to this bill relating to the item submitted by Mr. Clarke in connection with Fort Crook, and with your permission I will submit this here as a part of your hearing which will appear in the printed record. Have you anything in addition to submit on that item?

General SAWTELLE. No, sir.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1897.

SIR: I inclose herewith letter from John T. Clark, of Omaha, Nebr., with reference to rental of buildings which he owns on the Fort Crook Military Reservation; also statement of his account, with sundry exhibits.

Kindly furnish me with such information as may be in your possession respecting this item.

As the sundry civil appropriation bill is now under consideration by the subcommittee, of which I am a member, it is desirable that this information reach me at the earliest practicable moment. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Respectfully, E. J. HAINER.

Gen. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to return the papers inclosed in your letter of the 12th instant, regarding an appropriation of \$2,880 for rental of buildings on the Fort Crook Military Reservation, alleged to have been owned by Mr. Henry T. Clarke, which it is proposed to insert as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

This amendment appropriates the above-named sum for rent of buildings situated on land acquired by the Government by condemnation proceedings in the suit of the United States against Henry Zucher, as part of the reservation of the military post of Fort Crook, Nebr., the period for rent, as claimed, extending from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1896.

This claim appears to be based upon a communication of Mr. Henry T. Clarke to the Secretary of War, dated July 29, 1889, copy of which is inclosed, wherein he offered to sell to the United States 441.11 acres of land owned by him in section 2, township 13 north, of range 13 east in Sarpy County, Nebr., for the sum of \$57,400, and also guaranteed to obtain for the United States the remainder of the land, aggregating 60.56 acres, required for use as a reservation for the military post of Fort Omaha, now Fort Crook. No record of the receipt of this letter is found in this office or in the offices of the Adjutant-General, Judge-Advocate-General, or the Secretary of War.

On November 7, 1889, Mr. Clarke and his wife deeded to the United States 502.59 acres of land for the consideration of \$61,400, but was unable to obtain the remainder of the land required by the United States for this purpose, known as the Zucher tract, consisting of 43.8 acres owned by Henry Zucher, which was subsequently acquired by the United States by condemnation, the proceedings of which were recorded in the county clerk's office July 24, 1890, and the money, amounting to \$8,157.65, paid into court.

It appears that the buildings for which Mr. Clarke claims rent were owned by and

situated upon the land obtained from Mr. Zucher and consisted of a frame dwelling, built about 1855, and outbuildings, all of which were of no considerable value.

These buildings, it is reported by the department commander, General Brooke, were taken into consideration by the appraisers in estimating the value of the property condemned, and Mr. Zucher was permitted to occupy them for some time after the United States became the owner of the same.

On May 10, 1890, Mr. Zucher in a letter to the Secretary of War offered to purchase these buildings for the sum of \$150, but he was advised on June 24, 1890, that the buildings could be advantageously used by the Government, and the Department declined to favorably consider his offer.

In reply to letter of October 20, 1890, requesting conference with the Secretary of War relative to ownership of buildings, fences, etc., upon this tract of land, Mr. Clarke was advised October 28, 1890, that the Quartermaster-General had conferred with the Secretary of War and finds no reason to change his opinion that the buildings on the Zucher tract belong to the United States, and further advised him as follows:

"Had you obtained the Zucher tract by purchase (as it appears from your letter was originally intended) in transferring it to the United States the improvements could have been retained as in the case of other lands which you deeded, but it seems you were unable to purchase that tract, and to obtain it the United States was obliged to resort to condemnation proceedings. By such the title to the land passed directly to the United States, and it is not seen how the improvements could now be lawfully turned over to you."

On the 21st of March, 1896, a claim was received in this office from Mr. Clarke for rent of these buildings, stated at \$2,880, and he was advised April 1, 1896, that it could not be favorably considered, "as it has been decided that in acquiring the land all the improvements thereon became the property of the United States."

A statement to the above effect has this day been made to the Secretary of War, with recommendation that the claim of Mr. Clarke for rent of buildings on the land in question be not favorably considered.

Very respectfully,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

Hon. E. J. HAINER,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

(Through the Honorable the Secretary of War.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 18, 1897.*

Respectfully transmitted to Hon. E. J. Hainer, House of Representatives, for his information.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with your oral request of yesterday, I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the committee, the following statements, viz:

Marked A.—Statement of the proposed buildings necessary at the existing military posts named, and for beginning and continuing construction of buildings at certain posts authorized by law to be established at Spokane, Wash., and Bismarck, N. Dak., which, in the judgment of the Quartermaster-General, are most necessary, amounting in all to the sum estimated for the next fiscal year for "Military posts," viz, \$1,000,000.

In this connection it is proper to state that heretofore the amounts appropriated by Congress for military posts have been authorized to be expended by the Secretary of War, in his discretion, after conference with the Quartermaster-General, at those posts where they were deemed most urgently needed.

Attention is invited to the fact that the estimate submitted by the Secretary of War provides for the construction of buildings at existing military posts and "for the erection of barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with the adopted project for seacoast defense," and in the statement submitted herewith none of the places where new garrisons may be needed at seacoast fortifications are mentioned.

Marked B.—Statement explaining the amount estimated for electric lighting at Fort Monroe, Va.

Marked C.—List of national cemeteries, with names of superintendents.

Marked D.—List of national cemeteries, showing number of interments in each.

Marked E.—Statement showing contract price of headstones during the past five years.

Marked F.—Statement showing amount appropriated and expended for developing and perfecting the water supply, reclaiming the sand dunes, the planting of trees and shrubs, constructing roads, walls, and gateways, etc., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

It has been held that no part of the regular appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department could properly be used for the purpose for which the special appropriation was made, except at the military post of the Presidio, Fort Scott, and National Cemetery.

Very respectfully,

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

Hon. DANIEL B. HAINER,

Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Estimate for continuing building operations at military posts fiscal year 1897-98.

Fort Adams.—Three batteries of artillery, several bachelor officers, and the commanding officer's office rooms are now located in damp casemates, reported as unfit for habitation by the Medical Department and by inspectors of the Inspector-General's Department.

In order to provide quarters for the above outside of the fort, the following buildings are necessary:

1 administration building	\$12,000
1 barrack for 3 foot batteries	48,000
4 sets bachelor officers' quarters	10,000
	<hr/> 70,000

Fort Crook.—This post is now occupied by a regiment of infantry. The number of officers' quarters are insufficient for the officers stationed at the post. The nature of the soil—a black loam—makes it impossible for the command to drill out of doors during several months of winter. These defects can be overcome in part by—

1 infantry drill hall	\$20,000
1 field officer's quarters	10,000
	<hr/> 30,000

Fort Hamilton.—The extensive fortifications now under construction at this post, determines the nature of future construction. It must be permanent. The storehouses, stables, and office buildings are temporary wooden buildings, mere shells and improperly located. It is proposed to replace these as funds are available with permanent brick buildings. The most necessary are:

1 administration building	\$12,000
1 light artillery stable	11,000
1 quartermaster's stable	8,000
1 quartermaster's storehouse	10,000
	<hr/> 41,000

Fort Harrison.—This post is now garrisoned by two companies of infantry. Two barracks and two officers' quarters are under construction. To provide for a garrison of four companies of infantry, it is necessary to construct:

1 commanding officer's quarters	\$12,000
1 double set noncommissioned staff officers' quarters	3,500
	<hr/> 15,000

Jefferson Barracks.—This post has eight cavalry stables completed, sufficient for two battalions of cavalry. To provide for a garrison of this size and the removal of some of the very old worthless stone buildings, the following buildings are the most necessary:

2 double barracks	\$50,000
2 double sets officers' quarters	25,000
1 cavalry drill hall	20,000
	<hr/> 95,000

Fort Leavenworth.—This post, as a post-graduate school, is growing in importance each year. To accommodate suitably the number of bachelor officers now under

instruction, and to provide for the proper removal of garbage, the following estimate is made:

1 garbage cremator.....	\$2, 000
24 sets bachelor officers' quarters.....	30, 000
	<hr/> 32, 000

Little Rock.—The following buildings are necessary to complete this post for two companies of infantry, the garrison now stationed there:

1 administration building.....	\$7, 000
1 commanding officer's quarters.....	12, 000
1 double set officers' quarters.....	13, 000
	<hr/> 32, 000

Madison Barracks.—To complete this post for its present garrison, a regiment of infantry:

1 commanding officer's quarters.....	\$12, 000
2 double sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....	7, 000
	<hr/> 19, 000

Fort McHenry.—A lack of sufficient noncommissioned officers' quarters requires:

1 double-set noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....	\$3, 500
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Fort Myer.—To continue the enlargement and reconstruction of Fort Myer:

2 double barracks.....	\$70, 000
2 double sets officers' quarters.....	28, 000
	<hr/> 98, 000

Fort Niagara.—To provide for the lack of an administration building, and replace a worthless noncommissioned staff officers' quarters:

1 administration building.....	\$12, 000
1 double set noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....	3, 000
	<hr/> 15, 000

Plattsburg Barracks.—To provide officers' quarters to correspond with the additional barracks now under construction, and four stables for a battalion of cavalry:

3 double sets officers' quarters.....	\$36, 000
4 stables.....	40, 000
	<hr/> 76, 000

Presidio of San Francisco.—To provide new permanent buildings in place of old worthless wooden ones:

1 quartermaster's storehouse.....	\$10, 000
1 subsistence storehouse.....	10, 000
4 cavalry stables.....	44, 000
	<hr/> 64, 000

Fort Sheridan.—The nature of the soil at this post, and the long wet winters, necessitate a place for indoor drills for the cavalry:

1 cavalry drill hall.....	\$30, 000
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Fort Slocum.—This post is without a suitable administration building:

1 administration building.....	\$12, 000
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Fort Thomas.—The necessity for a chapel at this post has been urged for some years:

1 chapel.....	\$13, 000
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Willetts Point.—New barracks have been built at this post to replace the temporary buildings built during the war for hospitals. The common mess is still inconveniently located in one of these buildings, and should be replaced by one of modern construction, as should also the bakery:

1 common mess.....	\$12, 000
1 bakery.....	4, 000

Total.....	<hr/> 16, 000
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Fort Yellowstone.—The necessity for a garrison of two troops of cavalry at this post has been fully demonstrated. To enlarge the post for this garrison will require the construction of the following buildings:

1 barrack	\$13,000
2 double sets officers' quarters	15,000
1 cavalry stable	6,000
2 single sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters	4,000
	<hr/>
	38,000

Seattle Military Post.—The United States has no title to the site, and it is not likely it will be obtained in time for construction to commence during the next fiscal year. No estimate.

Spokane Military Post.—Contracts will be entered into for the construction of buildings amounting to the \$100,000 appropriated for this fiscal year (1896-97,) so that the work will commence as the building season opens in the spring. To continue this work during the fiscal year 1897-98, \$150,000 is necessary.

Bismarck Military Post.—It is not known whether the title for a post at this point will be obtained in time for commencing its construction during the fiscal year 1897-98. It should be obtained in time, there will be required \$150,000.

Total, \$1,000,000.

FORT MONROE, SEWERAGE, ETC.

Mr. HAINER. Now in regard to the item for Fort Monroe?

General SAWTELLE. The estimates for the maintenance of Fort Monroe are somewhat less than last year. It was found that the maintenance of the sewers is not going to cost as much as was anticipated.

Mr. HAINER. What information have you to submit on this item for repair and maintenance of walks, sewers, etc., at Fort Monroe?

General SAWTELLE. That is quite a detailed estimate submitted by the quartermaster at Fort Monroe, and it is believed to be necessary.

Mr. HAINER. On page 151 I notice you have an item of \$2,715 for wires, poles, lamps, etc., for lighting streets. What is contemplated there, electric-light system or continuation of gas?

General SAWTELLE. Lighting by electricity on the streets only.

Mr. HAINER. What system is being used there now, gas or electricity?

General SAWTELLE. Electricity is already being used—that is, so far as I know, and I believe that is true.

Mr. HAINER. Has the present system proved defective or inadequate in any way? It seems to be quite a large item.

General SAWTELLE. I can not tell you that in any particularity at all.

Mr. HAINER. Will you kindly ascertain the facts and advise us?

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. And in that connection advise us what is proposed to be paid per lamp per annum—that is, giving us the details and exhausting the subject.

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir.

Of the sum of \$2,715, estimated for electric lighting at Fort Monroe, \$1,275 is asked for purchase of poles, wire, sockets, brackets, and 48 lamps of 24-candlepower each, and \$1,440 is asked for expenses of lighting and running same for one year, which is at the rate of \$30 per lamp per year. One-half of the above expense to be borne by the United States.

There is no electric-light plant owned by the Government at Fort Monroe and the current would be hired from the company having a plant at Hampton, and now running its wires to the hotels on the Government reservation.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Mr. HAINER. Now for national cemeteries I see for maintenance, etc., you submit current law?

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir; that is the amount required.

Mr. HAINER. In fact, I find the law throughout, except the headstones, where you submit an increase of \$5,000?

General SAWTELLE. The demand for headstones is increasing. The amount appropriated for the current year is all expended, and more is needed. The demand seems to be increasing for them, and the estimate was therefore made \$5,000 more.

Mr. HAINER. What is the contract price of those headstones?

General SAWTELLE. I can not tell you, but I will furnish that information.

Mr. HAINER. Please do that. Give us the contract rates there for the past five years, the amount expended and the amount paid per stone, and all the items in detail respecting that expenditure. For maintenance you ask \$100,000. I see for some years the estimates have been \$100,000 and the appropriations have been the same. What amount is being expended?

General SAWTELLE. Of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, there was \$833.01 on hand; of the appropriation for 1896, \$152.99 remains. The appropriation for the current fiscal year will be all expended, so far as I can tell; probably all will be expended by the end of the fiscal year. There is now left about \$24,000 of that appropriation.

Mr. HAINER. What are the principal items which enter into that expenditure?

General SAWTELLE. I was speaking about pay for the superintendents.

Mr. HAINER. I was speaking of another item of \$100,000 for maintenance?

General SAWTELLE. I made a mistake in regard to that. There was \$710.80 on hand still unexpended for 1895, and \$864.90 unexpended for the year 1896.

Mr. HAINER. What are the principal items of expenditure under that head?

General SAWTELLE. The care of the grounds and the graves.

Mr. HAINER. That is all the laborers, employees, and etc.?

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. How many of these cemeteries are there?

General SAWTELLE. I have forgotten. Possibly I have a list of them; I can not tell you, but I can send you a printed list of them.

Mr. HAINER. If you will kindly send us the number of cemeteries, where located, the superintendents, and the amounts paid on each of those items which are mentioned in the estimate we will be obliged to you.

General SAWTELLE. The \$100,000 covers the purchase of tools and materials, and includes fuel for the superintendents and all laborers and all other employees.

Mr. HAINER. I see that item does not include pay for superintendents?

General SAWTELLE. No, sir.

Mr. HAINER. The next item includes pay for 75 superintendents?

General SAWTELLE. That is the number authorized by law.

Mr. HAINER. I suppose that is one superintendent for each cemetery, and there are presumably 75 cemeteries?

General SAWTELLE. They are somewhere in that neighborhood.

Mr. HAINER. Is the compensation of the superintendents fixed by law?

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir; there are four classes of them; the first class receive \$75 a month, the second class \$70, the third class \$65, and the fourth class \$60.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the repair of roadways and you submit an increase of \$8,000?

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. What is the necessity for this increase?

General SAWTELLE. There are 22 of these roadways to be repaired aggregating in length over 25 miles. The estimated cost of repairing and improving these roads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, is \$12,596.60, so the \$8,000 provided for that purpose will hardly suffice to make the repairs absolutely necessary for their protection from damage. Next year, you see, they will be in a worse condition, and the \$16,000 is needed.

Mr. HAINER. Go to the next item of burial of indigent soldiers. What amount was expended last year?

General SAWTELLE. That item I think might be reduced by a thousand dollars advantageously, at least without detriment. For the year 1895 there is \$1,881.67 unexpended; for 1896, \$1,400 unexpended. Of course it might vary very much.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is the road to the national cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Is that not included in the other item of \$16,000 estimated for roadways?

General SAWTELLE. No, sir; for a number of years a certain amount has been expended for this.

Mr. HAINER. I see this is an item for continuing the work and improving the reservation at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., by developing and perfecting the water supply, etc. Are there not other funds available for the improvement of the premises?

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. What other fund is it?

General SAWTELLE. For improving the water supply it would come under transportation of the Army.

Mr. HAINER. Is not there a general fund for the improvement of these cemeteries, parks, etc.?

General SAWTELLE. That is not a cemetery, part of the reservation is not included in the cemetery.

Mr. HAINER. So that no part of the first item for improving national cemeteries can be applied to these improvements?

General SAWTELLE. No, sir; not on this work of improving the reservation.

Mr. HAINER. Could not the appropriation for barracks be utilized there?

General SAWTELLE. No, sir.

Mr. HAINER. What regular appropriation is there which you could apply to this item?

General SAWTELLE. I suppose the appropriation for incidental expenses could be used if it would justify its being used, but I do not think any money could be properly taken away from it having due regard to urgent needs for expenditures elsewhere.

Mr. HAINER. Can you give us the amounts which have been actually expended under this item since it was specifically appropriated for? I think that began in 1892.

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Does the appropriation go back further than that?

General SAWTELLE. I do not know.

Mr. HAINER. Will you give us a statement showing what has been expended under this item during those years, the general purpose, and also what other fund can be appealed to to meet the necessary expenses under this head in the event this should be dropped out of the bill?

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. In this connection I wish to call your attention to the fact this seems to be the only one of the reservations which is specially appropriated for by item.

General SAWTELLE. It is.

Mr. HAINER. And the committee would like to be advised what is the necessity or reason for singling this one reservation out for special mention.

General SAWTELLE. Yes, sir.

List of national cemeteries, showing the number of interments in each, June 30, 1896.

Name of cemetery.	Interments.		Total.	Name of cemetery.	Interments.		Total.
	Known.	Un-known.			Known.	Un-known.	
Alexandria, La	533	772	1,305	Jefferson City, Mo.....	371	411	782
Alexandria, Va.....	3,413	123	3,536	Keokuk, Iowa.....	677	43	720
Andersonville, Ga.....	12,782	923	13,705	Knoxville, Tenn.....	2,161	1,047	3,208
Annapolis, Md.....	2,289	204	2,493	Lebanon, Ky.....	592	277	869
Antietam, Md.....	2,872	1,864	4,736	Lexington, Ky.....	840	112	952
Arlington, Va.....	12,730	4,349	17,079	Little Rock, Ark.....	3,351	2,373	5,724
Balls Bluff, Va.....	1	24	25	Loudon Park, Md.....	2,331	380	2,711
Barrancas, Fla.....	862	710	1,572	Marietta, Ga.....	7,205	2,965	10,170
Baton Rouge, La.....	2,512	532	3,044	Memphis, Tenn.....	5,174	8,820	13,994
Battle-Ground, D. C.....	43		43	Mexico City, Mex.....	601	750	1,351
Beaufort, S. C.....	4,780	4,532	9,312	Mill Springs, Ky.....	351	366	717
Beverly, N. J.....	164	7	171	Mobile, Ala.....	799	161	960
Brownsville, Tex.....	1,464	1,379	2,843	Mound City, Ill.....	2,508	2,763	5,271
Camp Butler, Ill.....	1,099	355	1,384	Nashville, Tenn.....	11,806	4,701	16,567
Camp Nelson, Ky.....	2,455	1,189	3,644	Natchez, Miss.....	340	2,780	3,120
Cave Hill, Ky.....	3,461	582	4,043	New Albany, Ind.....	2,198	676	2,874
Chalmette, La.....	6,962	5,742	12,704	Newbern, N. C.....	2,215	1,091	3,306
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	8,133	4,969	13,102	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,216	185	2,401
City Point, Va.....	3,779	1,379	5,158	Poplar Grove, Va.....	2,199	4,008	6,207
Cold Harbor, Va.....	672	1,289	1,961	Port Hudson, La.....	594	3,239	3,833
Corinth, Miss.....	1,790	3,939	5,729	Quincy, Ill.....	167	55	222
Crown Hill, Ind.....	680	32	712	Raleigh, N. C.....	629	572	1,201
Culpeper, Va.....	457	912	1,369	Richmond, Va.....	852	5,700	6,552
Custer Battlefield, Mont.....	970	239	1,209	Rock Island, Ill.....	288	20	308
Cypress Hills, N. Y.....	5,052	373	5,425	Salisbury, N. C.....	1,002	12,035	12,137
Danville, Ky.....	349	8	357	San Antonio, Tex.....	1,005	225	1,230
Danville, Va.....	1,175	153	1,328	San Francisco, Cal.....	1,086	406	1,492
Fayetteville, Ark.....	448	782	1,230	Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	328	421	749
Finns Point, N. J.....	106	2,539	2,645	Seven Pines, Va.....	154	1,227	1,381
Florence, S. C.....	212	2,804	3,016	Shiloh, Tenn.....	1,238	2,362	3,600
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	160	511	671	Soldiers' Home, D. C.....	6,367	293	6,660
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.....	242	2,212	2,454	Springfield, Mo.....	924	736	1,660
Fort Harrison, Va.....	242	575	817	St. Augustine, Fla.....	1,470		1,470
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	1,736	1,445	3,181	Staunton, Va.....	234	527	761
Fort McPherson, Nebr.....	473	349	822	Stone River, Tenn.....	3,817	2,330	6,147
Fort Scott, Kans.....	507	177	684	Vicksburg, Miss.....	3,944	12,721	16,665
Fort Smith, Ark.....	790	1,150	1,940	Wilmington, N. C.....	719	1,577	2,296
Fredericksburg, Va.....	2,491	12,796	15,287	Winchester, Mo.....	2,100	2,385	4,485
Gettysburg, Pa.....	1,986	1,611	3,597	Woodlawn, N. Y.....	3,068	7	3,075
Glendale, Va.....	238	965	1,203	Yorktown, Va.....	750	1,435	2,185
Grafton, W. Va.....	637	620	1,257				
Hampton, Va.....	6,803	493	7,296				
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	8,831	2,906	11,737	Total	185,122	150,697	335,819

Of these interments about 9,300 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the National Cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks, and Woodlawn.

Contract prices of headstones furnished the Quartermaster's Department for the past five years.

Date of contract.	Price per stone.
Sept. 5, 1891.....	\$2.25
July 11, 1893.....	2.30
Nov. 20, 1894.....	2.08
Feb. 24, 1896.....	1.85
Oct. 30, 1896.....	1.70

One dollar per stone should be added to the above prices to cover the cost of inspection, handling and transportation from place of delivery to the final destination of the stone.

Expenditures on account of special appropriations for improvement of the Presidio Reservation, San Francisco, Cal., beginning in 1888, when the first appropriation for this purpose was made.

Water supply.....	\$5,637.12
Trees.....	40,692.66
Fencing.....	1,158.40
Tools, materials, labor.....	10,405.57
Wall and gateways.....	17,700.66
Roads.....	19,437.35
Total amount expended.....	95,031.76
Unexpended balance.....	12,968.24

Total amount appropriated..... 108,000.00

There are existing contracts for constructing inclosing wall along the eastern boundary of the reservation amounting to \$4,536.40, pertaining to no fiscal year, and contract for \$8,431.84 for continuing the construction of the inclosing wall along the southern boundary, pertaining to the present fiscal year.

The payment under these contracts will exhaust the unexpended balance.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, SURGEON-GENERAL OF UNITED STATES ARMY.

Mr. HAINER. In regard to this item for artificial limbs I see you omit the word "necessary" preceding "transportation" and the qualifying clause "to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War." What is the necessity for that?

General STERNBERG. I do not know of any necessity for that. If any such change was made it was not made intentionally on my part and I do not know of any reason for it. I think that must have been a clerk's error.

Mr. HAINER. The same in regard to the next item, "Appliances" for disabled soldiers. You say there is no necessity for that?

General STERNBERG. No, sir.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Mr. HAINER. In regard to the next item for Army Medical Museum and Library building have you anything in addition to the note which you desire to submit?

General STERNBERG. In regard to the shelving, I would say that our shelving is appropriated for at intervals. We did not put in the shelving at the outset for the building, but we put in the shelving from time to time, and it is necessary to have shelving of the same kind to accommodate the additional volumes which will be put in, and the shelving which is here estimated for will be sufficient for five years. If you suppose this table to be a large library hall the shelving is banked upregularly and we have got it up so far [illustrating] now, and we want another block of stacks.

Mr. HAINER. That is absolutely necessary?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir; this is absolutely necessary.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is for Providence Hospital. How many patients have you had there during the past year?

General STERNBERG. The number of patients admitted during the year ending July 1, 1896, was 1,206, and remaining on July 1, 1895, 114, making the total number 1,320; the average number admitted per month, 110. Now, the contract calls for 95, I think. We have had an excess of the contract number right along, as the average number per month has been 110 for the fiscal year.

Mr. HAINER. The admissions have been the same as heretofore?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Parties have been admitted there and then on requisition of the Sister in charge you have made an order on her?

General STERNBERG. Yes; she gives a nominal list of these admissions. She sends in monthly the names of those who are admitted and how long they are retained, and before the bill is approved we verify it to see that the whole number has been there. It is always in excess.

Mr. HAINER. They pass upon the admissions in the first instance?

General STERNBERG. They do on some, and we do on some. All who apply personally at my office—and there are many who apply personally—get an order for admission; others are sent in by the police and other ways, and they pass upon them.

Mr. HAINER. So really the bulk of these admissions you do not see, and your office does not see or make any examination of them?

General STERNBERG. No, sir. If the Sisters consider them to be proper cases for treatment, the Sisters will admit them, and the medical staff will say as to whether or not the persons did or did not need treatment, and if they did not need treatment, they will be turned out the next day. These medical questions are decided by the medical staff.

Mr. HAINER. You simply "O. K." the statement which they make?

General STERNBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. So then you pass upon the paper statement rather than on the patients themselves?

General STERNBERG. I do not attempt to investigate the cases at all.

GARFIELD HOSPITAL.

Mr. HAINER. With respect to Garfield Hospital, how many patients were admitted there?

General STERNBERG. I am really not in any way responsible for the number of patients admitted there, and I do not think we have any report at all about it. I do not think I make any report at all about it.

Mr. HAINER. Has any report been made to you by the Providence Hospital for the past year?

General STERNBERG. Oh, yes; I have the printed report, but I have not it with me.

Mr. HAINER. You have nothing to do with Garfield Hospital?

General STERNBERG. Well, I have in this way, the bills for the Garfield Hospital come through my office to be certified as to the charges being correct. For instance, all bills coming through the office are forwarded by me. They have to be approved as to the amounts being correct; for instance, that the charges made for provisions, and this, that, and any other thing are in accordance with market prices. That is the only thing, and I do not have anything to do with the disbursing of the money. The money is not paid through me, but these bills are forwarded through the Surgeon-General. I do not remember now where the item of law is which requires it, but they are regularly forwarded to the auditing offices through me for approval as to their being proper accounts. I mean in regard to being according to market rates, etc.

Mr. HAINER. Of course you pass upon the correctness of the statement made in respect to determining whether or not these items were actually purchased or used in connection with the hospital?

General STERNBERG. I have no oversight over that at all.

Mr. HAINER. So the examination which you make of their vouchers is simply nominal and serves no practical purpose?

General STERNBERG. I think so; it is nothing other than, for instance, if flour or sugar or coffee was charged at a price which was evidently in excess of the market rate, why that would be noticed; that is all, but nothing beyond that. I have no knowledge as to their necessities or whether the articles are actually delivered. I have no knowledge about that at all.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

STATEMENT OF DR. E. M. GALLAUDET.

Dr. GALLAUDET. Before going to the matter of estimates, may I bring up a small item which our board of directors asked me to lay before the committee in respect to an expense incurred in our institution which is an item growing out of the action of this hurricane?

Mr. SAYERS. That is a deficiency and does not come before this committee.

Mr. HAINER. I see you submit the current law in your estimate of \$54,000.

Dr. GALLAUDET. Yes; the estimates are submitted the same as appropriated for this year.

Mr. HAINER. Have you expended the entire amount for 1896?

Dr. GALLAUDET. Yes, sir; we expended the entire amount.

Mr. HAINER. That was \$52,500, \$2,000 less than the current law, and you say you shall expend the whole \$54,000?

Dr. GALLAUDET. We have every reason to expect so. We have expended the pro rata up to the present time and have no reason to expect we will not spend the remainder. Now, there is an estimate of \$3,000 for repairs and for an increased water supply and protection against fire. It is quite important that should remain. We have not adequate protection against fire, and we need to put in some new hydrants, and especially to renew some pipes which have been in the ground over twenty years, and we know in many instances their efficiency is much impaired. That is an important matter to us and important that we supply that for the protection of the building.

Mr. HAINER. The new buildings erected under the act of March 2, 1895, have been completed?

Dr. GALLAUDET. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. And in lieu of that item you suggest an increased water supply and a protection against fire?

Dr. GALLAUDET. For the current year we have \$3,000 for special repairs, so it does not increase really the amount next year over what has been appropriated this year, and that is for a little different purpose, that is all.

Mr. HAINER. Now your appropriations have been \$1,000 a year only for that item?

Dr. GALLAUDET. Until this year, when we have \$3,000.

Mr. HAINER. You ask to have that continued?

Dr. GALLAUDET. I think that will not have to be continued another year; that is an item that will go back to the \$1,000. We have no reason to believe we will ask the same amount next year.

Mr. HAINER. So your general repairs do not exceed \$1,000?

Dr. GALLAUDET. No.

Mr. HAINER. This protection against fire, this new pipe you propose to have put down, do you think that is absolutely necessary?

Dr. GALLAUDET. I think it is absolutely necessary. We shall be in danger without it. We had a breakage this last summer in one of the important pipes supplying us with water and we had to stop it temporarily. We need to renew it entirely for quite a distance, and I am afraid all the time we may suffer because we can not get the water supply, and the pipes have become so corroded and clogged we do not get the supply we need.

MILITARY SURVEYS.

STATEMENTS OF COL. A. MACKENZIE AND CAPT. G. W. GOETHALS.

Mr. HAINER. I see the first item is for surveys and reconnoissances in military department, for which you ask \$15,000. Will you submit to the committee your reasons for the necessity for this item?

Colonel MACKENZIE. In connection with this matter I would simply state what I submitted in the report of the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. HAINER. On what page?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Page 8 of the report of Chief of Engineers for 1896.

Mr. HAINER. Are there any reasons for this item other than have obtained for the last twenty years?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; it is the same.

Mr. HAINER. No additional reasons?

Captain GOETHALS. I would like to explain in that connection that we have a number of maps ready to be printed for the various military departments, and we have no money for that purpose. This appropriation heretofore has been used for that purpose and extending surveys in the West. Now we are beginning the

construction of the batteries, and the Army Regulations require detailed maps shall be made of the water surrounding the batteries for location of torpedoes and other defenses there in order to determine when ships come in how near the ships can come to these torpedoes. Now, the coast surveys are not sufficiently in detail, and that also comes from that appropriation.

Mr. HAINER. Does not the Coast Survey supply them?

Captain GOETHALS. They are not sufficiently in detail. They confine their surveys to the channel and their maps are usually on a very small scale, and we want larger-scale maps for these purposes.

Mr. HAINER. What would be the cost of printing these maps you have already prepared?

Captain GOETHALS. These maps average, as a rule, about \$300 or \$400; that is to say, to get 400 or 500 copies of the map. Once in a while we get the War Department to allot a certain sum from contingences of the Army, but as a rule they are not getting the maps printed to meet the demands for these maps in the West. Citizens want them and we have to deny all such requests. Now, the post commanders have recently been calling for these maps for their posts where batteries are being constructed. We can furnish them with the Coast Survey map, but they are on such a small scale, comparatively, they are not probably quite as useful as maps printed on a larger scale. If you attempt to enlarge the Coast Survey maps the soundings are so far apart as to be practically useless.

Mr. HAINER. What proportion of the \$15,000 is expected to be used for printing maps?

Captain GOETHALS. I expect we will expend about \$5,000 on printing maps, and the other \$10,000 for the field work and the hydrographic work in connection with our new fortifications.

MAPS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HAINER. I see the next item is for publishing maps, \$10,000?

Captain GOETHALS. That includes other maps. Now, for instance, there are a number of calls coming in for old war maps, some of them already on stone in the office, but the stones are worn out, practically. We have 47 copies of the maps of the war which are of special interest, and this \$10,000 covers maps of that kind. Now, in regard to this Cuban trouble, officers are calling for maps of Cuba. We can not furnish those because we can not publish the maps of them. Now, in relation to the last Japanese-Chinese war, the officers are anxious to continue their studies of those maps, and we have no money to print the maps and that \$10,000 is for that purpose. The libraries throughout the country are anxiously calling for maps and we can not furnish them.

Mr. HAINER. Are not these maps published by private parties?

Captain GOETHALS. No, sir. We have authenticated copies of the maps in the office. Shortly after the war there was an appropriation made and the last appropriation was made in 1885 of \$5,000 to publish a new edition of the maps. We kept them for free distribution in our office, but that supply is exhausted.

Mr. HAINER. When was there an appropriation next before that appropriation for 1885?

Captain GOETHALS. We got them very nearly annually.

Mr. HAINER. So it was practically discontinued in 1885?

Captain GOETHALS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Any reason in addition to what has obtained for the last twelve years for that?

Captain GOETHALS. Except the demand is getting greater as time goes on. If a war should come we would like to furnish our officers, so as to keep them up with military matters, with maps of the various operations, etc.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is for survey of northern and northwestern lakes. Have you expended the entire appropriation for 1896?

Captain GOETHALS. We will have expended it all by the first of July, 1897. We have \$7,000 still left in the Treasury. We have expended since the first of last July \$18,000, and that will be exhausted by the first of next July.

Mr. HAINER. I think you are not referring to the same item I am?

Captain GOETHALS. The \$25,000?

Mr. HAINER. No, the \$2,000?

Captain GOETHALS. The \$2,000 will be exhausted on the first of July. We have spent \$1,200 of that.

Mr. HAINER. And the appropriation for 1896 is all expended?

Captain GOETHALS. That was expended by the first of July, 1896, and of the 1897 appropriation we have already expended \$1,200 of it.

Mr. HAINER. You make no deficiency there?

Captain GOETHALS. No, sir; we make no deficiency, we can not. We have estimated on the average at \$3,000, and we would like very much to have that amount appropriated this year, because the electrotypes we have got on hand are worn out practically there and we want to get new electrotypes.

Mr. HAINER. Is there any greater necessity for this appropriation than there was last year?

Captain GOETHALS. Yes, sir; because our plates need replenishing.

Mr. HAINER. What is done with these charts—simply for office use?

Captain GOETHALS. They are sold. Under the act of Congress we are required to sell the charts, and we turn into the Treasury about \$1,000 from the charts sold. Then, in addition to that, we are authorized to distribute free of charge to persons in governmental employ. We sell them to navigators on the lakes. Then, any person in the Government employ who wishes to have a map for which these charts are necessary we furnish them free, and we turn in from the numbers we sell about \$1,000 on the average.

Mr. HAINER. Is that turned into the general Treasury?

Captain GOETHALS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Now, the next item is for surveys in addition to and correcting engraved plats, etc. You ask for \$50,000; is the appropriation for 1896 entirely expended?

Captain GOETHALS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. And for 1897?

Captain GOETHALS. We have about \$7,000 in the Treasury.

Mr. HAINER. Yet available?

Captain GOETHALS. That will be expended by the 1st of July.

Mr. HAINER. When will this work be completed?

Captain GOETHALS. Well, it is practically indefinite. Now for instance, the surveys originally of the lakes contemplated but a 16-foot navigation, and as improvements continued a 20-foot navigation is at the present stage contemplated and these surveys are made from time to time. At the present time we are engaged in making a survey of the St. Marys River, and the improvements contemplate a 20-foot channel. When a boat passes out and finds a shoal, why, then a survey is made to locate the obstacle in the river. This \$25,000 has been practically used for this purpose.

Mr. HAINER. You think this work will never be finished—it is perennial?

Captain GOETHALS. It is practically indefinite.

Mr. SAYERS. As long as you continue engineers work on the lakes it will not be completed?

Captain GOETHALS. So long as the lakes fluctuate, too.

Mr. SAYERS. That is what I meant.

Captain GOETHALS. As long as the lakes fluctuate we will come on these obstacles and we spot them.

Mr. SAYERS. They fluctuate periodically, and very often as the result of the work on the lakes?

Captain GOETHALS. Yes, sir. In this connection we have given another reason for the increased estimate this year. We always put in for \$50,000. Congress heretofore has appropriated \$25,000. The question of gauging the lakes and finding the effects of the changes in the level due to the improvements has been agitated considerably and that matter has been brought up in connection with this \$50,000, and could be taken up in connection with the survey if Congress saw fit to give us the extra money.

Mr. HAINER. Why should not this work be done by the Coast Survey?

Captain GOETHALS. Well, the act of Congress provided this money originally for the survey of the lakes by the Corps of Engineers and it has always been in their hands.

Mr. HAINER. Is there any reason why that work should not be done by the Coast Survey and coordinated and brought together?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There is much of it already connected with the improvement work, it is quite closely connected; it is done under the same auspices in connection with the improvement work.

Mr. SAYERS. And it has been done more economically by the corps?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; on that account.

Mr. HAINER. Why would not the same argument apply to the improvements made on the Gulf of Mexico?

Captain GOETHALS. It does. The Coast Survey are constantly getting the maps made under the requirements of the river and harbor act.

Mr. HAINER. That would be an argument for the abolition of the Coast Survey?

Captain GOETHALS. It will work both ways. Now we make the survey of the coast in connection with some harbor for which Congress makes an appropriation, and the Coast Survey at once applies to us for information of what harbors or other places we expect to survey under the river and harbor act. Our surveys are much more in detail than the Coast Survey make, and they will take our surveys and reduce them to a smaller scale and leave out a number of soundings and put them on their charts as the Coast Survey charts.

Mr. SAYERS. Before Congress will make any appropriation for any place it requires a survey to be made by the engineering corps, and a report made to Congress. Then the appropriation is based upon the survey whether they make any appropriation or not. They begin with all the improvements by requiring the surveys to be made; is not that true?

Captain GOETHALS. That is so. Now the Galveston chart, for instance, is issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. They never do a particle of work down there. We furnish them every month with the condition of the Galveston bar, and they correct their charts by our surveys.

Mr. STONE. These charts alluded to in this galley are not surveys for new improvements?

Captain GOETHALS. No.

Mr. STONE. They are surveys of the navigable lakes for the purpose of furnishing maps to the navigators?

Captain GOETHALS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Then, as I understand it, the work generally by the Coast Survey in reducing your plates is simply unnecessary work, making plates less full than they were before?

Captain GOETHALS. No; the Coast Survey turns these maps over to the navigators; the navigators do not apply to us for those maps. We give these surveys to them and they have their maps corrected up to date, but we are not complicated; we are simply helping each other. On the lakes we issue the charts, but not these other charts.

Mr. HAINER. What is the necessity for the \$50,000?

Captain GOETHALS. To make observations of the gaugings of the lakes. There always has been considerable fluctuation in the lakes.

Mr. HAINER. Are not the lakes higher this year than they were last?

Captain GOETHALS. Yes, sir; so far. The lowest water was in last February, I think.

Mr. HAINER. That would seem to indicate less necessity for this work than if the water was low?

Captain GOETHALS. I think it is very desirable to make observations and check up the oscillation of the lakes and the flow from the lakes, and in order to determine the discharge of the lakes, we ought to get it at the various stages.

CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

Mr. HAINER. The next item is in regard to the California débris commission. What amount of that appropriation of \$15,000 for the current year has been expended?

Colonel MACKENZIE. On December 31, there was still available \$12,659. This is hard to bring down to a monthly expenditure. This commission has a large work on its hands in connection with the examination of this hydraulic mining, investigating it, and they also have charge of the preparation of plans for the expenditure of \$250,000 appropriated by the last river and harbor act, and all this work involves a large amount of survey work, the amount of which is regulated by the amount of money which they have available.

Mr. HAINER. What information can you give us as to the personnel of this commission?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The commission is composed, at the present time, of Colonel Suter, Major Davis, and Captain Gillette, three engineer officers on duty on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. HAINER. Those are all army officers?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Drawing, of course, their pay?

Colonel MACKENZIE. As provided for outside; it does not come out of the \$15,000.

Mr. HAINER. So they are getting no salary except their salaries as army officers?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir.

Mr. HAINER. There is no salary payable out of this \$15,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Nothing except the clerical force, and they have a force for surveys and such inspections as may be needed. The work is carried on in exactly

the same way as work in any of our districts in the river and harbor act—on the same basis. The duties are very extensive which are assigned to this commission. They heretofore have really never carried them out to the full extent they wished, because they went one year without any appropriation at all and their work was really cut off.

Mr. HAINER. Is this appropriation for 1898 insisted upon?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is claimed by the commission to be absolutely necessary if they are to perform the duties to which they are assigned.

Mr. HAINER. What is the necessity for the performance of this duty?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is simply the law which organized the commission, and it takes in of course that question of the hydraulic mining and navigation in California, which has been such a very troublesome one, and as I say, the last river and harbor act appropriated \$250,000 for construction of restraining barriers. It is a little complicated and mixed up with certain appropriations by the State, but the commission is now engaged upon preparing plans and projects in connection with that work. Then, of course, all complaints against the hydraulic mines are made to them and have to be investigated.

Mr. HAINER. Is it considered by the Engineering Department necessary to make this appropriation?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; it is necessary, for the reason, as I say, the law calls for certain work which is undoubtedly desirable or considered desirable by Congress, and this money is necessary to do that work?

NEW YORK HARBOR.

Mr. HAINER. I see you submit the estimate the same as the current law for the harbor at New York?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

Mr. HAINER. Will you have expended the whole appropriation this year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. On December 31 Colonel Delehanty had a balance of \$32,000. His average monthly expenditure from July to December, 1896, was \$5,000 a month for that work. His estimate at present is simply based upon the actual expenses of operating the boats he has and paying the inspectors.

Mr. HAINER. The whole of that appropriation for 1896 is expended?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It will be expended at that rate.

Mr. HAINER. I am speaking of 1896.

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is expended, yes. All of 1896 was expended and all of 1897 appropriation is expended except about \$30,000.

Mr. SAYERS. The amount appropriated for the present year is just about enough to carry you through?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It about enough to carry him through.

Mr. SAYERS. There is very little difference one way or another between this appropriation and the expenditure?

Colonel MACKENZIE. At the rate he has been expending it will be expended by the end of the year, and the amount asked for the next year is exactly the same as the last appropriation, and it is based upon as close an estimate as he can make of the actual cost of operating the four boats and paying inspectors and deputy inspectors. We think for the past year Commander Delehanty has accomplished very creditable results in New York Harbor.

HARBOR-DEFENSE CABLES.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. ROBERT CRAIG, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE.

Mr. HAINER. The first item is for cable for harbor defenses, where you ask \$20,000, which is an entirely new estimate?

Captain CRAIG. This is a new estimate. It has been estimated for a number of years, as far back as 1892, but in no case has the appropriation been made on recommendation or approval of the Secretary until this year. Of course we have had cables at different times in some harbors, for instance, in San Francisco, which had quite a system of cables at one time, but they have deteriorated gradually until now they have practically disappeared.

Mr. HAINER. What is the ordinary life of these cables?

Captain CRAIG. From ten to twelve or fifteen years, dependent upon the methods of construction.

Mr. HAINER. What is the particular necessity, at San Francisco, for instance?

Captain CRAIG. For connecting the defenses. They have two islands at San

Francisco—Alcatraz and Angel islands—and then two defenses on the opposite side of the Golden Gate, and of course in time of war they have to be connected telegraphically, in order that they may be operated together.

Mr. HAINER. How long will be required to lay that cable?

Captain CRAIG. As to getting the material and putting it down?

Mr. HAINER. Yes, sir.

Captain CRAIG. Well, I think it would take perhaps seven or eight months, possibly longer. It depends a great deal upon the facilities. We understand they have now in this country facilities for manufacturing heavy cable. This originally put down there had to be manufactured in England, as the facilities were not in this country, but I understand the cable manufacturers are now in a position to do that.

Mr. HAINER. There are some communications between these islands and the mainland now?

Captain CRAIG. There is practically none. We have devised an instrument by which we communicate to Angel Island only. The cable is gone, but we are still able to keep up communications through a device of our own.

Mr. HAINER. And that does afford a communication?

Captain CRAIG. It does; between Angel Island and—

Mr. HAINER. And of course you have this communication from Angel Island to the other island?

Captain CRAIG. From Angel Island to the mainland would be around by the other lines which do not belong to the Government; we can communicate with the Presidio and the defenses there, but not with Alcatraz Island, which is in the center of the harbor. Angel Island is rather back, but that at the present time has no heavy defense. They are all projected, but with Alcatraz Island, which is an important one, and two fortifications at the entrance, we have no communications.

Mr. HAINER. In Boston, where is it proposed to place these?

Captain CRAIG. That would depend upon—there is Fort Warren in Boston harbor with projected works going on at different islands, and of course they should all be connected with one another and an outside connection.

Mr. HAINER. There is no connection now?

Captain CRAIG. No, sir.

Mr. HAINER. There are no works there yet?

Captain CRAIG. Yes; Fort Warren.

Mr. HAINER. I mean except Fort Warren?

Captain CRAIG. There is Fort Warren, and they are now constructing on several islands—I could not give you the names of them, as the engineers have charge of that, where they are now constructing several works.

Mr. HAINER. There are no communications between Fort Warren—

Captain CRAIG. No, sir.

Mr. HAINER. How about New York?

Captain CRAIG. In New York harbor we have one cable at present between Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, and we also have a cable which is not in very good condition between Governor's Island and the mainland, Brooklyn, and of course that one is liable to go at any time, and there are other fortifications which they are constructing which ought to be or should be connected—such as David's Island up the Sound.

BALLOONS, MILITARY.

Mr. HAINER. I see in the next item you want \$10,000 for experimental work on ballooning?

Captain CRAIG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. What progress has been made in the study of ballooning?

Captain CRAIG. They have given all the attention that they could without any means of any consequence. What we wish to do is to go ahead with the matter of dirigible balloons. We know that France has the dirigible balloon, but they keep it all to themselves; and we also think Germany has; but we know England has been working in that direction—in fact, all the principal foreign countries.

Mr. HAINER. This appropriation is not for the purpose of manufacturing the balloons, except for experimental purposes?

Captain CRAIG. It would not be sufficient to do anything in the way of manufacturing to any extent. What we want to do is to try to develop something. There are a great many people in this country who are working on the subject of dirigible balloons, and if they happen to find anything that looks feasible, why that could be taken hold of by officers, and they should have some means of going ahead and experimenting. We consider it a very important thing in our coast defense, for the reason if any foreign army—for instance, the French—should come within 15 or 20 miles of our coast, beyond the limit of the heavy guns, in light winds they could put up their dirigible balloons and sail in over our defenses and destroy cities with high

explosives. There is no doubt about that, I think, and it seems to me we ought to be able to go ahead in this country so as to counteract that effect. Of course, we are spending millions now for coast defense, and if we had dirigible balloons we could go ahead with that so as to counteract the effects of a foreign army which should approach.

Mr. HAINER. Of course you can not tell what progress could be made; this is simply experimental?

Captain CRAIG. This is for experimental work. It is all in the nature of experimental, although we do know that France has the dirigible balloon for use in comparatively light winds.

Mr. HAINER. Is there anything further?

Captain CRAIG. No, sir; except that I have brought up the reports of the general for several years back. He wished me to say that he was not able to come to-day as he had a severe attack of rheumatism yesterday and he is not much better to-day, and he sent me up with these reports. He wishes me to leave these—

Mr. HAINER. If you will kindly leave those with Mr. Courts we will be obliged.

RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS, IN CHARGE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the \$145,000 has been expended this year?

Major DAVIS. At present, in round numbers, \$30,000, and obligations incurred for printing bills not yet rendered, \$29,400.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you expend the entire amount of \$145,000 during this fiscal year?

Major DAVIS. I think there will be a small balance.

Mr. SAYERS. Of how much?

Major DAVIS. That is a matter of estimation, but I should say about \$15,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Will that complete the volume containing the movements of the armies?

Major DAVIS. It will, except the index.

Mr. SAYERS. And it will also complete the four supplemental volumes?

Major DAVIS. That is what I meant; I included those.

Mr. SAYERS. It completes everything of the first series except the index?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you expect the index to cost?

Major DAVIS. It will comprise two books of about 1,000 or 1,200 pages each, and these books have cost to print about \$9 a page. These index pages are somewhat more expensive, and I have estimated their cost, if I now recall the figure, at about \$12 a page.

Mr. SAYERS. That will make them cost—

Major DAVIS. 2,200 or 2,400 pages at \$12 a page.

Mr. SAYERS. It will take that much money to index the volumes already printed?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; the 110 books.

Mr. SAYERS. You will then complete all the volumes of the first series except the index this fiscal year?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And then how long will it take to complete the indexing?

Major DAVIS. The work of indexing will last a year longer; it will take a year longer to bring out those two volumes of indexes.

Mr. SAYERS. That is, it will take the next fiscal year?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How far have you proceeded on the second series?

Major DAVIS. There has been put in type two books; the matter has been collected for all the rest, which Mr. Perry, who has had that special work from the beginning, estimates will comprise in all 17 books.

Mr. SAYERS. All the material is ready for printing?

Major DAVIS. It has been collected and set aside but not yet compiled in book form; the adjusting into book form has not yet been done, except the first two volumes.

Mr. SAYERS. That is not so serious a labor as collecting it?

Major DAVIS. Oh, no.

Mr. SAYERS. So the remainder of the work toward the publication of the second series is but light as compared with that which has already been accomplished?

Major DAVIS. Exactly so, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you done anything toward the compilation of the third series?

Major DAVIS. We are in the midst of the collection of the matter for the third series, just in the midst of it. There is not nearly so much progress as with the second. Much more progress has been made with the fourth series than the third, the fourth relating to the statistics of the formation and maintenance and supplying of the Confederate army.

Mr. SAYERS. So that you are carrying the second, third, and fourth series along at the same time?

Major DAVIS. Precisely so, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Is the whole \$125,000 necessary for the next fiscal year?

Major DAVIS. It is the estimate of the office based upon the experience of those who have been the longest in the service.

Mr. HAINER. Will the same force you have now have to be maintained?

Major DAVIS. There is a constant reduction, and that is the reason I have asked for \$20,000 less the next year than the present year.

Mr. HAINER. Could not even that amount be safely reduced somewhat and still continue the work with expedition?

Major DAVIS. I think unless some special burden is laid upon the office, which Congress alone can lay upon it—for example, the printing of additional sets of books to be supplied to others than those who are now getting them—I would say the figures might be cut down \$10,000 more than I cut them down on the estimate.

Mr. SAYERS. In other words, it would be \$115,000 if you do not have to print additional volumes?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir. I think that will suffice for our necessities and enable the work to go on. The bracketed words in this connection, "including the atlas of maps and plans" were omitted in the estimate because the work is done.

Mr. SAYERS. But you will want them if we provide for a new set, will you not?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; I think not, because they are war records now, they are finished.

Mr. SAYERS. You want to leave out "and for traveling expenses of the agent for collection of records to be disbursed under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, not exceeding \$500?"

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir. That has been a dead letter ever since it was put into the appropriation bill, and nothing has been expended under it. The reason is the Comptroller has held that a man can not be refunded expenses he has not yet incurred.

Mr. SAYERS. So you would strike out \$1,800 there on page 173 and substitute \$600, and then strike out "for traveling expenses, etc."?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; the \$600 instead of the \$1,800 comes from the fact we have reduced the rent. The landlord has been persuaded to reduce his figures.

Mr. HAINER. How many volumes have you published altogether?

Major DAVIS. One hundred and two, sir.

Mr. HAINER. How many are expected to be published in order to complete the entire work?

Major DAVIS. The first series is expected to be covered by 112 books, including an index, of which 102 are already distributed, 4 are in print and almost ready to be distributed, that will make 106, and there will be 4 volumes supplemental to come out, and that makes 110, and 2 indexes, making 112. Now, that leaves a mass of matter to be included in the second series, as I have just now stated. A gentleman of the board of publication, Mr. Perry, who has had charge of that ever since it began, has given his estimate as amounting to 17 books in that series. I have my own opinion that number may be somewhat reduced. The third series is estimated by Mr. Kirkley, who has had the most experience with it, and who has been with it now for twenty years, at 12 books. The fourth is estimated to consist of 8 books. Those are the totals, and so far as the other three series are concerned it is based upon estimation.

Mr. HAINER. I suppose there will be indexes to those three additional series?

Major DAVIS. Each book will have its own index.

Mr. HAINER. You have included the indexes?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; I have not included the general index for any of three series. If that is done as it ought to be, there will be a volume of each series comprising an index to indexes, and that will make three more books.

Mr. HAINER. It is not the purpose then to make the index covering the four series?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; it is not intended now and has never been intended by anyone who has had charge of it.

Mr. HAINER. Could not that be well done before you commence the work of making a general index of these series. Why not make the general index cover the entire work?

Major DAVIS. The trouble of it is, in my judgment, that as this work is going to last so long, those who are the most interested in it will all be dead and gone before that index is finished, and if we are to get an index we have got to get it very soon,

because those who are interested in this work, who were survivors of the war, are disappearing very rapidly, and the first series is far more valuable than any of the others, or all the others together, because it is a record of the conflict, and it is the most important part of the work to the survivors. The rest is important historically to the historian and antiquarians, etc. These two series, the third and fourth, which relate to the statistics of the methods which were employed to raise volunteer armies on both sides, and the method by which they were recruited is interesting to the historians, and you might say to the student of history and political economy, but it is of far less interest to the survivors than the first series is.

Mr. HAINER. So it will serve no practical purpose to have a general index?

Major DAVIS. Comparatively not, because it could not be made in six or eight years.

Mr. HAINER. Have you any information to offer respecting the closing proviso of this section relating to the publication of official records?

Major DAVIS. I will to-day address a communication on the subject to the chairman of this committee.

LETTER OF MAJOR DAVIS.

JANUARY 18, 1897.

MY DEAR SIR: As promised, I hand you herewith a memorandum containing information respecting the surplus volumes of War Records now stored in the War Department and the cost that would be involved in supplying six hundred and fifty sets to Members of the present Congress, Senators, etc. I also drafted what I thought might answer as a proviso to the sundry civil bill and give effect to your wishes.

It would be very unfortunate to present possessors of the records if a considerable reserve of all the volumes were not retained for sale. It is almost a daily occurrence that I have requests by subscribers to buy a volume or two to fill out a set that in some way has been broken. Again, a great many are able and willing to buy a single book describing a battle or campaign in which they are especially interested, but who are unable or unwilling to buy a full set.

I find that to fill an order for 650 full sets will take 66,300 books and 115,700 atlas plates. Of the former there are on hand available for distribution 34,300, and of the plates 95,300. This will leave in the Department, held exclusively for sales, 100 sets, besides some odds and ends referred to in the statement.

I also inclose a circular that contains a print of all the laws that have been passed respecting the distribution of war records.

Yours, very sincerely,

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Major, U. S. A.

Hon. JOS. G. CANNON,
*Chairman Appropriations Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SURPLUS WAR RECORDS.

The total number of volumes on hand, stored in the War Department building, is now about 56,000 of the records and about 118,000 atlas plates. At present a set of the records consists of 102 books, and 178 plates are required to make the complete atlas.

The largest number of any volume on hand is 3,800, and the smallest number is 175. The average or mean number is 550. The largest number of atlas plates is 975, and the smallest is 193. The average or mean number of maps is 665.

All of these books, etc., are available for distribution save a reasonable number that should be kept for sale to those who, possessing a nearly complete set, should have the privilege of purchasing the books deficient, and this need of a reserve for sale was recognized by Congress when it provided for the original publication and distribution. By the act of August 7, 1882, 700 copies were set aside for sale. The sales made in pursuance of this statute now aggregate upward of 50,000 volumes, and the sum of about \$30,000 as proceeds thereof, which has been covered into the Treasury. In the foregoing statement of surplus volumes those remaining unsold of the original lot of 700 have been included.

If it is now decided to supply a complete set of these records only to the Senators and Members of the present Congress who have not already been supplied under previous legislation, it would be necessary to have printed of those volumes which are now on hand in deficient numbers a total of about 1,600 copies and about 300 atlas plates, the aggregate cost of which would be about \$1,300; 200 complete sets will be required to supply such Senators, Members, etc.

If it be decided to give each Senator, Member, etc., one complete set, in addition to the above, 450 sets in addition would be required, or 650 sets to fill both requirements.

Should books be provided for distribution as above, viz:

	Sets.
To be reserved for sale (all are now in hand).....	100
One for each of the Senators and Congressmen, Fifty-fourth Congress, who are not now supplied.....	200
One for each of the Senators and Congressmen, Fifty-fourth Congress, in addition.	450
Total	750

the cost for printing the deficient numbers from the stereotyped plates so as to supply—

200 complete sets are estimated at.....	\$1,300
450 complete sets in addition are estimated at.....	28,700
650 complete sets are estimated at	30,000

the books being figured at 75 cents per copy in muslin binding, and the atlas plates at 10 cents each in paper covers.

A draft of proposed legislation is herewith. There will be no special appropriation required for the War Department, as the cost of the printing, etc., will be defrayed from the appropriation for Congressional printing, as was the case respecting the special issue of these books to the Fifty-third Congress.

It is proper to remark that this estimate contemplates the distribution of the books in the usual black muslin binding and the atlas in pamphlet parts with paper covers. If bound in half morocco, the cost will be about doubled.

The number of books that will remain on hand after all requirements above stated are filled will be about 16,000, but nearly 14,000 of these are of volumes 1 to 5, and the remainder are of volumes 96 to 102. There will be no residue of volumes 6 to 95. So, too, 3,000 atlas plates will remain, but all are of the later issues.

The surplus volumes, parts of volumes, and parts of Atlas of Maps of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, now in the custody of the War Department, that are not held to the credit of any Senator, will be disposed of as follows:

(1) Such volumes of the Records, parts of volumes, and parts of the Atlas as the Secretary of War may direct not exceeding one hundred complete sets in all will be reserved for sale in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882.

(2) The Secretary of War will furnish one complete set of the Records to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and one additional complete set to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate of the same Congress who is not now authorized by law to receive the same.

(3) The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to call upon the Public Printer to print and bind such volumes, parts of volumes, and parts of the Atlas as may be necessary, to enable him to furnish the complete sets as above provided.

MILITARY CONVICTS.

Mr. HAINER. I see in regard to the item for expenses of military convicts you submit an estimate of \$500, and you have a current appropriation of \$500. Did you expend that appropriation?

Major DAVIS. I think almost all of that amount is on hand. In fact, there are only five or six of these convicts in these penitentiaries.

Mr. SAYERS. Can not this appropriation go out then?

Major DAVIS. I think it could. I do not think it has any business in the estimate. It is a matter of no consequence. If we have to pay a few dollars to support a few convicts in one penitentiary I think it can be done out of the contingent fund.

Mr. HAINER. Is this a continuing appropriation?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; it is an annual appropriation.

BRUSSELS, INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS WILSON.

Mr. HAINER. I believe you are one of the commissioners of this international exposition at Brussels' matter?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; I suppose this matter has been all argued over and over again. We were appointed under a provision as set forth in the statute on page 438 providing, "to enable the Government to take official part in the international exhibition to be held at Brussels, Belgium, during the year 1897, \$5,000: *Provided, That*

no expenditure exceeding the appropriation shall be made or no liabilities incurred, and no person shall be paid salary or compensation therefrom."

In accordance with that provision the President or Secretary of State appointed Mr. J. H. Gore and myself as commissioners. We immediately organized as a commission and have been engaged since that time in making as much of a propaganda as possible. We have had circulars printed, and distributed them. We have made no expense to anybody except for the purpose of a clerk which it was necessary to have, and we have by newspapers, newspaper clippings, by circulars, and by personal letters a very large and very considerable, and I will say very promising, prospect. Now, we have from Chicago, for instance, Mr. Moreau, who proposes to go over there and establish himself in an American cottage; and, as I understand, there have been, more or less, a dozen firms from Chicago who have signified their willingness by reason of his energy to go into it. There have been different concerns, some of which are represented in this letter, that were sent to the committee through the Secretary of State, and there are a dozen others besides those I intended to have presented here to your committee, and would do so if I had time which I will have either to-morrow morning or later, and I will now ask leave to submit it in writing so you can see what has been done. However, the trouble is everybody says right at once, "What are we to gain out of this? What is there in it to be of any benefit to us?"

To go over to the Brussels Exposition brings up the question of freight, the question of transportation and these ship companies say, "We are in this business purely and simply for the purpose of making money and this is an opportunity for us to maintain our charges;" and they decline absolutely to make any arrangement by which they will establish a rate. While we can say there are many institutions and many organizations which expect to make money; but suppose we should take this art and water-color club which we have been conferring with? They say, "There is no possible object for us to make an organization and take over a hundred or more pictures at our own expense, done in exactly the same kind of way as if it were a private affair altogether, as if we were going to some place where the Government was not represented;" so they ask of us and I have a letter declining to send anything like a good representation unless they can be aided in some way. They do not want to be aided by personal expenses, they do not want anybody paid, but they do think they should be aided in some such thing as transportation, and also that we pay for the necessary space for exhibits. The Brussels Exposition charges for space as other exhibitions have charged, so much per square meter, as they call it; that has to be paid for or else you can not occupy the space. The stuff we have on this side must be transported, and I do not think there will be any representation there worthy of the United States unless there is some aid of that kind given.

Mr. SAYERS. You think these large wholesale merchants and manufacturers are not able to pay for the transportation of their goods which they wish to advertise?

Mr. WILSON. Well, I will not say they are not able; but what I mean is, they go into a new field there, looking out into the old country in a new field of enterprise, and I do not think they will make anything like a fair representation there if they have to pay their entire expenses.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it not to their interests to do so?

Mr. WILSON. It may be, but they have to send their men and they have to send their goods and everything else of that kind, and they make the assertion—I will not undertake to back it up in all these things—that all the other countries have always made this concession. France has appropriated 800,000 francs, Germany has appropriated nearly double that, and Great Britain has taken possession of and paid for 9,000 square meters. Now, I was consul in Belgium, and they had two or three expositions during the time I lived there, and the representation made by the United States was extremely small. The whole thing could have been located on that mantel as compared with this room. If we are going to have any representation at all, we ought to have a reasonably good one. If we do not have something by which we can pay these men for going, not to pay expenses while there, not to have any question about salaries or anything of that sort, but we should have the means of furnishing some help, as, for instance, transportation to carry over the things. That is the way I understand they do with other expositions which they have abroad there, exhibitions which they have sent to other countries. There was \$300,000 provided for the French exposition by the French Government.

Mr. HAINER. I have learned from some source that the other nations as a rule have taken no steps toward being represented at this exposition. What are the facts about that?

Mr. WILSON. I would not be able to say that correctly and absolutely, but it is represented to us that France appropriated over 800,000 francs for this purpose, the same purpose we are asking this exactly. England, without saying how much she has appropriated, has bought from the Brussels Exposition 9,000 square meters; how the division will be made between her exponents I do not know. Germany, it is well understood, and I have seen the report, they have recommended in just the same kind of way—

Mr. HAINER. Will you kindly inform us in the exhibit which it is your purpose to present what has been done, and what is proposed to be done by other commercial nations of importance?

Mr. WILSON. Only as I have been able to say with regard to this—

Mr. HAINER. Give us such information as you have.

Mr. WILSON. I will take pleasure in doing so, and the thing which seems to me to be more important at this moment, and I would like to have presented here, is the number of organizations that are now proposed to go in and will do so, but they are unwilling to make the adventure.

Mr. HAINER. Will you kindly give us a list of those?

Mr. WILSON. That is what I mean. There is this thing which I am free to say. The Secretary of Agriculture is very much interested in this, and he thinks that while there have been thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars appropriated for his and other Departments for the purpose of securing foreign trade, he regards this as the opening wedge and as the best opportunity and the best thing by which foreign trade may be secured, by which we may succeed in getting our exportations to foreign countries; and I know that is so, for I lived there in that country and I know there is no use unless you take things there and show them to the men.

Mr. HAINER. I think the committee are fully alive to the fact that these international expositions are a permanent feature of commercial life, and necessarily so, and what we especially desire to know is whether or not this exposition at Brussels would be in fact and truly an international affair.

Mr. WILSON. I think that can be fairly answered in the affirmative. I have been during my residence in that country at several of these, and I feel really confident that all the countries are usually more interested and more alive to the subject than the United States.

Mr. HAINER. Anything which will tend to show us the extent to which other nations are participating is what we desire to know.

Mr. WILSON. I will be glad to serve you.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1897.

GENTLEMEN: We inclose herewith three copies of abstract of argument for the increased appropriation for the Brussels Exposition, 1897 (House Document 73, December 14, 1896, inclosed), the same being supplementary to the remarks which Mr. Wilson of the Commission had the honor of making before your committee on the 19th instant, and including some data requested by the committee at that time.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. GORE,
THOMAS WILSON,
Commissioners.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

In asking the attention of your committee to the request for an increased appropriation of \$30,000 for the Brussels Exposition, as indorsed by the honorable the Secretary of State (see House Document 73, December 14, 1896), we would cite the exhibits, valuable to the United States from a commercial standpoint, which are partially organized and only await the action of Congress to make their final decision. For the reasons showing conclusively the benefits to be derived from an adequate representation of our industries and manufactures, we respectfully refer you to the printed matter inclosed. The individual exhibitors are under heavy expense, including rental, transportation and care of exhibits, besides the cost of the products, the collecting of the exhibit, and its arrangement. It is with a view to dividing with the exhibitor the expense of this investment, of which a portion of the profits and a large part of the honor will accrue to the country as a nation, that the appropriation is urged.

Among the leading concerns whose cooperation is procurable only by such aid being given are the following:

(1) The Indianapolis (Ind.) Board of Trade express their belief in the benefits to be derived from an exhibit of grains (Belgium's leading import), and desire to make an extensive collection of grains and grain products, showing the variety and quality of the same.

(2) Our leading promoter, Louis Moreau, of Chicago, who is conducting the "American Cottage" scheme (see leaflet), reports the following important firms who are holding back on account of the great expense involved:

The Niemann & Weinhard Table Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Mattern Manufacturing Co.....Sheboygan, Wis.
St. Louis Coffin Co.....St. Louis, Mo.

W. D. Allison Co.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Skandia Furniture Co.....	Rockford, Ill.
Alaska Refrigerator Co.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Alms Manufacturing Co.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hulman & Beggs.....	Terre Haute, Ind.
Yonk Manufacturing Co.....	Chicago, Ill.
A. H. Andrews & Co.....	Chicago, Ill.
S. C. S. Olsen & Co.....	Chicago, Ill.
Harvard Co.....	Canton, Ohio.
Gurney Refrigerator Co.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.....	New Britain, Conn. (Chic. Agc.).
Berkey & Gay Furniture Co.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Estey Manufacturing Co.....	Owosso, Mich.

(3) George W. Sillcox, manager of the Syndicate of American Manufacturers for Export, will make an imposing display of agricultural implements, covering 500 square meters, if the Commission will assume the rental of space only.

Among other displays, depending upon the appropriation, are those of the Sterling Bicycle Company, The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio, and an exhibit of "Homer" pigeons, by Prof. Marion, of the Naval Academy. These, though not of so much commercial value, would add to the interest of the American section and attract a great deal of attention, especially the latter, as Belgium is the country where the "Homer" pigeon has reached its highest development and where pigeon-flying is the national sport.

(5) In addition to these, it is very desirable that the Department of Agriculture be officially represented. Collective displays that could be made by the Department would benefit a large number of producers and would reflect great credit on the nation. The Bureau of Animal Industry and the Forestry Division especially should be represented. In regard to the art exhibit, we have competent artists ready to give their time and skill to the making of a creditable collection of the pictures of American artists without any compensation, if only the bare expenses can be paid.

That the international character of the exposition is assured and on a generous scale is shown by the following facts: England will take 9,000 square meters, and has appropriated £1,500 (\$7,500) for their art section alone, an amount greater than that appropriated for the whole exhibit of the United States. France has voted 841,000 francs (\$168,000), and Holland a sum equal to \$40,000. As their transportation charges will be light, almost the whole of this amount will be expended for space and installation charges. Germany, Italy, Hungary, Spain, China, Liberia, Persia, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Argentina will all be officially represented, though the amount appropriated by them is not at present known to the Commission.

While in asking for this appropriation it is not pretended that many of the exhibiting firms are not able to carry the expense, it is to be remembered that the affair is a venture from the individual standpoint with no assured returns, and that the scheme is one devised and entered into by nations for the purpose of extending their commerce. In consequence of this it has been the universal custom for countries to assist exhibitors, especially by paying the rental for space. It was so at Paris, 1889, when \$300,000 was appropriated by the United States, and has been so at all the expositions in which we have taken part. To refuse the appropriation of the moderate sum named, \$30,000, will be to render nugatory to a great degree the efforts and money already expended.

The Commission finding the public so ready to do its share, and the possibilities for the making of a fine showing for the United States so near to realization, would call the attention of the committee to the short time remaining before the opening of the exposition (April 24, 1897), and earnestly request an early and favorable action in regard to this appropriation.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, BRUSSELS, 1897,
COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1897.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with a suggestion made by you in a recent interview with the Commissioners, we submit a report on the following points:

- (1) Statement of the expenditures of the Commission up to January 1.
- (2) What disposal will be made of the balance of the present appropriation in case no further appropriation is made.
- (3) Approximation of expenditures to be made in case increased appropriation is granted.
- (4) What firms will exhibit under existing conditions.

(5) The additional exhibits which we know at the present time would surely be added if the increased appropriation were made.

Printing.....	\$96.40
Clerical services.....	109.67
Stationery and incidentals.....	23.05
Total.....	\$229.12

It is proposed to apportion the balance of the present appropriation, amounting to \$4,770.88, between the following items:

- (1) Clerical services.
 - (2) Two hundred and fifty dollars for the promotion of the "American Cottage" scheme, that being the most important single feature of the exhibit, and representing about 31 different firms, principally of Chicago. This amount may prove insufficient for the carrying out of the plan.
 - (3) Traveling expenses of the Commissioners, made necessary by their duties in the care of exhibits, and attendance on the jury of awards, etc.
 - (4) The largest item will be the amount devoted to the purchase of space, though not more than 300 square meters can possibly be purchased under the present appropriation, being one-thirtieth of the space occupied by Great Britain.
- If the increased appropriation be made, the following expenditures are contemplated:

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Rental of space.....	\$9,000	\$12,000
Transportation.....	3,000	5,000
Collective exhibits (Agricultural Department).....	5,000	7,000
Storage of empties, etc.....	1,000	2,000
Clerical services.....	1,000	2,000
Contingent expenses.....	1,000	2,000
Total.....	20,000	30,000

Nine thousand dollars will purchase about 750 square meters of space and \$12,000 about 1,000 square meters. The space set aside provisionally for each nation is 1,500 square meters.

The following firms will exhibit in any case:

- (1) The Aermoter Co., Chicago, Ill.
- (2) Bergner & Engel, Philadelphia, Pa.
- (3) The New York Car Wheel Works, Buffalo, N. Y.
- The American Cottage, Chicago, Ill.
- The Hammond Typewriter Co., New York, N. Y.
- The Densmore Typewriter Co., New York, N. Y.
- The Williams Typewriter Co., New York, N. Y.
- The Western Wheel Works, Chicago, Ill.
- The Stoddard Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio.
- The Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Delahaye, Boston, Mass., (small building in the grounds).

Of the four principal exhibits as numbered, Nos. 1 and 4 will be in the grounds.

A few other exhibits will also be entered by European agents.

The following exhibits can positively be obtained if the rental, and in some cases a part of the transportation, be paid:

- (1) Indianapolis Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.
- (2) Louis Moreau, Chicago, Ill. (30 additional firms).
- (3) Agricultural Department (collective display).
- (4) The Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, New York, N. Y.
- (5) A. Marchand (wines and fruits of California).
- (6) George W. Sillico, manager of the American Syndicate of Manufacturers for Export, Brussels (a display of agricultural implements covering 500 square meters).
- National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.
- Sterling Cycle Works, Chicago, Ill.
- E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
- H. J. Heinz, Pittsburg, Pa.

Not only the number of these exhibits is to be noticed, but also their extent; the six numbered are of the greatest importance, especially the display of the Agricultural Department and the proposed exhibit of agricultural implements by Mr.

Sillecox. It is unquestionable that a great many other firms would participate when it was made known that no rental would be asked for space.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. GORE,
THOMAS WILSON,
Commissioners.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1897.

SIR: In case the subcommittee before which our Commission was to have a hearing should call its meeting at such a time that the Commissioners would not be able to be present, we inclose a document giving the information especially requested by you during the last interview with which the Commission was honored.

Very respectfully,

J. H. GORE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
*Chairman of the Appropriations Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 22, 1897.

SIR: In accordance with your request that I prepare a full statement in regard to the Shiloh National Military Park and the Commission, I submit the following:

Organization.—The act of Congress approved December 27, 1894, specified that there should be three commissioners, one from the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General Grant, who should be chairman; one from the Army of the Ohio, commanded by General Buell, and one from the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Gen. A. S. Johnston, and a historian, who should act as secretary, and that all of these appointees should have served in the battle of Shiloh. The Secretary of War appointed as such Commission, in March, 1895, Cornelius Cadle for the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Don Carlos Buell for the Army of the Ohio, and Col. Robert F. Looney for Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's army; and as historian, Maj. David W. Reed, formerly of the Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

The Commission met and organized at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., on April 3, 1895. *Surveys.*—Their first consideration was the necessary topographical survey of the field, and on May 1, 1895, they placed an engineering force at work; and this force has since been engaged in such work, and a very perfect map is in process of construction.

Lands.—The act (sundry civil bill) approved June 11, 1895, limited the expenditure for land to \$20,000.

In the beginning the Commission were confronted with the fact that options had been secured by an individual, ostensibly for the Government, actually for the speculative purposes of the person who secured them. These options covered about two-thirds of the desired area, and were at an average price of \$12.70 per acre. They could not be secured by the Commission and therefore we awaited their expiration, which was March 4, 1896.

An important piece of land, which included Pittsburg Landing, was not optioned. For this—180 acres—the owner asked \$25,000. Condemnation proceedings were instituted in the the United States court of Tennessee and the owner was awarded \$6,000.

The Commission, after the expiration of the options, negotiated for such other lands as they could secure at \$10 per acre or less, and they have bought in all, including the 180 acres condemned, 1,390 acres for \$18,675, an average of \$13.43 per acre, leaving a balance available for land purchase of \$1,325.

The Commission purchased these lands in different parts of the field, their object being to set a reasonable price that might govern a jury in case other condemnation proceedings became necessary, and it is apparent now that several such additional proceedings will be required.

The area included within the limits defined by the act of December 27, 1894, is about 6,000 acres. The Commission have carefully considered the requirements of areas for properly explaining the battle of April 6 and 7, 1862, and they find that this fighting ground amounts to 3,650 acres, and all of this they consider essential to the objects of the act of Congress. Having purchased 1,390 acres, there is left to be

acquired 2,260 acres. The Commission have asked that the limitation of \$20,000 be increased to \$50,000, thus allowing a further expenditure for land of \$30,000. With this addition they can secure the 2,260 acres needed. The land can be secured more cheaply now than in the future. A large part of this land is covered with the timber that stood there during the battle, and it is important that these battle-scarred and historic trees should be preserved. The increasing value of timber on the Tennessee River is a constant temptation to owners on the field to sell these trees, and it has only been by continuous argument and pleading that we have so far saved them. For these reasons the battle area should be brought under the control of the Government as soon as possible.

Appropriations.—The original act, approved December 27, 1894, appropriated \$75,000. This is the only appropriation yet made. The balance unexpended and available for this fiscal year is \$12,000.

The Commission has asked for an appropriation of \$87,500, made up as follows:

For land.....	\$30,000.00
For compensation of Commissioners, historian, clerical and other services, and labor, surveys, and maps, purchase and transportation of material and supplies, office and traveling expenses, and other necessary expenses.....	27,500.00
Buildings.....	2,500.00
Tablets.....	4,000.00
Roads, 5 miles.....	20,000.00
Clearing land.....	3,500.00
Total.....	87,500.00

The first item (\$30,000 for land) I have referred to. The second (\$27,500 for compensation, etc.) is of course essential for the administration of the Commission. The third (\$2,500 for buildings) is required in order that the Commission and its employees may live in some degree of comfort and health. They now occupy tents.

The other items (tablets, roads, and clearing land) ought to be available as soon as the land is secured. The Commission does not propose to make improvements until they have the land, and with the additional amount asked for (\$30,000) they can secure it early in the next fiscal year. These last three items, amounting to \$27,500, are the only ones that can be stricken from the amount asked for without great injury to the economy of the proposed work; and these three, if not allowed, will simply cause delay by deferring the work.

Very respectfully,

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Chairman Shiloh Battlefield Commission.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, February 2, 1897.

RIVER AND HARBOR CONTRACTS.

STATEMENT OF COL. A. MACKENZIE, OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA.

The CHAIRMAN. For Philadelphia you submit an estimate of \$559,000. Will that sum complete the work?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Major Raymond submits a report that it will require \$135,000 in addition to finish it.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not this the estimate the committee called for the other day?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The report has been made. A copy of Major Raymond's report, giving the figures and reasons for the increase, was furnished to the committee the other day. There is now really nothing on hand for that work, and there is due to the contractors for work already done \$200,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Will that complete it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is Major Raymond's estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Submit the data you have from Major Raymond, so that it will go into the hearing.

Colonel MACKENZIE. I will do so. The following is the letter in question:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 31, 1896.

GENERAL: I have the honor to return herewith a letter from Hon. J. G. Cannon, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, to

the Secretary of War, dated December 22, 1896 (E. D. 18623), referring to the estimate of \$559,000, submitted in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1898, for "completing improvement, removal of Smiths and Windmill islands, Pennsylvania, and Pettys Island, New Jersey, and adjacent shoals," and requesting "a statement of the work done to date on said harbor improvement, with the cost thereof, and of the work remaining to be done on said project and the estimated cost thereof, if any, in addition to said sum of \$559,000."

In compliance with your indorsement thereon, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Work done to December 31, 1896, with cost thereof.

Material removed by dredging, 18,454,829 cubic yards, scow measurement. Piling and revetment removed, 24,848 linear feet. Cost, including retained percentages.....	\$2, 784, 708.37
Material deposited and spread on League Island, 2,349,769 cubic yards, place measurement. Cost, including retained percentages.....	369, 944.85
Total cost to date.....	3, 154, 653.22

Work remaining to be done, and estimated cost thereof.

Material remaining to be removed by dredging, 3,067,500 cubic yards, scow measurement, at 14.2 cents.....	\$435, 585.00
Due for work done and not paid for.....	242, 087.00
Engineering and contingencies for one year.....	44, 762.05
	722, 434.05
Amount available December 31, 1896.....	28, 434.05
Amount required to complete project.....	694, 000.00

This is \$135,000 greater than the estimate of \$559,000 submitted in the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. This difference is due to three causes:

(1) In the annual estimate the allowance for the increase from place measurement to scow measurement was 20 per cent, which was believed to be sufficient. It appears from recent experience that this allowance should not be less than 25 per cent. This increases the estimated quantity of material to be removed by 124,800 cubic yards, scow measurement.

(2) In the annual estimate the quantities to be removed were computed to an exact depth of 26 feet at mean low water. The dredges can not work to an exact depth, and an allowance of at least 6 inches ought to have been made for unavoidable undercutting. This allowance will increase the amount to be removed by 333,000 cubic yards, place measurement.

(3) When the annual estimate was made there was evidence of very great scour, whereby it was believed that the amount of material to be removed by dredging would be greatly reduced. The scour has been effective, but it has not removed as much material as was anticipated.

If the amount now estimated as necessary for the completion of the project is appropriated and expended, the total cost of the dredging, including the removal of revetment, will be \$3,265,055.15, or \$234,944.85 less than the cost of the dredging (\$3,500,000), as estimated by the Board of Engineers in the adopted project. This does not include the cost of the improvement of League Island, which was not a part of the original project, but was subsequently provided for in the sundry civil act of March 3, 1891. It should also be remembered that, since the report and estimate of the Board, the amount of material to be removed has been increased by about 900,000 cubic yards, scow measurement, by the change of the line of excavation on Petty Island, in accordance with the provisions of the act above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. RAYMOND,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. W. P. CRAIGHILL,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

GALVESTON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Galveston, \$800,000. Will that complete Galveston? Colonel MACKENZIE. On the 30th of June it was figured that \$800,000 would be required to complete the work, but we now figure that possibly the jetties can be stopped a little bit short, and we think \$500,000 will complete the work.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$300,000 inside of the limit?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any amount on hand already appropriated?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There was on hand, December 31, \$194,000. The average expenditure for the last six months was \$110,000 per month.

Mr. SAYERS. Your judgment is that \$500,000 will be sufficient to complete it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is my judgment; yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And that the additional \$300,000 will not be required?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir. I was going to make a slight change in the wording. I would suggest the following change: "To complete improvement, including repairs to jetties and dredging, of which amount \$10,000 may be expended for the making of a resurvey and chart for Galveston Bay Harbor." That, of course, looks to the closing out of the work, which would be desirable.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is that \$500,000 will do it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

HUDSON RIVER, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. Six hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars is the balance under the limit for the Hudson River work. You ask for \$500,000 for next year. What balance have you on hand?

Colonel MACKENZIE. December 31 we had on hand \$116,000. The average monthly expenditure since August 1 has been about \$90,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And this \$500,000 will run you through to what time?

Colonel MACKENZIE. June 30, 1898.

GREAT KANAWHA RIVER.

Colonel MACKENZIE. The Great Kanawha River is an important work, and the amount estimated for that was appropriated last year, but, from a report made by Colonel Hains and the personal examination made by General Craighill, it is shown that it is going to require \$273,000 to complete that under the contracts which are now in existence. I have a copy of a letter which gives, as in the case of Philadelphia, the reasons connected with this case. I can furnish a copy of it if you desire.

The CHAIRMAN. It will require that much more than the limit?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, to absolutely complete it.

Mr. SAYERS. It is a work of great necessity?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is. The locks which are now being completed are from Charleston down to the mouth of the river.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the letter of Colonel Hains show wherein you happen to make this contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he take the position that he was authorized by subsequent legislation to do it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Of course the money has not been expended, and if it is not appropriated the work will be stopped.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there subsequent legislation that seems to make this necessary?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; it results simply from changes in the original estimate from the time it was started. The eight-hour law has played a certain part in it, and other conditions and reasons exist which are fully given in this communication.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that this Great Kanawha work is important?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is. Immense quantities of coal go down the river. The improvement is completed above Charleston, and they are working now between Charleston and the river's mouth.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole thing is set out in Colonel Hains's letter?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Perhaps the importance of the work is not touched upon, but the reasons for this increase in cost over the original estimate are given in detail. I submit the letter herewith:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a letter of December 14, from Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, the engineer officer in charge of the improvement of the Great Kanawha River, now nearly completed.

He asks an additional appropriation of \$273,000 at the present session of Congress as necessary for such completion.

The estimate thus far acted upon by Congress was made before the passage of the eight-hour law, which increased the cost of work on the Kanawha about 12 per cent.

The United States did not own the site of No. 11 when the estimate was made, and the engineers could not at that time, on the property of other owners, make such

detailed borings, etc., as were necessary for precise knowledge of the character of foundation strata.

The year 1896 has been remarkable for the frequency of freshets which have overgone the cofferdams, and an unusual expense has thus been incurred in removing the great amount of silt deposited in them by the river, which must be removed after each freshet before work could be resumed.

Early action is requested.

I have recently, as you are aware, made a special inspection of this improvement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CRAIGHILL,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Baltimore, Md., December 14, 1896.

GENERAL: In compliance with orders contained in your letter dated September 18, 1896, I have the honor to submit the following statement with reference to the necessity for an additional appropriation for the improvement of the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia.

The estimate for completing the improvement of the Great Kanawha River was made January 8, 1892, and is contained in your Annual Report for that year, pages 2042-2044. At the time that estimate was made the exact site for Lock and Dam No. 11 had not been determined, but the estimate was believed to be sufficient to cover all expenses and was made from the best available data. Subsequently, when the exact site was fixed and work begun, it was found that owing to the character of the substrata on which the lock and dam rest it was necessary to carry the foundations down several feet (an average of 3) below what was anticipated, so that the quantities of those items that enter into the construction of the lower part of the work had to be largely increased. This has made the cost of Lock and Dam No. 11 run very considerably above the estimate.

Moreover, the estimate for dredging the pools was largely underestimated. This was not the fault of the engineer, but was due to a less thorough knowledge of the obstructions than now exists.

Another factor also was a most potent one in increasing the actual cost of all the contracts made in 1893 for labor and material in construction of Locks and Dams Nos. 9, 10, and 11. That was the eight-hour law which was passed August 1, 1892. A careful examination of the cost of identical items in Locks and Dams Nos. 9, 10, and 11 shows that the prices were increased on an average about 12 per cent over what they had cost at Locks 7 and 8, previously constructed.

In the light of the most recent information, gained by long experience on the river, it is estimated that it will cost to complete the improvement..	\$516, 088
There is in the subtreasury and the Treasury.....	\$331, 095
But of that amount in the Treasury the contractors have earned and are to be paid (retained money).....	88, 007

Leaving available for the works.....	243, 088
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And making necessary to be supplied by appropriation	273, 000
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As nearly as can now be estimated, this additional sum is made up as follows:

Extra cost of contracts, due to the eight-hour law, 12 per cent increase....	\$126, 000
Extra dredging needed.....	29, 000
To extra depth of foundations at No. 11, and freshets, which have necessitated the frequent removal of silt inside the dam	118, 000

Total.....	273, 000
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It is important that the additional appropriation be made at this session of Congress, as otherwise the work will come to a stop in an unfinished condition. This would not only increase the cost still more, but would be scarcely less than a disaster to the improvement of the Great Kanawha River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER C. HAINS,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. W. P. CRAIGHILL,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

GREAT LAKES CHANNEL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Great Lakes.

Colonel MACKENZIE. Between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to submit there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The balance available December 31 was \$150,000. There will be unpaid \$183,000. There is nothing on hand.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this money be required to finish this work?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It will. Of course it is advantageous to have it completed as soon as possible. It is an important work.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this finish it?

Mr. MACKENZIE. That is the expectation at present.

POINT JUDITH HARBOR OF REFUGE.

The CHAIRMAN. Harbor of refuge at Point Judith. What is the condition there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We had \$35,000 on December 31. The average expenditure is about \$44,000 per month.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you complete it on less than \$300,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; it can not be completed for less than that. Whether or not \$300,000 will complete it as contemplated can not be told, but we will try. It has been necessary to increase the width there from what was first proposed.

HUMBOLDT, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of that appropriation?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We had on hand, December 31, \$134,000. The average monthly expenditure for the past six months has been \$33,000. The total expenditure during the fiscal year was \$258,000. That was limited because the amount of money was limited. It is estimated that we can expend, if we had it, \$400,000. There would be nothing left at the end of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. You think \$400,000 could be expended for the ensuing year, and it would run on about the same if you keep up the same expenditures?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; but they have to limit themselves by the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. It is under contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as you have got do you think this work could be completed within the limit of cost?

Colonel MACKENZIE. So far as we know it can.

The CHAIRMAN. This about makes up the limit?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There are \$193,000 more. I was referring to the original estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. That item includes old work?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; it includes the continuance of the work of 1890 and 1892.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO, CAL., AND WILMINGTON, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 158 I notice in the tabular statement of the Secretary of War, which was forwarded, touching works authorized in the last river and harbor bill, he makes the estimate for four works, and gives the amount necessary for them, but as to Los Angeles and San Pedro, Cal., there is no amount stated, nor is there at Wilmington, Cal.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not that the point at which there was a contest in the Senate between Santa Monica and Wilmington, Cal.?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; there was a Commission appointed by the President, and the bill provided that they should consider this matter and determine whether the harbor should be at Santa Monica or San Pedro. The Commission has been down there, but has not yet submitted its report. The law says that when it is determined the Secretary of War is authorized to make a contract for the work.

Mr. SAYERS. That has not yet been agreed upon or submitted, and you do not know when it will be.

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; the proviso in the act was that if this commission should decide in favor of San Pedro the money appropriated for Wilmington should not be expended.

GOWANUS BAY, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the channel at Gowanus Bay, New York. You submit the limit. Be kind enough to tell us about that contract.

Colonel MACKENZIE. That contract has been let. The estimate for that work was \$837,300 in all. There was a cash appropriation of \$200,000 in addition to the contract,

and that made \$837,300, based on the total contract. The contract has been made for \$480,000, so there will be required \$400,000 on that contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you commenced work there yet?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; work is under way.

The CHAIRMAN. There is \$200,000 appropriated. Is it anticipated that you will expend that \$200,000 which has been appropriated and this \$400,000 also?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; the total cost under the contract will be \$680,000. There was \$5,000 of that \$200,000 of a special appropriation not used, and after taking \$195,000 from \$680,000 it leaves \$480,000 required on the contract there.

The CHAIRMAN. I wanted to see how much of this \$400,000 would be required.

Colonel MACKENZIE. There is \$195,000 appropriated. Whether this will come out of the \$400,000 for the next year or not of course the committee would know.

Mr. SAYERS. It will require \$400,000 and the amount you have on hand for the fiscal year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; and probably \$80,000 more.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you intend to complete it during the next fiscal year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. They will undoubtedly complete it. Under these contracts of course they are not forced to unless they have the money, but when we once award it they will undoubtedly complete it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have got this contract \$200,000 cheaper than was anticipated?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; in section 5 of that act, page 37, will be found this \$400,000 clause.

The CHAIRMAN. And therefore you submit the maximum \$400,000 as the amount required?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is intended there shall be \$400,000 in addition to the special sum appropriated, and \$80,000 more to complete it.

SAVANNAH, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now take Savannah, page 159.

Colonel MACKENZIE. At Savannah the contract has been made. The estimated cost there was \$1,148,950 and the contract price is about \$1,136,550.

The CHAIRMAN. The authorization seems to be \$1,000,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. I was simply giving the contract price. The contracts are already limited to the sum to be expended each year.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that.

Colonel MACKENZIE. There was only \$5,000 appropriated for Savannah.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your contract at Savannah?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The contract figures, taking the contractor's price approximately, are \$1,136,550. We will not be able to put in quite all the estimated quantity of material.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your contract provide for that?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir. The contract limits the expenditure to a million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that million dollars complete it under your contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Captain Carter estimates that if the work is all done that it will take about \$50,000 a year for maintenance. He says that for every year the work is prolonged it will add \$50,000 for additional dredging, so that this should complete the work except the maintenance of the harbor. That is something we can not estimate and is a thing which will always continue.

Mr. STONE. That will have to be provided for in the river and harbor bill.

Colonel MACKENZIE. It will have to be provided for in some way.

The CHAIRMAN. How can you spend anything for maintenance until you get the work to maintain?

Colonel MACKENZIE. During the years that this work at Savannah has gone on, there has been some dredging and some jetty work, and there is a large amount of material being brought down. Of course the removal of that deposit is considered maintenance and it costs so much per year.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the Government does not dredge this work; is it bootless?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The channel will not be as good and it will be deteriorating all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your contract cover maintenance?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It covers it during the lifetime of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the contract call for independent maintenance?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It calls for a certain amount of dredging and a certain amount of rockwork. There is a great deal of material to be taken out.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the aggregate of that material?

Colonel MACKENZIE. \$1,136,550.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing said about maintenance.

Colonel MACKENZIE. That would be part of the dredging.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to know is whether the Government is bound for \$1,136,550 for that work?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir. It is bound simply for the amount of the contract, and the limit of that is \$1,005,000.

The CHAIRMAN. To complete the work will take \$1,136,550, which is more than the limit.

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; we will probably be able to cut off 10 per cent of the work hereafter without materially injuring it. We will go as far as we possibly can toward finishing with that million dollars, and then if there is no more we will make the best we can of it.

The CHAIRMAN. But what I wanted to get at was to see how these appropriations are being administered. The appropriation is specific and covers the completion of both of these projects as by the plans of Captain Carter, but in no event is this contract to exceed \$1,005,000 to complete it.

Colonel MACKENZIE. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say \$1,005,000 will not complete it according to the contract and plans of Captain Carter; and if I am correct in understanding you in that, why did you contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It will complete it. I have a copy of the specifications and the contract, which is made virtually to complete the work in accordance with the plans for that amount of money. When we figure out the price per yard and per ton which is estimated by these contractors and multiply it by these approximate amounts in the contract it foots up \$1,136,550, and that comes fairly close to it. We may not put in quite as much stone or do quite as much dredging.

The CHAIRMAN. But less stone and less dredging means noncompletion under the plans.

Colonel MACKENZIE. A plan of that kind is a little elastic. In completing the jetty, whether a little more or a little less, the result will be the same. If their bids had been a little less we would have to put in 10 per cent less stone or 10 per cent additional dredging.

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to get at the manner of procedure under these contracts. It would take \$1,136,000 to complete, and, supposing you found out that it would take half a million dollars more, would you not have the same authority to do the work as you have now?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I do not know. There is no such case with so great a difference. Ten per cent amounts to nothing at all. It simply results in our reducing the quantities in those jetties by 10 per cent. In making out the original estimate Captain Carter estimates a certain amount of dredging and rockwork. It is true Congress says "in accordance with such plans." There is enough elasticity to reduce or increase that without affecting the plans.

The CHAIRMAN. And in neither event would it be completed under the contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; the specifications cover that.

Mr. STONE. When you contract you ask contracts for so many feet of stone, rock, etc., and if you happen to reach over you reduce the quantity or price of the contractors?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

Mr. STONE. Under that contract you have a right to order a less number of items than if embraced in the bill.

Mr. LAYTON. The Government is not compelled to take them.

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; those are the provisions of the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is \$400,000; that is all that can be expended under the law. Will all of that be required?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; it is under way.

The CHAIRMAN. They can not have any more money?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; but they can do more work. They can finish it this year. All they have to do is to wait for their money. They can push it as rapidly as they choose.

CUMBERLAND SOUND, GEORGIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell us about that.

Colonel MACKENZIE. At Cumberland Sound the contract is made, and in that case the estimate is \$2,350,000. The contract price is on the same basis as I referred to in the case of Savannah, \$2,249,000.

The CHAIRMAN. There was an appropriation there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There was.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the whole of the \$400,000 be required?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; the contractors are working as rapidly as they can.

NEWTOWN CREEK, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. That is under contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; Newtown Creek is under contract and the contractors are at work. The estimate for that work was \$450,000. The contract price is \$213,000, including the 25 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there an appropriation?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There was an appropriation of \$30,000, which leaves \$183,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That will complete Newtown Creek?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that all be required this next year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

PORTLAND, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. Having gotten through with the contract works, suppose we go to Portland, Me.

Colonel MACKENZIE. There has been no contract made at Portland. The letting of the contract was authorized by the Secretary of War and bids were opened on January 14, but there has been no award made as yet. There is a question with regard to the responsibility of the lowest bidder. The work which was proposed at Portland, Me., was under two plans. One plan involved the expenditure of about \$200,000, and the other plan involved an expenditure of \$810,000. It was the intention to determine, after these bids were all received and considered, as to what would be expended. I can not tell now what it will be because we have not got the papers as yet and there has been no decision.

The CHAIRMAN. One plan was to cost \$200,000, and the other \$810,000. Were the bids submitted on the \$810,000 plan?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We have not yet received them. They were opened and are being considered, but there is a protest being made against the lowest bidder on a claim of lack of responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is no contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No; but there will be one made in the near future.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not give us any information as to the amount that will be expended during the coming year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There will be expended \$200,000 on one of the two contracts, certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$200,000 complete any part of the work?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It was not expected that this would complete the work, but it would give great relief, and therefore it was made in that way so that we could let at the present time a contract for \$200,000, and subsequently a second contract for the balance, or if the figures proved to be favorable we could contract for the entire amount, so that the conditions are such that a contract will be made there covering at least \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not tell without further examination whether \$200,000 would be enough or whether it would take the whole \$810,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No.

Mr. STONE. The point we want to know is how much money you want to expend during the coming year.

Colonel MACKENZIE. I just give those conditions with regard to that contract. We will expend on that work the amount of money allotted.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your suggestion as to the amount that is absolutely necessary and no more?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I should say, if I were to guess, that the figure of \$400,000 allotted for that might be made, because the work under the contract can begin during the early part of the season.

ROCKLAND, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say about that?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The contract has not been made, but the making of the contract has been authorized. Bids have not yet been called for, but will be called for in the near future. These bids involve an expenditure of \$227,000—not the entire work provided for—it being the idea that \$227,000 is for the protection of the breakwater. We think we can also get figures for dredging inside by letting this contract.

The CHAIRMAN. The contract requires an appropriation of \$227,000 for this year.

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; we have on hand \$25,500 which will be required for superintendence; \$227,000 is the amount to be paid to the contractor.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you will need for the next fiscal year at Rockland?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

BOSTON, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell us about that.

Colonel MACKENZIE. Bids were opened January 28, but we have no abstract, so there has been no award made. That is a large work and \$400,000 will certainly be required on that contract.

The CHAIRMAN. No contract has been made as yet?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No; bids have been opened but have not yet reached us.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recollect whether it was inside the limit?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The bids were opened at Boston on the 28th and they have not yet reached our office.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you something appropriated there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; there is nothing. There is very little balance on hand.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Colonel MACKENZIE. The contract has been awarded at Buffalo, but the signed papers have not yet reached our office.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The contract price, including the 10 per cent contingency, is \$1,941,995.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything appropriated there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you require the full \$400,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir. The work will be pushed rapidly. This is one of the 25 per cent works, as they term them; that is, an expenditure is authorized of 25 per cent of the appropriation each year. The question comes up whether the 25 per cent is 25 per cent of the limit of cost or 25 per cent of the contract price. I should suppose it would be the latter, and that would make \$485,000 which would be required.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.

Colonel MACKENZIE. At Dunkirk advertisement has not been published nor the contract made.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no information beyond that?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir. There is only \$398,258 called for to complete it.

The CHAIRMAN. But is it practicable to let that contract and do all that work the coming year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; undoubtedly it would be practicable to do it. That is not a large amount of work for any contractor to carry out in one year. We have a balance there of \$9,000 applicable to work under continuing contracts.

DELAWARE BAY BREAKWATER.

Colonel MACKENZIE. The contract has been awarded at Delaware Bay, but is not yet signed. The estimate for that work is \$4,665,000. The amount bid, including the 10 per cent, is \$1,802,674.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean that the work as contemplated by the engineers at the harbor of refuge, Delaware Bay, Delaware, for which this contract was authorized, is \$1,802,674, as compared with \$4,665,000 estimated?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Is the contract let?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is signed, but the award is not made. Some say it can not be done, but the contractors, who are reliable men, say they can do it. There were thirteen bids, which ranged from \$1,600,000 to \$4,000,000. The 25 per cent is \$450,668.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

The CHAIRMAN. For continuing improvement at Wilmington, Del., \$205,000. Have you any contract there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir. In fact, there is no contract immediately proposed. There are certain conditions in connection with the appropriation which make it, according to General Smith, impossible at Wilmington to carry out the project, and we have therefore contented ourselves with making a contract for the expenditure of \$25,000 which was on hand, leaving the consideration of this matter to the future.

The CHAIRMAN. It is impossible to carry out the project, and therefore no money is needed?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We called the Board together, and they are of the opinion

that a continuing contract should be made for the work if the legislation was changed.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it your judgment that no appropriation ought to be made?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We would not know what to do with it, but if it was fixed, hereafter we would have money for any contingencies.

WINYAW BAY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The CHAIRMAN. For improving Winyaw Bay, South Carolina.

Colonel MACKENZIE. In that case the making of the contract has not been authorized by the Secretary of War. The advertisement and specifications are prepared, but advertisement has not yet been made.

Mr. STONE. It is authorized?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, and will be made within a month or so.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you know about that?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is one of those large works and any contractor who takes it will have to do work to the extent of \$400,000 next year.

Mr. STONE. If this contract is let the money will be required during the fiscal year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

SABINE PASS, TEXAS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for the improvement of Sabine Pass.

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is the same as the cost of Winyaw Bay. The contract is authorized and advertisement and specifications are in the hands of the War Department for action. They have been approved, and advertisement will be issued in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the whole amount be required in your judgment?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It will be. It was cut down from our former estimate considerably.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any money available?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There is \$74,000 on hand. There was a cash appropriation and we had before this \$4,000 in addition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything on hand in the case of Winyaw Bay?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; there is \$29,000 on hand for Winyaw Bay.

Mr. STONE. This contract will be made, and the money will be required before the end of the fiscal year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. For improving the harbor at Cleveland, Ohio. Is there a contract there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; that has been authorized. The delay there has been in connection with the preparation of plans and in order to get hold of property for widening. That work will go forward in the spring.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment the contract will be made and require \$400,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any balance?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; there is \$70,900, but this is required to a large extent in work on a former project. There will be a small balance left to provide for making the contract.

MILWAUKEE BAY, WISCONSIN.

The CHAIRMAN. Harbor of refuge, Milwaukee Bay.

Colonel MACKENZIE. That contract has been made; that is one of the cases in which the work was underestimated, and it is not going to be completed within the limit of cost which is given here. The contract that has been made amounts to \$164,747.

The CHAIRMAN. That will not complete it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It will not.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you not wait for legislation?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There was a change in the plan. If you don't appropriate any more money we will cut the plan for this. We had 25 per cent to go to the contractor. It is a favorable contract and the estimated cost was at the rate of \$100,000 a linear foot.

The CHAIRMAN. You say this will not complete the present project?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It will not complete it to the extent that such a first-class work would require. It will complete the breakwater so that it will render fair service.

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to get at the fact whether it is to meet the present project.

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; it would not complete the present project according to the original wording. It is estimated that \$170,000 will be required. That work has been going on for many years, and during the time there has been \$100,000 expended for repairs or maintenance and there is \$70,000 of a change that was made in the plan since it was first started. It will require to complete, in accordance with the plan, practically \$170,000 more than the limit of cost as given here, although this figure is given in the report of 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me you ought to have awaited legislation?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, there are very few of those contracts; they are not made for the completion of the work, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand.

"The Secretary of War may enter into a contract necessary to complete the present project of said harbor of refuge not to exceed in the aggregate \$168,000."

Now, you have made that contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the contracts call for \$160,000, which will not complete it under the present project?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; that will not complete it. It will complete a modified project. These projects are sometimes changed.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that called to the attention of the Secretary of War before that contract was made?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I presume it was, but I would not like to say whether it was or not.

Mr. STONE. You have let the contract; has the work begun on it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, the contract was approved perhaps a week or two weeks ago.

Mr. STONE. Suppose the River and Harbor Committee does not raise the limit of cost, and there is no more money appropriated other than that embraced within the limit of cost, what would you do?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, sir; the work which has been planned and put in with reference to that, if this money is not appropriated, a portion of the breakwater there will do good service and will stay there.

Mr. STONE. Will the work on this contract be completed?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That will be completed as far as it goes.

Mr. STONE. Will it be efficient as a harbor there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Certainly it will. The work which has been contracted for was constructing 1,600 feet of pier, and the only difference is that instead of building that up to the height of 6 or 8 feet above the height of the lake it is only built to the height of 3 feet—what is called the substructure.

Mr. STONE. And in so far as the money is expended under this contract it will be in furtherance of a harbor of refuge, as contemplated originally; no change in the plan?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Not one particle.

Mr. STONE. And there is no departure from the plan?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No. If there is no further appropriation made the harbor will still be there.

Mr. STONE. And the work done will be efficient?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, it will be efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that; but here is specific authority for contract not exceeding a certain amount, according to the present project. Now then, it takes twice that amount, and you go on and contract?

Mr. STONE. Your idea is that when the War Department discovered they could not do that for the amount contained in that limit they should not have let the contract?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not find any authority to let it at all.

Mr. STONE. I was getting at the fact of what was done.

DULUTH, MINN., AND SUPERIOR, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. That is as to whether it would be useful or not. Go to the item for improving harbor at Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., \$770,138.25. What have you to say about that?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The work for Duluth Harbor is advertised, and the bids for dredging 2,500,000 cubic yards will be opened February 15, 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about this—

Colonel MACKENZIE. This is one of the 25 per cent works.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need all that?

Mr. STONE. How much will you need this year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The contract requires the contractor to dredge not less than

5,000,000 yards a calendar year. The estimates for that dredging were 15 cents, and Major Sears hopes to receive a bid as low as 10 cents. There are two other contracts for some pier work which will be let this year. The work is approved but they have not been let, so the nearest estimate I can give is, considering the contracts now advertised, that there will be at least \$500,000 needed if this other work goes on, as I suppose the law contemplated; and if so, this amount will be required.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you go ahead under these contracts and you find that it can not be completed for less than \$4,000,000, what will you do?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I do not think there is any possibility. This Duluth matter is a recent estimate, and there has been no matter of deterioration or use of money for maintenance. If the contracts exceed the total sum they, of course, would not be let.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how it could be. You have no contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There will be; the work is advertised.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have no knowledge that there will be a contract?

Mr. STONE. He says it requires 5,000,000 yards of dredging, and he knows that will require at least \$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is if he gets it as low as he hopes to, at 10 cents a yard; but if he has to pay 15 it will be \$750,000. You say there is another item?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I say there may be contracts made probably during the year, but I can not give advice or any information on that subject.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know how much will be required to be expended during the coming year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It will be not less than \$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it be more?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, we will guarantee—

Mr. STONE. That you would want \$500,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, and we can let the other contracts and expend \$770,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you only get \$500,000, will you make the additional contracts?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; we would want to make the additional contracts, but of course the contractors would not get any money out of it until a year later.

OAKLAND, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words it is all pure guesswork, and there is no contract. Now, go to the item of improving harbor at Oakland, Cal.; for continuing improvements, \$400,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. At Oakland the making of the contract is authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is all you know about it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, sir, I know there will be at least \$400,000 worth of work during next year. This Oakland harbor is a case in which a revision of estimates will probably increase the cost of the original price. Colonel Suter is very much in favor of changing the project, and the delay at Oakland has been because of a doubtful question between Oakland and Alameda, which has been finally settled. I can say the contracts will be let for dredging, and there will be at least \$400,000 worth of dredging done the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for "Improving harbor at Oakland, California: Continuing improvements under existing projects, \$20,000, for materials at work made necessary to complete said improvement." You say the project has been changed there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is difficult sometimes to tell exactly what the existing project means or refers to. Colonel Suter, the officer in charge, favors changing the project and omitting part of the work in which Alameda is most especially interested—that is, the tidal canal. He thinks it is not desirable to construct it.

The CHAIRMAN. Although it was expected it would be constructed when this authorization was made, was it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That was a part of the original project. That is one of the cases, of course, if it is the opinion the War Department has made an error in contracting under this case, that will prohibit doing any work on this Oakland contract.

The CHAIRMAN. I know; but what I am trying to get at is not to quarrel, but to see whether these limitations amount to anything in the War Department. Now, I understand you to say here was \$20,000 appropriated for continuing the work under the existing project and then contracts were authorized not to exceed \$660,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For completion of said improvements," that is under the existing project. Now, I understand from you that since this act passed that the project has been changed?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It has. The Secretary has approved a modification of the project there.

The CHAIRMAN. Making it a different project?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Making it somewhat—that is, it is omitting this tidal basin, which formed a portion of the original project.

The CHAIRMAN. I fail to see that there is any authority, the project having been changed to another proposition, to expend this money under this project; that there is no authority for the use of any of this money on a changed project.

Colonel MACKENZIE. The portion of the project which remains is a portion in which—the most important portion of the work is, of course, dredging the depth of channel from the bay of San Francisco to Oakland Wharf and to complete jetties at the mouth; that part has not been changed at all.

The CHAIRMAN. But suppose a portion of it that has been abandoned would cost say \$100,000; I suppose that is a reasonable supposition?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, when the authorization was included in that which has been abandoned now, when you abandon that old legislation, you increase the amount to be expended upon other parts of the project?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what I want to know is whether under that condition there will be a contract without further legislation?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Of course, coming right down to a strict construction of law, as far as these projects go we are often required to modify a project, and it is always supposed that unless Congress prescribes definitely in words some project which they want carried out, it is assumed that certain modifications will be made by the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. To either increase or decrease the cost? I wish you would have the Secretary write us a letter—just taking this Oakland case; I think you see what we want—as to whether or not if you change the project, abandon the canal, he considers that he has authority to provide other contracts for the expenditure of this amount of money on a changed project?

Mr. HAINER. Having made a substantial change of the project?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Those things are approved by the Secretary of War, and, of course, ordinarily the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers is acted on.

YAQUINA BAY, OREGON.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, will you be kind enough to tell us about the item for improving the Yaquina Bay, Oregon, for continuing improvements, \$400,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. At Yaquina Bay the project has not been acted on and there is no project made.

Mr. STONE. None authorized?

Colonel MACKENZIE. None authorized as yet.

Mr. SAYERS. Any trouble there in the way of authorization?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Of course there are some of these works which were not quite as important as some others, and they have been taken up, you might say, in the order of their importance.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, will there be anything necessary for the coming fiscal year to meet the contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I do not think there will be a contract made. That is, if there is one made it will be made so late the money can be furnished hereafter. I suppose that matter is still in the hands of the Secretary of War, and what action he may take we do not know.

GRAYS HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is improving Grays Harbor, Washington. Is that like Yaquina Bay?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; at Grays Harbor the making of the contract has been authorized and the specifications are in the hands of the War Department. That was considered a little more important than Yaquina Bay.

The CHAIRMAN. What is Grays Harbor; is that a project up there at Seattle?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; it is below, southwest of Seattle, down on the coast. There are a number of little towns in there, and two or three rivers come into Grays Harbor. There are quite a number of little lumber towns, and, as I say, two or three rivers come into the bay.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it on the sound?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is on the Pacific Ocean; that is, Grays Bay entrance is directly from the ocean.

Mr. STONE. How much money do you want there during the next fiscal year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We would want the \$400,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you can expend \$400,000, in your judgment?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We know there are no engineering reasons why the work at Grays Harbor should not go on.

PROVIDENCE RIVER, NARRAGANSETT BAY, RHODE ISLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is improving Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island; for continuing improvements, \$400,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. That work is advertised, and bids are to be opened February 15. The total amount which is involved in that advertisement and contract is \$125,000. There was law providing for a much larger expenditure, but as yet it has not been decided to advertise it all.

The CHAIRMAN. And \$125,000 is sufficient?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is sufficient to cover the work which is to be contracted for in the near future.

ALLEGHENY RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is for locks and dams in Allegheny River, Pennsylvania. What is the condition there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, sir, the advertisements and contracts are authorized and all preliminary work in connection with the acquisition of land has been almost completed, and we will be ready in a very short time to advertise the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gone far enough to see that within an absolute and reasonable possibility or probability that this money will be required the coming year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; this \$400,000 will be required.

MONONGAHELA RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is another item—improving of the upper Monongahela River, West Virginia.

Colonel MACKENZIE. That work is just in the same condition as the other. The advertising and making of the contract has been authorized, and we are expecting daily—

The CHAIRMAN. Will this expenditure be required?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It will be required.

YAZOO RIVER, MISSISSIPPI.

The CHAIRMAN. For improving Yazoo River, Mississippi, there is an estimate of \$400,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. We have no project for that. Major Willard, in charge of that work, has been desirous of doing part of the work by day labor, so the project has been held back.

The CHAIRMAN. And nothing will be required the coming year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I could not give any figures, because we have not even a project to submit to the Secretary of War. That has caused a delay.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, from a practical standpoint nothing will be required the coming year—that is, if you get your project and get the thing through, a year will have passed by?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, that is the nearest that we can come to it. There are several of the projects in a condition that a portion of the work can be best done by day labor, and of course that can not be done until the money is appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount is available there now?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, there was available on December 30 \$167,000, and there are some contracts going on there now which will use up a portion of that sum.

The CHAIRMAN. And how much of that will be available, in your judgment, on the 1st of July next?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, a greater part of it, from the best information I can give. This is the report on December as being the amount available. Now, what additional work may be done under those old projects and out of that I can not tell. The reason the officer in charge has not presented any project is the desire to do a lot of it by hiring dredges rather than to let the matter under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is a nebulous condition where you say it can not be required the coming year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is in a nebulous condition, for we have not got the money. Like many of these, they are in a nebulous condition until we get the money in sight to work with. It is one of the cases where the law authorizes it to be done either by contract or otherwise. There are several of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you inquire and write me a letter as to the amount of this \$167,000 which will be on hand on the 1st of July next?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, I can do that by telegraphing to Vicksburg.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money will you need to carry on this work the next fiscal year for the improving of Yazoo River?

Colonel MACKENZIE. If the \$400,000 was appropriated we would use it all.

Mr. SAYERS. But how much do you think you ought to have?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We think we ought to have \$400,000, for the reason that this work and other such matters we accept as the law of Congress, and they say that that work shall go on and we shall carry it on as soon as we have the money to carry it on with.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not propose to let this work on contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We have not proposed it up to this time. If it becomes necessary, of course, to do it by contract, if there is no other provision, nor no other way of doing it, we would reconsider it and probably do it by contract. I was explaining that as the reason for delay and our not having taken any action in the matter. The officer having the same expectation which we had, urged that this item should be allotted regardless of whether contracts were let or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to change the project for improvement?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; there is no change there.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand this work of improvement there would either be done by contract or by day labor?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; according to the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this amount of money complete the work?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; as soon as we can. We have no evidence in that matter that anything more is required than the amount stated. These are the last estimates we have and they have never been changed in any way.

BAYOU PLAQUEMINE, LOUISIANA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is improving Bayou Plaquemine, Louisiana; for continuing improvements \$400,000. Is there any contract there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There is no contract; the letting of that contract is also authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a project there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir; there has been a delay in that case resulting from the fact there have been some changes in the levels and the construction of levees down there which necessitated a revision of the levels. It is a canal over to the Mississippi from Bayou Plaquemine.

The CHAIRMAN. How much available have you there now?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Sixty-seven thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. When is it anticipated you will make a contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We are expecting—we called upon the officer in charge, Major Quinn, to submit detailed specifications and expect them at any day.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will be required during the coming year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Four hundred thousand dollars will be required.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, ABOVE NASHVILLE.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving Cumberland River, above Nashville, \$400,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There are no contracts made, but authority to make such contracts has been granted by the Secretary of War, and as in the other case plans are expected as soon as possible. That work has been a question of acquiring some land and sites. That work is pretty well completed now.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you arrived at a point where you can say this money will or will not be needed the coming year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We expect to need the \$400,000, and expect to let the contract.

KENTUCKY RIVER, KENTUCKY.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving Kentucky River, Kentucky, \$400,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. On the Kentucky River nothing has been done. All the available money in the last appropriation was confined to Lock and Dam No. 7; \$50,000 was appropriated, and \$83,000, which was also considered appropriated, so there are no funds on hand, or anything in connection with further surveys or right of way, so we are not prepared to go into that. Before we can do anything on the Kentucky River or prepare for any contracts we have got to have some appropriations to make some surveys and borings and buy some sites.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount is unexpended there now?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There is, I think, about \$60,000 or \$70,000 unexpended, but that is all by law made applicable to Lock and Dam No. 7, and can not be used anywhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not go on with this work the coming year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; we will not go on at all unless we have some money to buy sites—nothing in advance of a contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I understand you to say you have got to condemn land or purchase sites before this work can be placed under contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The additional work above Lock No. 7; and I will state it is another work which is going to cost more than this estimate, and of course if contracts can not be made that will end the Kentucky River right there.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing in this legislation which authorizes the acquiring of sites, that I see.

Colonel MACKENZIE. That has been authorized by authority. Of course, in appropriations for work of that kind it carries authority to acquire sites. The question now is not of authority, but there is no money.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not use this money if appropriated to acquire sites?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Oh, yes, sir; it comes from that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say, however, as to the Kentucky River—that is like Oakland?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That with \$1,349,000 that work can not be done?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No; it can not.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more will it cost, in your judgment, giving a rough estimate?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It will cost at least \$1,000,000 more.

Mr. SAYERS. Upon whose estimate did the Committee on Rivers and Harbors base their estimate?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It was an estimate that was given in the report for 1895, and it has not been revised for quite a long time. It was a very old estimate and it has simply been carried along in the report, and all these changes were brought about by a call from the office for a revision of all these estimates. The officers are, of course, not permitted to change these estimates without authority of the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. SAYERS. And the estimates that this work was based upon were made in 1895?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, the figures were given in the report for 1895, but that was an estimate which was made away back, many years ago.

Mr. STONE. I was on the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and first the Rivers and Harbors Committee gives authority for surveying, directing the Chief of Engineers through the Secretary of War to make a survey and he directs the attending engineer in charge of that country to make it, and it is made in rough and sent on. Frequently these surveys are not authentic and the estimated cost of the improvements when they come to get down to it is incorrect. I presume that is the case here?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes. Of course these first estimates are only approximate; you do not know the locations or foundations.

Mr. STONE. You see, as we went to work on the river and harbor bill in the Fifty-second Congress it authorized a lot of places for the Chief of Engineers to investigate and report upon whether they were available or worth improving, you know. Then the next Congress coming would give authority to make the survey if the report was favorable.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I suppose we had better write a letter about the Kentucky River, also getting at these facts?

Mr. STONE. As I understand in reference to the Kentucky River nothing has ever been done on the project?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Nothing has been done except the expenditure of this \$103,000.

Mr. STONE. The Secretary of War has not authorized any advertisements, nor have any plans or specifications been prepared, nor have any steps been taken, so it is not likely you will want any money the next fiscal year for that?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No.

FALLS OF OHIO RIVER AT LOUISVILLE.

The CHAIRMAN. For improving Falls of Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., \$400,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The letting of the contract has been authorized, but it is not yet advertised. This is one of the works which the officer in charge was also anxious to do a portion of by day's labor, on the ground that the contract work begun there has led to a great deal of trouble, and there are two suits now in the Court of Claims due to the contracts on that work.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it is not practical to comply with the law?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Oh, yes, sir; it is practical, and the law will be complied with if it is not within the province of this committee to authorize a portion of the work to be done by day's labor. This law did not do it. It was not known at the time it was desirable to do so, and if it had been the Committee on Rivers and Harbors would have authorized it then.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me we can not enter upon legislation. If this is practical, what will be required—the whole amount?
Colonel MACKENZIE. The \$400,000.

OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is locks and dams in Ohio River.
Mr. STONE. That \$300,000 is to complete that?
Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.
Mr. STONE. What has that cost—something over a million or two million dollars?
This lock and dam is at the mouth of Beaver?
Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.
Mr. STONE. And they have been at work at it for years?
Colonel MACKENZIE. The lock is about done, and the contracts are out for the gates.
The CHAIRMAN. The whole of the \$300,000 will be required, and this will complete it?
Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

DAMS NOS. 2, 3, 4, AND 5, BETWEEN DAVIS ISLAND DAM AND DAM NO. 6.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is dams Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, between Davis Island Dam and Dam No. 6, \$400,000?
Colonel MACKENZIE. Authority has been given to make a contract there, and we are just completing the preliminaries in connection with the right of way and expect to advertise.
Mr. STONE. Everything is all arranged except a few weeks required for making new contracts, and you will need the money the next fiscal year?
Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. And the \$400,000 is necessary?
Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

CHICAGO RIVER, ILLINOIS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for improving Chicago River, Illinois.
Colonel MACKENZIE. Contracts are made for as much work as the law directs to be done there. There was a misunderstanding in the wording of it.
Mr. STONE. You need the whole \$400,000 there?
Colonel MACKENZIE. No; we do not.
Mr. SAYERS. How much will you need?
Colonel MACKENZIE. We will need \$113,231.94, but if we have \$113,000 we will be content. There were three different items of work—a part was dredging within existing dock lines, and an estimate for straightening the river, and taking out certain docks and rebuilding. All that was authorized by the wording was dredging within existing walls and docks, while the amount of money proposed covered the entire estimate.
The CHAIRMAN. How much of that \$50,000 is on hand now?
Colonel MACKENZIE. There is not any of it. There has been a continuing contract made covering the \$153,000.
The CHAIRMAN. That is for dredging?
Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir. The estimate for the dredging was \$480,000 out of that \$700,000. The cost will be about \$163,000, and there is \$50,000 on hand, so it would require \$113,000. It has been claimed, and undoubtedly it was the intention of the River and Harbor Committee to make that work cover all work in the project, but the matter went to the Comptroller and he decided it would only cover this one item.
The CHAIRMAN. That is, the Comptroller construed the law different from what the River and Harbor Committee intended to have it construed, and you have proceeded under the construction give it by the legal authority?
Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Illinois and Mississippi Canal, \$427,740?
Colonel MACKENZIE. That is one of the most complicated items we have. There has been no contract made for this work and none been authorized. We have called upon the officer to present plans and specifications, but this is one of the works which were authorized by the river and harbor act should be done by contract or day-labor, and there are certain parts which should be done by day-labor and certain parts which should be done by contract, but there is a complication and we can not do any work on that canal until the right of way is acquired.
The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to acquire that?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, it has taken a long time now. There is now due for land which has been acquired \$136,452. We have \$20,000 available and that leaves \$116,452 that is needed to pay for lands condemned and for which agreements have been made. Now, when we get that land it is necessary to mark it and plat it. It is also necessary for us to go in connection and condemn the balance of the land which is needed. We estimate that it will take \$272,000 in addition to complete the purchase of the right of way. The cost of condemnation and marking the land and surveys in connection with it is estimated at \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to do all this?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We submitted a recommendation some time ago to the Secretary of War for authorization to employ someone to do that work, and if someone was employed it would have been done in a comparatively short space of time. It has now spread over twenty years.

The CHAIRMAN. Take probably a year?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It could be done in a year, but it would depend upon—

The CHAIRMAN. This right of way will have to be acquired before you proceed?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That covers the right of way for the entire canal, and in order to let a contract for the balance, for the completion of the whole work, we would have to have the whole right of way. In fact, we ought to acquire that right of way and have the means in sight to get it.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you ought to acquire the right of way before you make a contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. We can make a contract now, I was going to say farther than that, for 8 miles. There are 16 miles from Hennepin west, for which the right of way has been acquired of over 8 miles, and of that work perhaps three-fourths is completed. There is another 8 miles right of way acquired, on which a contract can be let.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there authority to let the contract by piecemeal? Let me read over this law.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the entire length of this canal?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is about 80 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what I want to put to you is this:

"That the Secretary of War may enter into contracts for the whole or any part of such material and work as may be necessary to complete the present project of said Illinois and Mississippi Canal, or the said materials may be purchased and the work done otherwise by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate \$5,710,960, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated."

Now, can you tell if you go and let the contract for a section of 8 or 16 miles before you have acquired the right of way of this canal whether or not the whole project can be completed for the \$5,000,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir; we can not guarantee that. We simply have to get the best figures we can make.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, it is estimated you can do the whole work for \$5,000,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is the present estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that estimate made?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, that was made within comparatively a few years. I think the estimate which has been made—there are 8 miles of which I say the right of way is already acquired. Those 8 miles are the most difficult on the line of the canal; it includes 11 locks and quite a number of culverts and quite a number of bridges, and the cost of that 8 miles is estimated at \$1,500,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How many miles remain to be completed; in other words, if you complete those 8 miles how many more miles have you to construct?

Mr. HAINER. What are the termini?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Hennepin, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi just below Rock Island, on Rock River.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, in the construction of the canal 8 miles of which you have just mentioned can be completed for the amount stated, are you confident it will only require the remainder of the estimate to complete the remainder of the canal—I understand it is your best judgment?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; those are the best figures we have.

Mr. SAYERS. What I want to know is, how much do you want for this project for the next fiscal year. You have already shown that you need \$413,000 for the condemnation of land, how much more will you need for the purposes of construction?

Colonel MACKENZIE. If we were to do that ourselves we could expend inside of a year three-quarters of a million dollars.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose you are not to do it; suppose you let it under contract?

Colonel MACKENZIE. If it is done by contract it is a most difficult matter. This contract is to cover 8 miles of earthwork, 11 locks, and a number of culverts and bridges, and how to let a contract of that kind to one party is a matter we have hardly solved.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money will you probably need under the contract system? Colonel MACKENZIE. We would let these contracts and call for the work amounting to the full allotment in this bill.

Mr. SAYERS. If you were to call for the full allotment, will it be done?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That would depend upon the contractors, and we would expect them to do it. I can say that on that work it is estimated that about \$1,000,000 of that should be done by contract, and about \$500,000 by day-labor. Of course, if we have half of that to let by contract and let that 8 miles of earthwork and that part of the work covering all the things which could be done, of course we would go on and make a contract calling for the expenditure of that full amount if it were made available.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do not have to do that; you can spread it over a dozen years.

Colonel MACKENZIE. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as a practical man representing the Government and Chief of Engineers considering this right of way matter—you are familiar with the law from a practical standpoint—now, as an engineer and a practical business man, in your judgment how much ought to be appropriated fairly to meet the requirements of the work for the coming year for condemnation of lands and such contracts as are practical to make from a fair business standpoint, and such works as are practicable to be done by the Government?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The point comes in, as I understand, that this work has got to be done by contract.

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Colonel MACKENZIE. It has got to be done by contract unless there is money appropriated in advance without a contract. The law allows it to be done by day labor, but we must have the money.

The CHAIRMAN. When the money is appropriated you can do either or both ways.

Colonel MACKENZIE. We should have the money for the land and should have \$500,000 for building the 11 locks there by day labor, and we should have in addition to that whatever work it is thought best to do by contract. Of course, it is more important, in my mind, to get to work and build these locks by day labor than perhaps to let the contracts for the earthwork.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose this committee comes to the conclusion to recommend an appropriation of a million dollars right straight for the commencement and continuation of this work, would a million dollars be sufficient or not; and if not, how much more or how much less, would you say?

Colonel MACKENZIE. If you give us a million dollars it will do all the work that perhaps ought to be done this year if we can expend the million dollars in the year.

KEWEENAW BAY TO LAKE SUPERIOR, IMPROVING WATERWAY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is improving waterway from Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, Michigan, \$400,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. Authority has been granted for placing that work under contract. There is a portion of it that has been advertised. This is work that ought to go on.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need the whole amount?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The \$400,000 can be very well expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the contract you contemplate making will the \$400,000 be required?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FROM MOUTH OF OHIO RIVER, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio River to St. Paul, Minn., \$873,333.33. What have you to say about that?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That item and the next item should be considered together. That is a class of work which the law authorizes to be done by contract or otherwise, but is a class of work which can not be done by one general contract. The amounts which are named here are on a little different basis from the other continuing contracts. The amounts which are named on these two contracts can probably be used to an advantage on the work during next season. This is a case in which the law authorizes a certain amount to be used every year for three years, a definite amount.

WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVERS, OREGON.

The CHAIRMAN. For improving Willamette and Yamhill rivers, Oregon, \$160,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. It has been proposed to do work on the Yamhill River by contract amounting to \$69,000, but the plans of the project are not yet here and we have not presented them and they have never been acted upon.

Mr. STONE. Will they be?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I can not speak for that because they have not yet been presented to the Secretary of War, and I do not know what action he will take in the matter. We will receive them before long and will present the plans, but we know of no engineering reasons why the work should not go on.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these rivers—

Colonel MACKENZIE. On the Willamette River there is a snag boat which has been constructed, authorized by law, and it was desired on that river to do the work with the crew of the snag boat, which is permissible under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want that full amount?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item for improving the Mississippi River.

Colonel MACKENZIE. This is the work of the Mississippi Commission. Under the law they have been unable to make any provision in advance of the appropriation of money. They confine their work now to levee work and operating dredges.

The CHAIRMAN. You simply have made no contracts?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No, sir. This work is always done by their plants. They make a great many small contracts, but they make no general contract for the whole of the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the same substantially as heretofore?

Mr. SAYERS. It is the same thing.

Mr. STONE. This is done by the Commission and you do not know anything about it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It simply passes through our office, but we know very little about it. The law is a little different in their case than the others. It limits the amount of work done in each year.

Mr. STONE. You do not know personally anything about these two last items?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, sir, I know about them, but there is very little to tell you about them.

Mr. STONE. Both these amounts of money are expended by the Commission?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Further than to have a sort of shadowy supervision of it, you have nothing very much to do with it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. No. Those are simply the amounts which the last law authorized to be expended.

Mr. STONE. Is there anybody here in Washington who has personal knowledge of the detailed expenditures of these commissions?

Mr. SAYERS. Oh, yes.

Mr. STONE. What results have they obtained?

Colonel MACKENZIE. I can speak of the work on the Missouri River because I was there on that Commission for a number of years before I came here, and there the result of the work done is most satisfactory. I can say, however, these figures are correct. I know, of course, the history of the contract and the history of the items. These figures are authorized by the river and harbor act to be expended during the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Here comes some deficiency estimate for \$625,000.

Colonel MACKENZIE. There was \$625,000 actually appropriated and \$625,000 contract work authorized during the year ending 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. The note here says:

"The submission of this estimate is made necessary for the reason that the river and harbor act of June 3, 1896, provides for carrying on continuously the work of improving the Mississippi River from the Head of the Passes to the mouth of the Ohio River, and authorizes, besides the expenditure of the appropriation therein made, the incurring of additional obligations and liabilities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, to an extent of \$625,000."

Now they have used that \$625,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they have incurred obligations for \$625,000 more?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, here is the second one:

"Improvement of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio to St. Paul, Minn."

Containing two items, one for \$325,000 and one for \$200,000, and the note says:

"The submission of this estimate is made necessary for the reason that the river and harbor act of June 3, 1896, provides for carrying on continuously the work of improving the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Ohio River and St. Paul, and authorizes besides the expenditure of the appropriation therein made, the

incurring of additional obligations and liabilities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, to the extent of \$525,000 (\$325,000 for that portion of the river between the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, and \$200,000 for that portion between the mouth of the Missouri River and St. Paul").

Have those obligations been entered into?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that authority been exercised?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That authority has been exercised.

The CHAIRMAN. By the Secretary of War?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he utilize this Mississippi River Commission or did that himself independently?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The money has been expended in the construction of dredges which are now under contract. That is what it was given for. That is between the mouth of the Missouri. That is not in the bill for the construction of dredges; but there was a good deal of talk with the Committee on Commerce and Rivers and Harbors Committee so as to know what was the object of those items.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Comptroller pass them; what does he say?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That money is appropriated for the work and it is just as available for the construction of dredges as anything else, and those are being constructed under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. The act reads "for continuing improvements, \$625,000"—now that was appropriated—"which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with the plans, specifications, and recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, as approved by the Chief of Engineers for the general improvement of the river, for the building and repairing of levees, and for surveys, including the continuation of the survey between Head of Passes and the head waters of the river, such improvements, surveys, buildings, and repairs of levees shall be carried on in such manner as in their opinion shall best improve navigation and promote the interest of commerce at all stages of the river."

Now that \$625,000 relates to that only. Now comes the proviso:

"Provided, That on and after the passage of this act additional contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to carry on continuously the plans of the Mississippi River Commission as aforesaid, or said materials may be purchased and work done otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not exceeding in the aggregate \$8,375,000 exclusive of the amount herein appropriated."

That is to say, first, there is \$625,000 and then by contracts he may proceed further in addition to the \$625,000 and to make an expenditure not exceeding \$8,375,000 exclusive of the amount appropriated. Now, here is another proviso:

"Provided further, That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, said contracts and materials purchased and works done otherwise than by contract shall not exceed the sum of \$625,000."

Now, that is \$625,000 more?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. "And thereafter shall not exceed the sum of \$2,583,333 annually for the three years beginning July 1, 1897."

So we have got to appropriate now \$625,000 for the current year, and they can not go over \$2,583,000 for the coming year.

"Provided further, That the money hereby appropriated and authorized to be expended in pursuance of said contract, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended in the construction of suitable dredge boats and other devices and appliances, and in the operation and maintenance of the same, with a view of ultimately obtaining and maintaining a navigable channel from Cairo down, not less than 250 feet in width and 9 feet in depth at all periods of the year except when navigation is closed by ice."

Then comes another proviso:

"Provided further, That of the sum hereby appropriated and authorized to be expended the sum of \$64,000 shall be expended on the rectification of the banks at Greenville, Miss., and \$4,000 in the rectification of the banks at Helena, Ark., according to late plans submitted by Capt. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers, and \$16,000 in the rectification of the banks at New Madrid, Mo."

First, there is \$625,000, and then there is \$625,000 more authorized for the current year, which they submit by way of a deficiency, and then for the coming fiscal year \$2,583,333 to meet contracts to be made for works or for purchases. Now, those contracts have been made?

Colonel MACKENZIE. They have been made.

The CHAIRMAN. And the whole amount will be required?

Colonel MACKENZIE. The whole amount will be required.

MISSOURI RIVER.

The CHAIRMAN. So much for that. Now for the item for improving the Missouri River from the mouth to Sioux City, Iowa, \$300,000. That is the same provision for the Missouri?

Colonel MACKENZIE. That is the provision in the law. There is no deficiency in the Missouri; that is independent.

The CHAIRMAN. There seems to be a deficiency from the mouth of the Ohio River to St. Paul?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Well, there is for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us get that legislation and see if it is the same [examining same]. The provision seems to be precisely the same, except in amount.

Colonel MACKENZIE. They are the same.

The CHAIRMAN. So that there is a deficiency of \$625,000 for the current year by authority, of that legislation for the lower Mississippi, and for the upper Mississippi \$525,000?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That we have got to care for that either in a deficiency bill or in the sundry civil bill, and that is the exact amount as you have figured it?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Those amounts are absolutely correct. I was in charge of one work for seventeen years before coming here.

Mr. STONE. What do you think about it; is the money well expended?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything additional?

DUBUQUE, IOWA, REMOVAL OF BAR NEAR.

Colonel MACKENZIE. I notice a note of Colonel Henderson in regard to some additional words in connection with Dubuque, which he wanted added to the Dubuque item.

The CHAIRMAN. What does he want to sub it there?

Colonel MACKENZIE. He wants, out of this money which was appropriated for the river from the mouth of the Missouri to St. Paul, the sum of \$30,000, or as much as might be necessary, specially allotted to remove a bar opposite Dubuque.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the language he wants?

Colonel MACKENZIE: "Provided, That of this sum \$30,000, or so much thereof as shall be found necessary, shall be expended for the removal of a sand bar in front of the city of Dubuque in the State of Iowa." That is a little less than a dollar to an inhabitant of Dubuque.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for that?

Colonel MACKENZIE. There is a bad bar, and there has been for a number of years, and it has been getting worse. It has been invading the wharf at Dubuque—the landing wharf. It has run down the river in front and is getting closer, and it makes it quite difficult to land at the landing at Dubuque and also covering what is known as the harbor of refuge, or ice harbor at Dubuque.

The CHAIRMAN. As an engineer, do you say it is an apt thing to do and a necessary thing to do?

Colonel MACKENZIE. It is a very proper thing to do.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the purview of this appropriation?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes; it would be perfectly legitimate to do that work, even without special legislation, but it is not customary to do it; that is, it is not customary to divert any of this general fund for work on city harbors along the river unless it is indicated by Congress.

Mr. STONE. If that sand bar is an impediment to navigation, would it not be necessary to do it? but if it was not an impediment to navigation we do not want it done at all.

Colonel MACKENZIE. This is harbor work rather than channel work. We have made that the practice, because there are twenty or thirty places there where if it is done for one there would be a demand from the others.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you take the position that as far as the Comptroller is concerned, and as far as the law is concerned, you have the authority to do this now; that it is fairly within the scheme, but as a matter of convenience to enable you to fight off other fellows who want something done to their bars, the practice has been adopted not to do it unless it should be by authority given by an act?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This is fairly within the purview of this appropriation?

Colonel MACKENZIE. Yes.

WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1897.

SUGAR BOUNTY.

The CHAIRMAN. Schedule E of the McKinley law seems to have provided 2 cents a pound bounty on certain sugars testing above 90°, and from 80° to 90° 1½ cents per pound.

Then there is another section which provides notice shall be given for license, etc., on or before the 1st day of July. The date of the act repealing it seems to have been August 28, 1894. Now, between the 1st of July and August 28, 1894, certain parties had produced sugar on which bounty was due under the provisions of that act amounting to \$238,000, as set forth in this report, which was appropriated for and paid. Then it seems that subsequently, under the act of March 2, 1895, legislation and an appropriation were both had, the legislation being by way of a gratuity or settlement of an equitable claim, as the man has the mind to put it offensively or courteously, giving eight-tenths of a cent per pound on sugars actually manufactured in the United States testing not less than 80° by the polariscope.

It seems to have taken in everything from 80° to 100°, and that was made between the enactment of the Wilson bill on August 28, 1894, and the 1st day of July, 1895, where the parties making the sugar had proceeded under the McKinley law, and given notice prior to the 1st day of July, and filed bonds, etc. In other words, they make the amount eight-tenths of a cent per pound by that legislation, instead of 1½ cents or 2 cents, as the case might have been, they were entitled to if the act had not been repealed; and this bill makes an appropriation of \$5,000,000, which, by this report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, seems to be short \$1,085,000 of paying the class of claims which seem to be proved up under this legislation of June 30, 1895. That seems to be the condition as submitted by this report of the Internal-Revenue Commissioner.

Mr. SAYERS. Here is the amendment Mr. Robertson proposes to offer.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That covers every point.

"To pay to the producers of sugar who complied with the provisions of the bounty law as contained in Schedule E of the tariff act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, and whose claims were filed in the Treasury Department and adjusted and found due by the Secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Auditor for the Treasury Department under the provisions of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, as shown by internal-revenue settlement numbered ten thousand two hundred and eighty-four of said Auditor, dated July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, one million eighty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, the same to be distributed pro rata and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the parties named in said settlement according to the amount of their respective claims as is therein found due and proven, the same being the difference between the amount found to be due said producers and the amount paid to them on said settlement."

The CHAIRMAN. This is the clause which you desire to submit to the committee for its consideration?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you want to make a speech, not want to, but will make one, covering the ground first as to why this—

Mr. STONE. This appropriation they seek now is to be paid on the bounty earned under the McKinley law.

The CHAIRMAN. No. This is an appropriation to pay \$1,000,000 upon a balance of claims upon which \$5,000,000 have already been paid under the legislation of 1895, giving eight-tenths of a cent per pound instead of 1½ cents per pound and 2 cents per pound. It refers to the McKinley act only for the purpose of identifying the parties who are to receive this equitable amount, or this gratuity, as you may put it, and I suppose the object of these gentlemen appearing before the committee is to see that the committee understands what they ask, and to present such considerations as will show that this is a matter not of a mere claim or gratuity, and that it is proper for it to go upon a general appropriation bill under the rules of the House.

Mr. ROBERTSON. If you will permit me I will state that these accounts have passed through the hands of the Auditor and all the accounting departments of the Government.

Mr. SAYERS. I will explain it if I can get your attention for a moment. First, I understand that this claim of \$1,084,000, including \$5,000,000 which was appropriated at the last session of Congress, is intended to reimburse those planters for the expenses that they had incurred in making the sugar crop in that year in which the McKinley act was repealed; the McKinley act having allowed them for previous years two cents per pound, and upon the face of that act the sugar planters had gone forward and pitched their crops and proceeded with the cultivation of them, almost reaching the point of converting the crops into sugar; and when the act was repealed

they based this claim upon the fact that equity would require that they receive some bounty provided for in the McKinley act upon this unfinished and incomplete crop. Is not that so?

Mr. STONE. It is a very simple thing to understand this, and I think I will be able to do so, and that is what is the difference between the rates in the two bills which is proposed to be paid?

Mr. ROBERTSON. If you will allow me, I will state that the last sundry civil bill—

Mr. STONE. I can get at it better by asking questions—

Mr. ROBERTSON (continuing). Paid those sugar people eight-tenths of a cent per pound bounty, and you appropriated for eight-tenths of a cent per pound on all sugars that had been produced in the State of Louisiana or in the United States under the provisions of the McKinley law. Well, they made the appropriation for \$5,000,000 for that purpose, but the crop was larger than was estimated for when that appropriation was made, because then it was a growing crop, and \$5,000,000 was not sufficient to pay the eight-tenths of a cent provided in the bill.

Mr. STONE. I understand that; but if you will allow me to ask a question or two I think I can get at what I want to know more accurately, and I do not want to take up any more of the time of the committee than I can help. This is to pay the sugar bounty accruing in 1894?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir; the growth of 1894.

Mr. STONE. Is it to pay the balance due at eight-tenths of a cent per pound?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Or is it to pay the difference between the eight-tenths of a cent per pound and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound as provided in the original bill under Judge Sayers's explanation, or what?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is to pay the balance under the bill providing eight-tenths of a cent per pound.

Mr. STONE. This is for 1894, and the McKinley Act was repealed in 1894.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. It was in force a portion of 1894, and while in force it provided a bounty of 2 cents for sugars bearing a certain test and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents for sugars bearing a less test, and under the governor's statement here it would appear it is to equalize or make equitable the bounties to the planters who had planted in the expectation the law was to remain in force. You say it is one way and he says it is another.

Mr. ROBERTSON. No; both of us agree.

Mr. LAYTON. They calculate it is a deficiency, as the law authorized a payment of eight-tenths of a cent per pound.

Mr. STONE. I may be very dull of comprehension, but you say that is the balance due under what is known as the Wilson-Gorman bill and he says—

Mr. ROBERTSON. Oh, no; neither of us say that. You were talking about the equitable part of that and I thought you referred to the basis on which—

Mr. STONE. I was asking about the eight-tenths of a cent per pound, and you said it was on that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I say so still, that is what it is, everybody says that.

Mr. LAYTON. The law provided that they should have eight-tenths of a cent per pound and the \$5,000,000 lacked \$1,085,000 of paying that, and now they want a deficiency.

Mr. STONE. Seeking to equalize any equities under the previous act?

Mr. ROBERTSON. There is the point exactly, and I would like for Judge Buck to have a few moments—

Mr. STONE. It is the fact I want.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I will give the fact. The fact was the act of March 2, 1895, made an appropriation to pay the sugar producers eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound bounty, and the law so states it in the letter. When they went to make the calculation there was nothing to base it upon except the crop of the preceding year, so they made the appropriation in accordance with that, and that was not sufficient to pay eight-tenths of a cent on the crop actually produced, and that is all. The Treasurer has not only paid them, but they have audited all of these accounts, and there not being money enough, they prorated the \$5,000,000 of money, and the balance is what we are after.

Mr. STONE. What is this act you refer to?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. It was the act of the Crisp Congress after the McKinley law was repealed.

Mr. STONE. This act was passed to arrange the equities of the planters?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. And that is not the Wilson-Gorman bill at all?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No; it has nothing in the world to do with it—absolutely no connection.

Mr. STONE. This is simply a balance, as the crops were larger than anticipated, and this is to make up, practically, a deficiency?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is hardly a deficiency.

Mr. STONE. Why is it not? They had estimated the bounties amounted to \$5,000,000 and they were \$6,000,000, and they paid out the \$5,000,000 and there is a million yet due?

Mr. LAYTON. It is like the river and harbor bill; we authorized the payment of these claims in the bill, and for that purpose we appropriated \$5,000,000 and it did not reach that by \$1,085,000.

Mr. STONE. I do not want to take up any more time of the committee—

Mr. ROBERTSON. Will the committee hear Judge Buck on the question?

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES F. BUCK, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. BUCK said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I know your time is valuable and will not attempt anything like an elaborate argument, more than to say a few words in regard to the decision of the Supreme Court in the sugar-bounty cases in this connection, in order to submit the status under which the Louisiana delegation interpret this matter at this time. We come before your committee, and I appreciate the honor my confrères do me in desiring me to say a few words to the committee, upon no special request of any personal interest, but in obedience simply to the sense of duty of the delegation to a large number of our constituents who are interested in this matter. We take the position, and that is the only reason why we presume to consume a little time of the committee, that the matter stands so that it is in a condition to be put by this Congress as an ordinary item in either the sundry civil appropriation bill or the deficiency appropriation bill.

I submit to the committee that when the Fifty-third Congress, after the repeal of the McKinley tariff law, enacted this clause of the appropriation of 1895 it gave to the sugar producer, who had acted upon the faith of the existence of the original bounty law, which, as the Supreme Court says, was not questioned in any quarter either by the executive or judicial branches of the Government, when Congress appropriated or recognized the indebtedness of eight-tenths of a cent a pound it acted upon one of two fundamental theories, not as a gratuity, because I do not think the Congress of the United States would, as a mere gratuity, make this appropriation, but it acted upon one of two theories, viz, either that the original bounty law, while in no event a contract that would be protected against repeal, as prohibited in the very familiar clause of the Constitution, section 10, Article I, which prohibits the impairing of an obligation, while a bounty of that sort is always subject to repeal, yet it is a contract while in existence, and that is the one of the theories on which I assume the Congress of the United States acted.

If it did not act upon that it acted upon another; that if it was not a contract it was a thing on which certain investments had been made and work done on the faith of the existing statute which created at least what we in the civil law call a natural obligation; that is, it created a condition of relative equity and natural right sufficient to form a basis of legislative or judicial action, and that is the interpretation which the Supreme Court placed upon it. When the appropriation therefore was made it was not an appropriation of \$5,000,000 as a gratuity or a reimbursement to the sugar producers, but it was an appropriation in so many words, or rather a legislative recognition of the obligation on the part of the Government to pay eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound on sugar produced and license application made for under the act of 1890 up to a certain time, and when the matter of providing the necessary means was reached the act simply says—

“And for this purpose the sum of \$5,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.”

In other words, if the committee will take the suggestion kindly, Congress manifestly intended to do not only scant and gratuitous justice and make a donation, but recognized the right and defined that right in specific and exact terms; and in regard to that I read from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case with which of course you gentlemen are all familiar. The statute reads thus (I am reading it as cited in this decision, case *United States v. Realty Company*, and *Same v. Gay*, 163 U. S. Reports, p. 427):

“That there shall be paid to those producers who complied with the provisions of the bounty law as contained in Schedule E of the tariff act of October 1, 1890, by filing notice, etc.”

In other words, Congress, incident to the repeal of the McKinley tariff bounty, reenacted, in so many words, a bounty of so much for sugars produced under license obtained under the original bounty law. It is an independent piece of legislation.

"And who would have been entitled to have received a license as provided for in said act, a bounty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound on the sugars actually manufactured and produced in the United States, etc., and for this purpose the sum of \$5,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated."

It is the manifest intention, therefore, expressed by the Congress of this country, that there shall be paid eight-tenths of a cent per pound. Of course, there is no way of compelling the action of a nation through its legislative bodies, but legislative bodies are supposed not to wait to be compelled when they recognize the right and justice of a thing, and here Congress absolutely enacted this law, and the Treasury Department has so understood it, and we have here procured, by my colleague and friend, Mr. Price—

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to state to the clerk the number of that volume of United States Reports?

Mr. BUCK. It is volume 163, United States Reports, and the title of the report is United States v. The Realty Company and The United States v. Gay, page 427.

Mr. SAYERS. If you will allow me, and if it will not interrupt you, your contention is this, that the act of Congress at the last session provided—

Mr. BUCK. The second session of the Fifty-third Congress, or rather the special session.

Mr. SAYERS (continuing). Especially provided that eight-tenths of a cent per pound should be paid to those sugar planters who came within the provisions of that act?

Mr. BUCK. That is right. That was a positive enactment.

Mr. SAYERS. And an appropriation of \$5,000,000 was made in pursuance of that act, and inasmuch as the \$5,000,000 has not been found sufficient to discharge the provision of that act, then it becomes necessary to make a further appropriation of \$1,085,000 to do so?

Mr. BUCK. To satisfy the enactment and conditions recognized in this original law. In other words, Congress seemed to act intelligently in this matter. The Wilson tariff bill had repealed the bounty law absolutely and unconditionally, and that repeal was effective because no one, I think, ever contended seriously as a lawyer that even though the original bounty enactment was, as I believe—which the Supreme Court, however, has never decided, because it was not necessary to say so because they found other means on which to base their decision—that while the original bounty may have been constitutional it is conceded that it was subject to repeal, and the Wilson Tariff Act had unconditionally and absolutely repealed it. Now comes in this appropriation bill—

Mr. STONE. Whenever it is convenient, I want to ask a question.

Mr. BUCK. I am ready now.

Mr. STONE. The Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act, so called, struck out all bounties on sugar?

Mr. BUCK. That is right.

Mr. STONE. And substituted a tariff on imported sugar, did it not?

Mr. BUCK. To commence at a certain time.

Mr. STONE. And, as a recompense to those who favored a bounty on sugar, this appropriation was put in the sundry civil bill in the Senate and held on it in the House to meet the hiatus or difference in time between the time when the McKinley law would fail to give you the bounty and when the Wilson-Gorman Act would give you protection?

Mr. BUCK. I think that is so.

Mr. STONE. That is the fact, is it not?

Mr. BUCK. I think it is the fact.

Mr. STONE. This partial bounty or donation—call it what you will, it does not make any difference—was inserted in the sundry civil bill as a partial recognition of the claims of the sugar producers to help over that period of time between the time when the McKinley bill ceased to give a bounty and the time when the Wilson-Gorman bill gave you protection?

Mr. BUCK. I think so.

Mr. STONE. And they estimated \$5,000,000—

Mr. BUCK. There was no formal estimate. Well, it was an estimate, in the sense—

Mr. STONE. Well, they put it at \$5,000,000 in the appropriation bill, and it did not reach?

Mr. BUCK. It did not reach.

Mr. STONE. Now, you want the balance, and that is all there is of it?

Mr. BUCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. One word more, that has nothing to do with it in this case, but it may give some little information to those who have it in their minds to get it. Which is the most acceptable to the sugar planters in Louisiana—a bounty under the McKinley law or the protection under the Wilson-Gorman bill?

Mr. BUCK. To answer that question I would have to answer it in a qualified way.

Originally the sugar producers, to a man, of the State of Louisiana were opposed to a bounty, not that they did not like the proceeds of it but they feared it would not last; and many of them being Democrats in their political education and proclivities really believed it was unconstitutional and they opposed it, and the granting of the bounty was opposed not only by the Louisiana members but by parties directly interested in the production of sugar. However, with the enormous advantages which accrued to the sugar producers by the bounty granted in the McKinley tariff law they were converted I think in favor of a bounty and were very loath to see it repealed and would rather have had the bounty continued as a matter of profit to themselves than to have a tariff, but I believe to-day that they would prefer to have a fixed specific tariff on sugar to even a bounty.

Mr. STONE. My question is not a political question at all; it is simply to ascertain which is the better for the people who produce sugar, a bounty or a tariff which gives protection?

Mr. BUCK. Well, that probably would be a question of the extent of benefit to them; that is the way they would look at it. I think as a matter of principle the majority of the sugar planters to-day would prefer a specific duty on sugar, sufficient, of course, to give protection to the industry, than to have a bounty.

Mr. STONE. Is this protection that you get under the Wilson-Gorman bill sufficient to give that protection?

Mr. BUCK. If it were a specific duty, I think, amounting to what it was calculated the ad valorem duty would produce, I think it might be.

Mr. STONE. But does it?

Mr. BUCK. It does not. The general impression is it does not, but my friend Mr. Price is much more familiar about that than I am.

Now, in order to place the committee in possession of all exterior facts, I want to call attention to a communication from Mr. Baldwin, of the Treasury Department, showing how the Departments consider this legislation. I believe you gentlemen who are lawyers are familiar with the maxim, "Id certum est quod certum reddi potest." At first the calculation as to the amount of sugar that might be produced was a mere estimate—the exact number of pounds that each licensee would produce could not be given, could not be fixed, until the crop was made and finished. The correct figures were bound to come, and the amount appropriated was intended to pay eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound on it. As they came it was found the \$5,000,000 was insufficient, and the Treasury officers, by common consent, as it were—no one objecting—prorated the appropriation among all the claimants.

The following is a statement of the whole number of approved claims and the amount of bounty appropriated, prorated among the claimants:

District.	Number of claims.	Amount of claims as approved.	Amount of appropriation prorated.	Balance.
Louisiana	469	\$5,565,527.43	\$4,573,035.46	\$992,491.97
Texas	18	123,487.97	101,466.56	22,021.41
Florida	4	5,579.00	4,584.10	994.90
California	3	293,208.97	240,921.46	52,287.51
Nebraska	1	45,087.80	37,047.36	8,040.44
Montana	1	46,295.48	38,039.66	8,255.80
Kansas	1	5,970.03	4,905.40	1,064.63
Total	493	6,085,156.66	5,000,000.00	1,085,156.66

As I am informed, each producer or licensee was tabulated and put down as entitled to so much out of the total, and when the \$5,000,000 came into the possession of the officers to distribute under the law, they prorated it upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury without any further provision in law among the total claimants, which leaves this deficiency. Now, our position in the matter is that Congress in this appropriation bill, after the total repeal of the bounty provision under the act of 1890, when that had ceased to exist, recognized the equity and justice and perhaps the contract obligation which existed to make reimbursement for the expenses and losses which threatened the sugar producers, and the decision of the Supreme Court, which is brief—but I hesitate to tax the patience of the committee by reading from it—fully states these conditions and dwells elaborately on the manifestly just and equitable considerations which it thought manifestly directed and justified the action of Congress.

Mr. SAYERS. Your contention is the planters have not only an equitable, but a legal right, under the act of last Congress?

Mr. BUCK. Yes, in this way; I say it is legal of course to this extent, that the legislative intent is expressed on the statute books to give eight-tenths of a cent per pound, and in that it is legal. I am not willing as a lawyer to assert that it is

legal in the sense that the claimants can go into court and have an action, because there is no appropriation made.

Mr. STONE. Was that case called up over the ruling of the Comptroller?

Mr. BUCK. No, sir; after the Comptroller had ruled against the claims a suit was instituted in the circuit court of the circuit of Louisiana, and was decided in the circuit court in favor of the complainant and the United States appealed it to the Supreme Court.

The CHAIRMAN. There was an action?

Mr. BUCK. The action was brought in the Louisiana court under the second section of the act approved March 3, 1887, commonly known as the Tucker Act; that will define the nature of the action.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the recovery there?

Mr. BUCK. A judgment was rendered directing the Treasury to pay. The United States appealed and made the point—

The CHAIRMAN. Is it or not a fact you have a status in the courts now?

Mr. BUCK. We may possibly, but there is no actual appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That case I apprehend went off upon the ground that Congress having its legislative authority and having appropriated that, the court would not inquire as to the power of Congress to appropriate. I suppose that is so?

Mr. BUCK. I can read a portion, quite brief, which states the grounds on which the decision was rendered:

"This condition of affairs confronted the Congress which passed the appropriation in question. It is now argued by counsel for the Government that Congress had no valid power to recognize these claims against the United States made by the sugar manufacturers, because the provision in regard to the payment of bounties contained in the act of 1890 is unconstitutional.

"Upon this assumption it is said that no claim, legal, moral, equitable, or honorable can be created in favor of the sugar manufacturer and against the Government, and that where there is neither legal, moral, nor honorable obligation to pay, Congress has no power to appropriate money.

"In our opinion it is not correct to say that no moral, equitable, or honorable obligation can attach in favor of persons situated as were the defendants in error here, when the act of 1895 was passed. We think obligations of that nature may arise out of such circumstances. We regard the question of the unconstitutionality of the bounty provisions of the act of 1890 as entirely immaterial to the discussion here. These parties did not at that time (when manufacturing under its provisions) know that the act was unconstitutional; they could not be regarded as failing to do their whole duty because they proceeded with the manufacture of sugar in reliance upon the bounty promised by the Government, under an act recognized by the officers of the Government as valid, and which they were at all times executing.

"But it is said that if the act be unconstitutional the law imputes to these parties at all times a knowledge of its invalidity, and that it is not rendered valid by acquiescence in its provisions for any length of time even by officers of the Government holding the highest places therein, and who are charged with its execution and believe in its validity. Being unconstitutional, there never was a moment, it is stated, when there was any valid act, and therefore no equities can arise in their favor because of any acts done by them upon the faith of the act, which they were bound to know was wholly void. This reasoning does not exactly fit the case. It is not a question whether any strictly legal rights can arise out of an unconstitutional act. It is a question whether equitable considerations can attach to a claim which, among other grounds, is based upon an act that was supposed by all the officers of the Government to be valid, and which was repealed only when the whole taxing act of 1890 was subjected to a careful and comprehensive revision.

"There are occasions when the presumption that every man knows the law must be enforced for the safety of society itself. An individual on trial for a violation of the criminal law will not be heard to allege as a defense that he did not know the act of which he was guilty was criminal. But in such a case as this, knowledge of the invalidity of the law in advance of any authoritative declaration to that effect will not be imputed to those who are acting under its provisions, and receiving the benefits provided by its terms. These parties can not be held bound, upon the question of equitable or moral consideration, to know what no one else actually knew, and what no one could know prior to the determination, by some judicial tribunal, that the law was unconstitutional.

"Although it should finally turn out that the law is invalid, and is so pronounced, yet during all the time of its operation, as has been stated, all the officers of the Government united in treating it as a valid act. No court had determined to the contrary. It was a question at least admitting of argument. Under such circumstances, can it be said that the plaintiffs in these suits and persons situated like them were bound to know this law was and would be pronounced unconstitutional, and that no rights could be acquired under it, and that they would not be justified

in proceeding to manufacture sugar according to its provisions? Could no equities be built up in their behalf (which the Government might subsequently recognize) founded upon the belief that the act was valid, and upon the action of the officers of the Government under it, because it was or subsequently might be pronounced to be unconstitutional?"

The CHAIRMAN. Without troubling you to read I will just ask you, in point of fact that decision is practically upon the ground that Congress had made an appropriation for this purpose, and it was not the province of the court under the conditions to refuse to carry out the object of that appropriation, and if you now go to the courts without this appropriation being made that there would be a different question presented to the courts from what was presented there?

Mr. BUCK. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And for that reason you want to escape going into court, being in doubt what the result will be on the one hand, and not wanting to be put to the trouble of going to the courts on the other?

Mr. BUCK. But in answer to the chairman, if the chairman will permit me, that as far as going to the courts is concerned, I wish the chair to remember that I am here simply as a Member of the House from my sense of public duty, and I do not know what the plans of the parties in direct interest may be. I do not know whether they have discussed the question of going into the courts; I rather apprehend they never thought of it. I feel that under the interpretation of his honor, the chairman, and on the line of the arguments on which the Supreme Court decided it is very questionable whether these parties would have a standing in court. The Supreme Court based its decision upon this merely, that it finds there was at least a moral or equitable consideration to sustain the action of Congress in making the appropriation. The Supreme Court completely evades, I do not use the word in any offensive signification at all, two distinct propositions which might otherwise arise; first, whether the bounty grant of Congress was a contract at all and conferred any legal right while it was in force up to the time of its repeal, or whether it was constitutional.

They evaded that completely. They laid as a basis for their position that there was at least an equitable and moral consideration for the grant which Congress makes and the Supreme Court will not interfere with Congress in the exercise of its discretion to do either charity or equity, and decided it on that fact. That is the legal status of the case. But our contention is, Congress having acted without waiving any rights or speaking for those directly interested, or as to their having a standing in court, which I do not intend to judge in any way, that this nation through its legislative body having put upon its statute books a recognition of the absolute right under what Congress believed was constitutional, it should stand up to that condition and pay the balance on an obligation or debt which it expressly recognized. We may take it for granted when the Fifty-first Congress enacted a bounty law that the Members believed that they were voting for a constitutional law, and I believe that the legal opinion was predominantly in favor of the proposition that this bounty grant was a contract up to the time it was repealed.

What we contend now is that Congress, the law-making power, a power which can not be controlled, a power which acts upon its own motion, upon its own sense of right, has already put upon the statute books a definition of the extent of the rights of these parties by not making merely an indefinite appropriation, but by enacting a new bounty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound, this Congress should accept that question as settled. Let us take the law as it is written and we find when the Fifty-third Congress made this appropriation they did not say that out of equity and out of moral considerations and sympathy and as a gratuity that there shall be hereby appropriated, as far as this may go, \$5,000,000 to those people who have undoubtedly suffered pecuniarily in their business, but Congress took a legislative and judicial view of the situation and of the element of loss resulting from the entire repeal of the bounty and the insufficient protection in the interim of the enactment of a protective tariff, as suggested by gentlemen of the committee, and it enacted what?

It did not make a sympathetic appropriation, but enacted a distinct bounty; as I say I know not whether it is an accident or deliberate phraseology, but there it is, that "a bounty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound be paid to those producers of sugar who file their licenses with the Secretary of the Treasury," or the proper officers, for the cultivation of sugar between certain dates in the years 1894 and 1895. They say: "The sum of \$5,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated."

It manifestly was the conviction that this \$5,000,000 would be ample to pay the entire bounty. Now we are here, therefore, both to appeal to the equity and, in a sense, to the moral considerations which actuated that Congress, to ask that the measure of relief which was then intended and fixed be awarded in its fullness.

Mr. LAYTON. A question right there: Has there been any suggestion or question raised as to the honesty of the claimants with the Treasury Department?

Mr. BUCK. Never; I never heard of a single one—it is impossible. I think that

the regulations of the law of 1890 in regard to the certificates which had to be furnished as to the quantity of sugar produced were very rigid. The production of sugar, as you well know, is a highly scientific process, and it is registered with the certainty with which gas or water or any chemical product is measured in the course of its production, and fraud I believe is simply impossible, and I have never heard of any suggestion of fraud. The bounty is paid upon the exact weight per pound of the sugar produced by each man.

Mr. LAYTON. Has any claim been rejected?

Mr. BUCK. I do not know of any, but there may have been some.

Mr. ROBERTSON. If you will excuse me, I will state that I have certain knowledge of the fact that one refiner's claim was rejected because he had not complied with the law. In all other respects the sugar was made at the proper polariscope test and all that, but he had not complied with the law in some small particular and it was refused. Mr. Price, I think, has another case in his mind.

Mr. BUCK. In other words, you know of no cases rejected on account of frauds. For these reasons we think this matter might be covered by Congress in the discretion of the committee and the House by simply appropriating in one of the appropriation bills to pay a recognized fixed indebtedness—fixed and as certain as mathematics fixes a thing. The exact output of the crop of sugar, of course, is not known until that crop is made. The bounty was enacted of eight-tenths of a cent a pound when the crop was in course of production, and the total yield was an uncertain factor, but it had to be made certain, and it was made certain. The calculations were based as in favor of each man upon the total amount which was produced, and he was credited with so much money due him at eight-tenths of a cent per pound, and these accounts, as I am informed—I have not seen them with my own eyes—are kept in the proper office of the Treasury Department, and each man was put down for the whole amount due him and credited when the distribution was made with his pro rata received, which, I think, was something over 83 per cent of the total amount.

Mr. HAINER. This sugar crop of 1894 had been entered upon before the McKinley act was repealed?

Mr. BUCK. Absolutely; during the agitation.

Mr. HAINER. Now, the Wilson bill or law placed a duty which was intended to be a duty of 1.2 cents per pound?

Mr. BUCK. It was an *ad valorem* duty of so much per pound, 40 per cent per pound, I believe.

Mr. HAINER. It was computed on the then price of sugar, and it was intended to be the equivalent of 1.2 cents per pound?

Mr. BUCK. I am not so familiar with it; I was not in the House at that time.

Mr. HAINER. The eight-tenths of a cent per pound which was provided in the act of 1895 will make the 2 cents which these same people had enjoyed under the McKinley law?

Mr. BUCK. I think so.

Mr. HAINER. In other words, Congress evidently intended to recognize the rights of these people to a protection of 2 cents per pound on the crop of 1894, on which they had entered before this change of legislation?

Mr. BUCK. I think that was used as a basis of calculation to arrive at that figure.

Mr. HAINER. In other words, there was an absolute and full recognition of the rights of these parties?

Mr. BUCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Now, it also turned out afterwards that the Wilson law did not give a protection of 1.2 cents per pound, but it was considerably less than that?

Mr. BUCK. Well, I think that was the result.

Mr. HAINER. It being *ad valorem*?

Mr. BUCK. It being *ad valorem*, which produced less than was expected.

Mr. HAINER. So, even when you give this eight-tenths of a cent a pound which was provided for under the sundry civil act, you are not giving to the producer the clear provision of the McKinley bill?

Mr. BUCK. I did not quite understand that.

Mr. HAINER. You will not give them as much as was clearly the intent under the McKinley law?

Mr. BUCK. No, sir; I think it was intended as an equivalent for the loss during the intervening period before the tariff or the Wilson Act came into operation, and not producing as much as it was expected to produce that the loss to the—

Mr. HAINER. I think on investigation you will find you are hardly accurate in that, Mr. BUCK.

Mr. BUCK. Well, of course I have not undertaken for the purpose of this presentation here to figure mathematically exactly how Congress arrived at that amount. It seems to be manifest to the House and to the law-making power in all of its branches that there was something due to the sugar producers of the country or this act would not have been passed.

Mr. HAINER. I think you will find Congress had this view of it, if you will pardon me, that these sugar planters who had received this bounty of 2 cents per pound for the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, and having entered upon the crop of 1894, incurring large expenses upon the faith and strength of that act, were entitled to protection for that on which they had entered. Now, then, Congress made a partial protection to them by the ad valorem duty of the Wilson law, which at that time had been estimated to amount to 1.2 cents per pound. Then they recognized that there was a difference between that 1.2 cents per pound and 2 cents per pound, equivalent to eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound, so that they gave that in that form—

The CHAIRMAN. The trouble about that theory, which is a doubtful one—

Mr. HAINER. It is an absolute fact.

The CHAIRMAN. Is, there is a variation from 80° to 90° of polariscope test which was had; on the basis of the test of 90°, it was 2 cents per pound, and the act of 1895 is eight-tenths of a cent per pound on all above 80°?

Mr. HAINER. That is true. It was intended to equalize it, and as a matter of fact the ad valorem duty did not amount to 1.2 cents per pound.

Mr. BUCK. Our position here to-day is merely this. We recognize that the Supreme Court has stated there in that decision there was sufficient consideration on the part of Congress to make the appropriation, to enact this piece of special legislation.

Mr. HAINER. Another question. Of this \$5,000,000 which was appropriated in the act of 1895, it was withheld for about a year by the action of Comptroller Bowler.

Mr. BUCK. About a year, and they lost the interest on that money. That might be a further equitable consideration.

I beg to emphasize once more, before sitting down, the fact that this so-called appropriation—because it is an appropriation and appears in an appropriation bill—is, however, really only a consequence and accessory to a distinct piece of legislation. There are no rules or constitutional provisions directing unfailingly the form and manner of legislation, and whatever passes the Houses is law. Whether the point was made in the case in the Supreme Court I do not know, but the substantive legislation was that a bounty of eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound should be paid the producers. The bounty act of 1890 had been repealed; the Wilson tariff law had been passed. As matter of history the motive for enacting this "new" bounty is well known, but it is no part of the statute.

The act effects the independent and original enactment of a bounty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound on sugars produced under certain conditions. The appropriation is only the means of carrying it out. Five million dollars are now known to have been insufficient; a balance of about \$1,085,000 remains unpaid. The legislation now asked is simply an appropriation sufficient to pay the eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound bounty provided in the act of 1895. I thank the committee for its kindness and patience in hearing me.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the committee understands this question, but I believe Mr. Bowers desires to be heard.

STATEMENT OF HON. W. W. BOWERS, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I do not desire to detain the committee, and only want to say a few words in regard to the beet-sugar interest in California, and how it was affected. The Cheno factory of San Bernardino County, Cal., was established after the enactment of the McKinley law, and it made contracts, relying upon the provisions of that law in establishing the factory and making contracts. During the last year that factory produced 20,000,000 pounds of sugar. They made a contract that they would build a factory if the farmers would furnish enough beets to supply the factory, for which they agreed to pay \$5 a ton. They made that contract to run five years, one party agreeing to furnish all the beets needed and the other agreeing to pay \$5 a ton for the beets.

Upon the repeal of the McKinley law all the other factories, having made no contracts, lowered the price of beets and got their supply for \$4 a ton, while the Cheno factory had to pay \$5 under its contract, and in making its contract it relied upon the McKinley law. This shows how it has affected this factory.

I understand that the law was passed explicitly to cover the eight-tenths of a cent a pound. That is unquestioned, but it was found that it was not enough. Now, this is a proposition simply that Congress appropriate enough to make up the deficiency. That is the whole question. I think it is not necessary to labor with this committee to show that it is right morally, and in appropriating I think the committee will be sustained by the people. The Government should not hold that no contract exists and refuse to pay because it can not be by law forced to pay. It was a contract at the time it was repealed. There is no question but that it would

have been enforced against individuals, and the only way the United States can get out of it is to say it is so big that you can not send it to jail.

The CHAIRMAN. On the contrary, the Government is subject to suit under the Tucker law, if anybody makes claim against it, and this decision of the court here was based upon the appropriation of \$5,000,000 to pay these bounties, and it held that Congress, having appropriated it, will not now interfere; and now these parties come here—and I am not criticising them for coming—and again ask Congress to interfere by appropriating, admitting that without legislation (and appropriation is legislation) they have no case; so that the Government is not so big that the people can not get hold of it.

Mr. BOWERS. Will the chairman hold that the Supreme Court can force Congress to make an appropriation? We are just asking for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this implied and explicit contract.

Mr. STONE. The court can render a judgment, and this committee always appropriates money when a judgment is rendered.

Mr. BOWERS. Do you think that Congress should wait to pay its just debts under a law that it has itself enacted, until the Supreme Court gives judgment?

Mr. STONE. It is not a question of Congress waiting, but whether these sugar producers should not wait. In the present condition of the Treasury it is a question of paying our absolute demands and necessities.

Mr. BOWERS. That is another question.

Mr. STONE. We have to pay the judgments rendered in the courts, but this is not yet a judgment. The question of the chairman is whether this committee should now provide for payment of liabilities which are legal, and which can be enforced in the courts, or whether we should consider this as we do all other cases and let the parties bring suit.

Mr. BOWERS. I take it that this committee should consider this in the same light as it does other matters and make it a deficiency. It is a deficiency, and you ought to make an appropriation to pay for it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the committee understands this matter. We are very much obliged to you gentlemen.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 4, 1897.*

SIR: In reply to your request of the 30th ultimo, to be informed what amount, if any, is necessary in addition to the \$5,000,000 appropriated in the sundry civil act of March 2, 1895, to pay in full all proved claims pending in this Department of those producers of sugar who complied with the provisions of the bounty law as contained in Schedule E of the tariff act of October 1, 1890. I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Auditor for the Treasury Department of the 3d instant, covering all facts in the matter and from which it will be seen that the balance of such claims so proven and allowed, but not paid, amounts to \$1,085,156.66.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS, *Acting Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

EXHIBIT A.

Regulations relative to bounty on sugar under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 18, 1895.

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, entitled "An act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes," provides—

"That there shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to those producers and manufacturers of sugar in the United States from maple sap, beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown or produced within the United States, who complied with the provisions of the bounty law as contained in Schedule E of the tariff act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, a bounty of two cents a pound on all sugars testing not less than ninety degrees by the polariscope, and one and three-fourths cents a pound on all sugars testing less than ninety degrees and not less than eighty degrees by the polariscope, manufactured and produced by them previous to the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and upon which no bounty has previously been paid, and for this purpose the sum of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eight cents (\$238,289.08) is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Payments of bounty under the above provision of law will be made to licensed sugar producers who complied with the bounty law as contained in Schedule E of the tariff act of October 1, 1890, and regulations made and approved for the enforcement of said law in force prior to the 28th day of August, 1894. Each individual who claims bounty under the above provision will make his application, if not heretofore filed, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Form 301, and in the manner prescribed in said regulations. When the claims are allowed drafts upon the Treasury will be issued in payment and mailed or delivered to the persons entitled thereto.

BOUNTY ON SUGAR PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERIOD COMMENCING AUGUST 28, 1894, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Said act further provides—

“That there shall be paid to those producers who complied with the provisions of the bounty law as contained in Schedule E of the tariff act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, by filing the notice, application for license, and bond therein required, prior to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and who would have been entitled to receive a license as provided for in said act, a bounty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound on the sugars actually manufactured and produced in the United States testing not less than eighty degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown or produced within the United States during that part of the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, comprised in the period commencing August twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, both days inclusive; and for this purpose the sum of five million dollars (\$5,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated:

“*Provided*, That no bounty shall be paid to any person engaged in refining sugars which have been imported into the United States, or produced in the United States, upon which the bounty herein provided has already been paid or applied for.

“The bounty herein authorized to be paid shall be paid upon the presentation of such proof of manufacture and production as shall be required in each case by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. And for the payment of such bounty the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to draw warrants on the Treasurer of the United States for such sums as shall be necessary, which sums shall be certified to him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by whom the bounty shall be disbursed, and no bounty shall be allowed or paid to any person as aforesaid upon any quantity of sugar less than five hundred pounds. * * *

“That any person not entitled to the bounty herein provided for, who shall with intent to defraud apply for or receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.”

CLAIMS FOR BOUNTY.

Each individual who claims the bounty under the foregoing provision will make his application in duplicate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the prescribed form, through the collector of the district in which said sugar was produced. The collector, after examining said claim and certifying to its correctness, will transmit the original to the office of the Commissioner, where it will be examined and forwarded to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, to take the usual course of claims against the Government. The duplicate will be filed in the office of the collector. After the claim has been examined and allowed, a draft upon the Treasury will be issued in payment, and mailed or delivered to the person entitled thereto.

Claim for bounty will be made by the sugar producer on Form No. 301, revised, and presented to the collector of internal revenue, accompanied with a sworn statement of operations for the period aforesaid, on Form No. 297, revised June, 1895, and the original certificates of the commercial weights and classification of said sugars, or the certificate of the proper officer of the Government showing the weight and classification of the same.

The collector, upon receiving such claim, will carefully examine the same, and make such other investigations as may be necessary to satisfy himself of its correctness. If the claim is correct, he will sign a certificate to that effect, as printed on the form, and transmit the papers to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. If the collector has reason to question the validity of the claim, the same must be held until such investigation can be made as will enable him to make a definite recommendation for or against the claim when forwarded.

In case the business is under control of an agent, manager, or superintendent, the claim may be made by such agent, manager, or superintendent in place of the principal, and sworn to by the person who makes the same, who must be cognizant of

the facts in the case. A person not directly identified with the management of the business, and duly authorized as an agent of the proprietor, will not be regarded as competent to make such claim. In case a claim is made by an assignee of an insolvent, or by a receiver, agent or trustee, or legal representative of a deceased sugar producer, a certified copy of authority to act in such capacity must accompany the claim.

The sugar producer must make application for the payment of all the bounty due under the above provision of law in one claim on all sugar manufactured at any one factory, and all claims for bounty under said provision must be filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on or before the 1st day of September, 1895.

Claims for bounty can not be transferred or assigned.

No money shall be paid to any person for bounty who is in arrears to the United States until he has accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he is liable. The collector shall inform the Commissioner when any sugar producer in his district is indebted to the United States.

No bounty will be paid on sugar produced in the period beginning August 28, 1894, and ending June 30, 1895, until all claims for bounty thereon have been filed and adjusted in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. If the sum appropriated for that purpose is not sufficient to pay bounty at the rate of eight-tenths of a cent per pound on the claims adjusted, the same will be prorated among the claimants entitled thereto.

WEIGHING AND CLASSIFICATION OF UNSOLD SUGARS.

In cases where producers have not shipped and sold the sugar upon which they are entitled to receive bounty, such sugar shall be inspected, weighed, and classified under the direct supervision of internal-revenue agents or officers designated for that purpose.

For convenience in weighing and sampling such sugar, the producer may be required to ship the same to such central place or places as may be designated by the collector with the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Collectors will notify sugar producers where sugars may be sent to be weighed and inspected: Notice of the time and place of shipment shall be given to the collector by the producer with the request for weighing and classifying the sugar.

Internal-revenue agents or officers assigned to weigh and classify sugars shall be governed in sampling and ascertaining the weight of sugar, as nearly as practicable, by the rules and methods prescribed in the regulations relative to the bounty on sugar made under the provisions of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890.

All samples of sugar taken by such agents shall be immediately forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, where the same will be tested.

All manual labor connected with and incident to the weighing and inspection of sugar must be furnished by sugar producers, and all expense incident thereto must be borne by them. They must also furnish the necessary sampling instruments, tin boxes, and chests for containing samples, and pay the necessary expenses of transporting the samples.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS.

A full statement of operations at the factory of the sugar producer for the period beginning on the 28th day of August, 1894, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, must be made in duplicate by each person who applies for the bounty on Form No. 297—Revised June, 1895. This statement must be subscribed and sworn to by the producer or his authorized agent, and also by the person who had the immediate supervision of the production of said sugar at the factory of the producer during the period aforesaid. Such statement must be attached to and made a part of the claim for bounty.

AFFIDAVITS.

Affidavits required of sugar producers may be made before a collector or deputy collector, or any officer authorized to administer oaths. If made before an officer without seal, the collector will satisfy himself that such officer had authority to administer oaths before sending the papers to the Commissioner, attaching his certificate to that effect thereto. No charge will be made by internal-revenue officers for administering oaths required by these regulations.

REGULATIONS AND FORMS.

Collectors of internal revenue will be supplied with these regulations and the proper blank forms, and will furnish the required number of copies of the same to each producer of sugar from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane in their respective districts.

JOS. S. MILLER,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved:

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1897.

SIR: I have this day received from you, with direction to make an early report thereon, the following letter from Hon. J. G. Cannon, chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, dated January 30, 1897:

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, advise me, for the information of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, what amount, if any, is necessary, in addition to the \$5,000,000 appropriation in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1896, to pay in full all proved claims pending in your Department of those producers of sugar who complied with the provisions of the bounty law, as contained in Schedule E of the tariff act of October 1, 1890, together with any other facts you may be pleased to submit touching the question of payment of such claims.

Very respectfully,

J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In compliance with your direction, I have the honor to make the following report:

That part of the act of March 2, 1895, making an appropriation for the payment to the manufacturers and the producers of sugar from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown or produced within the United States during the period commencing August 28, 1894, and ending June 30, 1895, is as follows:

"Bounty on sugar, act of March 2, 1895.—That there shall be paid to those producers who complied with the provisions of the bounty law as contained in Schedule E of the tariff act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, by filing the notice, application for license, and bond therein required prior to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and who would have been entitled to receive a license as provided for in said act, a bounty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound on the sugars actually manufactured and produced in the United States testing not less than eighty degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown or produced within the United States during that part of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, comprised in the period commencing August twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, both days inclusive; and for this purpose the sum of five million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That no bounty shall be paid to any person engaged in refining sugars which have imported into the United States, or produced in the United States, upon which the bounty herein provided has already been paid or applied for. The bounty herein authorized to be paid shall be paid upon the presentation of such proof of manufacture and production as shall be required in each case by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. And for the payment of such bounty the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to draw warrants on the Treasurer of the United States for sums as shall be necessary, which sum shall be certified to him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by whom the bounty shall be disbursed, and no bounty shall be allowed or paid to any person as aforesaid upon any quantity of sugar less than five hundred pounds. * * * \$5,000,000."

Four hundred and ninety-seven manufacturers and producers of sugar filed their claims under the provisions of said act of March 2, 1895, and in compliance with the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury prescribing regulations for filing and proving such claims, a copy of which circular is herewith attached, marked Exhibit A. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue rejected the claims of four claimants as not being in strict conformity to the laws and regulations, and approved and forwarded to this office for settlement 493 claims, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$6,085,156.66.

I examined all of said 493 claims and found that the claimants had complied with all the requirements of the law and the regulations of the Department, and that the total claims so proven amounted to said sum of \$6,085,156.66, as certified to me by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Congress having by said act of March 2, 1895, appropriated the sum of \$5,000,000 only for the payment of all claims so proven, I decided to divide said sum of \$5,000,000 between said claimants according to the amounts of their respective claims so proven, and give to each .82167153 per cent of his claim.

Instead of making 493 settlements I audited all claims in one settlement. Omitting,

for the sake of brevity, the allowance to 490 claimants, said settlement is as follows:

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1896.

I certify that I have examined and settled the accounts between the United States and 493 claimants for bounty on sugar manufactured and produced in the United States during the period commencing August 28, 1894, and ending June 30, 1895, under the appropriation for bounty on sugar, act of March 2, 1895, and find that the total claims amount to \$6,085,156.66; that \$5,000,000 was appropriated to pay said claims; that each claimant is entitled to a pro rata of .82167153 per cent of claim, and that the claimants are entitled to the amounts set opposite their names, as follows:

Number.	District.	Number of commissioner's schedule.	Commissioner's number of claim.	Claimants.	Amount of claim.	Pro rata per cent.	Number warrant.	Amount allowed and payable.
1	Louisiana.	1	454	S. Adler & Co	\$4,305.38	.82167153	175	\$3,537.61
2	.....do	1	467	.....do	31,345.30	.82167153	176	25,755.54
3	.....do	1	290	The Adeline Sugar Fac. Co. Ltd.	79,047.22	.82167153	177	64,950.86

(And 490 others which was fully set forth in said settlement in above form.)

I further find that the claim of Andrew H. Gay for the sum of \$7,196.38 is now in the form of a judgment of the United States district court of Louisiana (affirmed on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States), and I direct that the said sum due the said Andrew H. Gay be retained in the Treasury, subject to the direction of Congress or the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury. Let drafts issue to the other claimants for their respective pro rata shares as herein certified.

E. P. BALDWIN, *Auditor.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This claim of Andrew H. Gay could not, in my judgment, be paid from said appropriation because it was in the form of a judgment of a court, and the amount due was directed by me to be held in the Treasury subject to the direction of Congress or the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The Comptroller of the Treasury was duly informed, as required by law, of my decision, and the same was by him confirmed.

Each of said claimants, except Andrew H. Gay has been paid his distributive share of said \$5,000,000, the same being .82167153 per cent of the amount of claim proven and allowed.

The balance of said claims so proven and allowed but not paid because the appropriation of \$5,000,000 was insufficient, amounts to the sum of \$1,085,156.66 and is .17832857 per cent of each claim.

Respectfully, yours,

E. P. BALDWIN,
Auditor for the Treasury Department.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THURSDAY, February 4, 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

DEFENSE OF INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

STATEMENT OF JUDGE C. B. HOWRY.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Judge Howry, we will hear you on anything you have to submit in regard to salaries and expenses in defense of Indian depredation claims. You estimate for \$52,000, and the appropriation for the current year is \$38,000 as against \$34,000 in 1896.

Judge HOWRY. After consultation with the Attorney-General it was agreed between us, in view of the present state of Indian depredation claims, and the fact that the Supreme Court had adjudicated claims covering so many cases, and the remaining cases were now in shape to be disposed of more rapidly than they had been, that we therefore recommend \$52,000, which was intended to cover the appropriations for the

year, without making any allowance for any expected deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The CHAIRMAN. Of this appropriation of \$38,000 for the current year, there will be no deficiency there?

Judge HOWRY. There will probably be a deficiency. It was thought at one time, along the present lines we were running, it would be about \$7,000, but there will probably be a deficiency of \$4,500. The estimates may turn in for \$7,000, but I think we can reduce it to \$4,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a statement of these expenditures?

Judge HOWRY. I can give you a statement from memory. In the first place, unlike the legislative and judicial bill appropriations, the salary of the Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the defense of Indian depredation claims comes out of this general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This covers the whole thing?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir; it covers the entire thing.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would, at your leisure, if you choose, when your examination is over, just give us a general itemized statement of these expenditures.

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This increased estimate now looks toward giving a larger fund for that exact purpose?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. As I understand, a large number of cases have been held up awaiting adjudication of certain points of law in the Supreme Court?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAINER. Now, those questions having been resolved by that tribunal, you are prepared to adjudicate those cases more expeditiously than before?

Judge HOWRY. Yes, sir; and I would like to say—

Mr. HAINER. Just give us a general statement of those questions and the number of cases involved.

Judge HOWRY. The cases that went to the Supreme Court involved the construction of the act providing for the adjudication and payment of these claims, first, on the question of the meaning of amity; secondly, to what extent the Court of Claims is given jurisdiction over Indian depredation claims generally, and, third, as to whether they covered persons who were not citizens of the United States at the time of the depredations. It is held by the Supreme Court that wherever the United States could show that the Indians were out of amity at the time of loss or destruction of property no recovery could be had. In other words, that could be pleaded as the defense on the lines of statutory provocation. For instance, the statute provided that wherever the defense could show provocation, where a state of war was in actual operation between the whites and Indians, and wherever a state of war existed of any character between the Indians and whites, the Indian depredation claims were not within the jurisdiction of the court. This decision will dispose of probably 5,000 cases.

Mr. HAINER. Involving about how much?

Judge HOWRY. We estimate about \$2,000,000.

Mr. HAINER. That decision was in favor of the Government?

Judge HOWRY. Yes; there were a series of decisions. Every decision has been in favor of the Government except one, which was decided about three weeks ago. A very important case has been argued and it is now with the court, on which we look for decision in March. That is a very wide-reaching one when it is rendered. For instance, that act provided that the court shall render against the United States alone where there are unknown Indians. My defense to it was that here were jurisdictional paragraphs which were controlling, and that whenever you said that the judgment could go against the United States alone for depredations of unknown Indians, it was not only a premium upon claimants stating that they could not identify the Indians, but you bullfied the jurisdictional feature of the act on the question of amity. In other words, it was impossible to say whether they were in amity or out of amity, and it allowed the claimant to recover upon the theory that they were unknown Indians.

That is before the court now. If they decide it adversely to the United States of course we have to take whatever consequences that grow out of it. Undoubtedly there are some cases there where a white man had masqueraded as an Indian and losses were charged up to them. That is one of the abuses we have got to defend by vigilance, and we have done so as far as we could do it. Now, the estimate of \$52,000 there has been made for two reasons. First, it has been impossible to proceed with the work before the court at any satisfactory rate with the present number of assistants, and in the second place a considerable number of cases have accumulated which need special attention for the defense. There is great pressure at all times for the taking of proof, and the Department in very many instances has been censured for the delay for which the claimants themselves are responsible.

We give fifteen days' notice and go into a community and take proof, and some fellow has no confidence in his claim. Another one says he is out of means, and another one says he is busy and does not respond to the notice, and a great deal of time has been lost. In addition to that the claims cover such an immense scope of country from Texas to Washington, and Minnesota to California, and with four or five men traveling it is pretty difficult to meet all engagements and all these requests. I thought, in view of the law being pretty well settled—since I have been in office we have secured on jurisdictional and legal questions perhaps between 200 and 300 decisions, but with the law in those cases pretty well settled, and the records now to be presented to the courts coming down pretty much to the question of fact as to the loss and title, and a good many of the depredations being what we may call stale claims, it was but fair to the claimants as well as to the Government to make a liberal appropriation at this stage of it.

Mr. SAYERS. You are still in charge of these matters?

Judge HOWRY. I will be until Monday.

Mr. SAYERS. Who is going to take your place?

Judge HOWRY. There will be no appointment. Mr. Russell will be designated to act.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to call your attention now to this. In the Fifty-third Congress in the general deficiency bill there was placed a clause, and I see that clause was prepared either by you or submitted to you, I have forgotten which. Now, would it be necessary to carry that clause in the succeeding deficiency bill?

Judge HOWRY. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you quite sure if that clause should be omitted that no harm will result to the Government either in pending cases or cases to be tried? We want to be very careful about that.

Judge HOWRY. I think it may be safely omitted.

Mr. SAYERS. There are several provisions there?

Judge HOWRY. I know to what you refer. I think it may be safely omitted. Section 1088 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that the Government has the right two years after rendition of judgment to file a motion for a new trial for fraud or mistakes, affords ample opportunity for the Government to correct any mistake, and the judgments now being taken are undergoing such rigid scrutiny that I do not think it is necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. My recollection is, upon consultation with yourself, I believe, we came to the conclusion that the statute was not broad enough to meet the cases that had arisen and would possibly arise in your branch of the service.

Judge HOWRY. That was my view, but when I filed a motion for a new trial the court took the view that section 1088 was broad enough.

Mr. SAYERS. If I remember correctly—I speak only from memory—it was thought by yourself, and I believe you and I had a conversation, that the question of allowances of exorbitant sums by the court might not be included in the statutes to which you refer and therefore we went further than the statute and included or whether exorbitant sums had been allowed?

Judge HOWRY. That had special reference to judgments which had been taken under the election of the Department not to reopen such cases. Under the original awards made by the Secretary of the Interior large numbers of cases were transferred to the Court of Claims for adjudication. My predecessor took the view that wherever the Secretary of the Interior had made an award it was the right of the Department to render an administrative decision electing not to reopen. I took the view that the Secretary of the Interior's right to make an award in any depredation claim was restricted to claims allowed from March 3, 1885, and not to claims allowed under the act of 1872. Well, the Court of Claims subsequently decided that question according to the view I presented, and the Supreme Court affirmed that decision. A great number of cases went down to the Court of Claims, and I have had a great deal of litigation and at times some unpleasant contentions with counsel as to whether the case was properly or improperly allowed. Whenever it appeared to be allowed under the act of 1872 up to 1885 I rejected it. Now, under that misapprehension claims have been allowed without the court ever passing upon the record except pro forma.

Mr. SAYERS. Not since you have been there?

Judge HOWRY. No, sir. Now, the Court of Claims was obliged to accept the action of the Department of Justice whenever they filed an election not to reopen.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, in view of your statement do you maintain the opinion that we can with safety omit these paragraphs?

Judge HOWRY. I think so, sir. I can see no useful act to be subserved by it, because the Department passes upon cases so comparatively few now, and we have got everything in shape and all of these judgments which were directed to be investigated by the act of August 23, 1894, have practically been passed upon. There are only forty-five of those cases left.

Mr. HAINER. Your conclusion is not based on the proposition of the proviso to which your attention has been called as continuing the law, but the necessity for that proviso has passed?

Judge HOWRY. The necessity has passed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you desire to submit?

Judge HOWRY. No, sir; nothing, I believe.

Col. Cecil Clay, Maj. Frank Strong, and Mr. Howard Perry, appeared before the committee.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is defending suits in claims against the United States. You submit an estimate of \$40,000 there which seems to be the amount appropriated for service for the current year?

Mr. PERRY. Just the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Will there be a deficiency there?

Mr. PERRY. I think not, sir; none has been asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this amount necessary?

Mr. PERRY. So Mr. Dodge says.

Colonel CLAY. The report of Mr. Dodge to the Attorney-General in charge of defense of suits in claims against the United States, Exhibit 3, contains a very succinct statement. I asked Mr. Dodge this morning if it was necessary for him to come up, and he said no, because the appropriation was simply what was given last year, and there was no increase.

PUNISHING VIOLATIONS OF INTERCOURSE ACTS AND FRAUDS.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit \$4,000 for punishing violations of the intercourse act? Major STRONG. That is the same as last year. There has been \$1,000 dropped, you will notice, and it was no more than sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. What was expended for 1896?

Major STRONG. I do not remember, but we have got about half or not quite half left. It takes about all. There is a little surplus usually left, and it used to be \$5,000 and then we dropped it to \$4,000; we can get through on that, but it will take all of it.

PROSECUTION OF CRIMES.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the item for prosecution of crimes?

Major STRONG. That is the same amount—\$35,000. We have run along at that figure for several years.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of that was expended the first six months?

Major STRONG. We expend the whole of it every year. We are careful not to exhaust it, and sometimes there are \$200 or \$300 left over. We just manage to keep within it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary, suppose you had only \$35,000 or \$30,000, would you still do the service effectively?

Major STRONG. It will require \$35,000, the same we have asked.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you had \$25,000?

Major STRONG. It would not do; we could not get along with it.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, this whole amount is necessary?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. If you had \$30,000 there would be a deficiency?

Major STRONG. We would have to discharge from the force, and we could not do the work. That is the same amount that has been allowed, and it has come to be almost a matter-of-course appropriation.

PROSECUTION AND COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the item for prosecution and collection of claims.

Mr. PERRY. We keep that at \$500 there; sometimes we use it and sometimes we do not.

TRAVELING EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. For traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska, you ask \$500; do you expend that?

Mr. PERRY. Yes; this is for the judges and attorney and marshal. The law provides for the traveling expenses.

RENT AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the item for rent and incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska?

Mr. PERRY. It stands in the same way the other does.

COUNSEL FOR MISSION INDIANS.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the item for counsel for Mission Indians?

Mr. SAYERS. Have not we had that item in several times?

Mr. PERRY. For a good many years.

Colonel CLAY. The Secretary of the Interior writes to the Attorney-General that he thinks it is necessary that this estimate should be provided for the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. The Indian bill seems to have borne it this year?

Mr. PERRY. Last year only, I think, Mr. Cannon.

The CHAIRMAN. When are you going to get through with these Mission Indians, have you any idea?

Colonel CLAY. Their idea is to have this man, as these Mission Indians own this land and property in the old Pueblo mission in Southern California, and you can not tell when somebody is going to go after them and endeavor to gouge them, and we are protecting their interests, apparently.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the counsel will go when the Indians go?

Colonel CLAY. They are going quite rapidly.

MARSHALS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for the item of salaries and expenses of marshals.

Mr. PERRY. We asked for \$1,200,000. You appropriated this year \$1,000,000, and we have asked in a deficiency for \$200,000. In the legislative bill the Indian Territory marshals are to be placed under the general act of May 28, and their expenses will be paid out of this appropriation instead of out of the appropriation you have made for the Indian Territory, so we may be able to get them with this \$200,000, but perhaps \$50,000 ought to be added to that to offset what we take out of the other one.

The CHAIRMAN. This includes the Indian Territory?

Mr. PERRY. It will in the new act. We could go along with this and bring the balance in a deficiency. There will be ample time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a necessity for a change of text in this appropriation?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir; we want it left just as it is, especially the last portion, "payment of services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise." You know we pay deputy marshals for all services in cases against individuals and corporations, civil cases, and the money received from the individual is turned in by the marshal to the clerk, and from the clerk into the Treasury Department, so that we get a return of a lot of this money. It is not credited, of course, to the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you really get some returns?

Mr. PERRY. We get some. They earned, according to their statement, under the fee system, \$100,000 last year, and if they do as well under this system we will need this much money.

The CHAIRMAN. This decrease comes from the change in the law?

Mr. PERRY. Yes; that is where it comes from—this new Indian Territory legislation. You remember there the United States marshals are sheriffs. They are police officers, and there is a great deal of civil litigation and a great deal of criminal litigation under the statutes of Arkansas. The law also provides they shall be paid either under the statutes of Arkansas or the United States. Now, if we are to pay the deputy marshals for their services we ought to pay according to the United States fee bill, so the following proviso is suggested:

"Provided, That for all services rendered by the marshals for the three districts of the Indian Territory and their deputies, the compensation provided by section eight hundred and twenty-nine, Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be chargeable: Provided, That for serving a writ of possession, partition, execution, or any final process, the same mileage as is allowed for the service of any other writ; and for making the service, seizing or levying on property, advertising and disposing of the same by sale, set off, or otherwise, according to law, receiving and paying over the money, the same fees and poundage as are or shall be allowed for similar services to the sheriffs of the State of Arkansas.

"This proviso shall take effect from and after the approval of this act."

Mr. SAYERS. Let me ask a question there. You say that the fees shall be either under the laws of Arkansas or those of the United States?

Mr. PERRY. That is the present law.

Mr. SAYERS. Can not the Department by order direct which of these classes of fees shall be allowed?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir. Well, of course, you see if it was a violation of law that is governed by the Arkansas statute the man would want to pay the Arkansas fees. Say a deputy marshal serves a process, he wants the United States fees, and we think that is what he ought to have, but we sent a telegram out to Judge Stewart and asked him what, in his opinion, would be the best thing, and he suggested to make them all chargeable under the United States law.

The CHAIRMAN. Which costs the less?

Mr. PERRY. Of course in civil litigation it is all paid back by the litigant, and in criminal litigation it would be in the nature of costs charged against the defendant. It is just a question of a United States officer working under a United States fee bill or under a State fee bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that does not quite answer the question; at a rough guess, which costs the most?

Mr. PERRY. It would be impossible to tell you. In some cases it would be less and in some cases it would be more. I think the mileage under the Arkansas law in some cases is smaller than under the United States law, and I think the fees in some instances are larger.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, we have no jurisdiction to legislate except as we jump it. I guess there is no growing trouble?

Mr. PERRY. There will be a growing trouble if it is not done, and if it is done it will probably bring a great deal more revenue into the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it will bring more revenue to the Government. You have to pay out what you get in, and the more you get in the more you pay out.

Mr. PERRY. Under the new law they require a deposit or a bond for costs, and it has worked very well.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for salaries for United States district attorneys.

Mr. PERRY. We ask \$350,000. Now, you will have to add salaries for district attorneys of Indian Territory, which is \$12,000 more, and the expenses of those attorneys are paid out of this Indian Territory fund appropriation; so we suggest you make that \$370,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to have a deficiency for 1897?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir; because you did not give us enough money to pay the salaries of the district attorneys under the Indian bill. The salaries were \$286,000, and you gave us only \$275,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be the deficiency?

Mr. PERRY. I think it is \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that would make \$350,000.

Mr. PERRY. But, of course, the Indian Territory people are not paid out of that this year. The salaries are \$286,700, and the district attorneys' clerks receive \$42,000. Of course, that is subject to change.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the Indian Territory business has to be added?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir; for next year. The mileage last year of the district attorneys under your fee bill was over \$90,000, and you could imagine how small their expenses are when we are paying salaries of \$320,000, and only ask about \$20,000 for the expenses of the attorneys and their assistants.

The CHAIRMAN. If we only give \$350,000 there will be a deficiency of probably \$20,000?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir; when you put this \$20,000 you only take off of another place for which you will have to appropriate later on.

The CHAIRMAN. That only makes \$348,000 after you add that.

Mr. PERRY. But the expenses, you must remember, of the district attorneys and their assistants. The expenses this year will probably amount to \$10,000; probably not that much.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by expenses?

Mr. PERRY. When the district attorney attends court, when he attends a State court in connection with United States cases, defending a United States agent, or traveling and attending the circuit court of appeals, when the assistant goes to attend a commissioner's hearing, etc., they are paid their actual expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate that?

Mr. PERRY. I take the first quarter here and I find it is \$1,242; business got light that quarter. At that rate it would be about \$6,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything else?

Mr. PERRY. Any additional clerk he may employ, or any increased salaries which may be necessary. You see, we are figuring very closely.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for United States attorneys and their regular assistants?

Mr. PERRY. Under the expenses of United States attorneys the clerks are paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that would be \$6,000; is there anything else? That would make \$354,000 altogether.

Mr. PERRY. You see this is figured very close. Now, have you added the Indian Territory in? You have only added \$12,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I have added \$20,000. I have added \$286,700, and \$42,000, and clerks in Indian Territory, \$20,000.

Mr. PERRY. We paid out of this appropriation, if you will give us the appropriation we are asking for, all purchases of supplies for district attorneys' offices, but we have asked for a lump appropriation of \$40,000. Perhaps you can cut this down a little bit. That would make about \$360,000 the way you have figured it?

The CHAIRMAN. \$355,000.

Mr. PERRY. That is provided the United States attorneys did not travel any more the rest of the year than the first quarter. Last year the travel at 10 cents a mile amounted to \$93,098.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go on to the next item, for payment of United States district attorneys for the southern district of New York and the District of Columbia, \$25,000. That seems to be a new item?

Mr. PERRY. You remember when we were up here before on the legislative bill you told us you wanted a proviso made so the district attorney in Washington here should receive a specific sum and no more. I do not know whether you recollect it or not?

The CHAIRMAN. I am not on that bill.

Mr. PERRY. I recollect that you were not on that. So in the deficiency bill there is an appropriation for, I think, \$3,800, to make the amount of \$23,800 for the district attorney here for this year correct. You know he had no money the first six months, because he got payment out of the fee bill and no fees were appropriated. I have a list here of just what it is made up of, which is as follows: United States attorney, \$6,000; assistant attorney, \$3,000; assistant attorney, \$2,600; assistant attorney, \$2,600; assistant attorney, \$1,800; law clerk, \$1,080; chief clerk, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,200; clerk, \$1,200; typewriter, \$720; laborer and messenger, \$600; and incidental expenses, \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is a deficiency?

Mr. PERRY. You have appropriated \$20,000 deficiency and \$3,800 will be in the regular deficiency; the other was in the urgent deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to suggest as to this item?

Mr. PERRY. That \$23,800 is just exactly the expenses.

Mr. SAYERS. That refers to the District of Columbia?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir. Those are the expenses they have been getting exactly and they have been paid in different ways.

Mr. SAYERS. Will there be these expenses necessary?

Mr. PERRY. The Attorney-General thinks so. He has had a conversation with the district attorney. The law says \$10,000 for assistants and \$2,400 for clerks right out, so they only take from one and put on another. Then they had a clerk allowed out of miscellaneous expenses and had a couple of clerks allowed out of emoluments other than the law stated. It was all wrong. We have sent a letter asking this be changed.

The reason we have not asked anything for the southern district of New York is that he is paid a salary under the old law, and the only thing that he could use the fees of the office for are for some cases on which he gets 2 per cent commission. The law says if the fee is earned and the fees are not enough to earn office expenses they shall be taken out of some other appropriations, so we have been paying them all out of some other appropriation, and it is urged that there is no necessity of making appropriations for fees of the attorney for the southern district of New York. He has always been paid a salary.

The CHAIRMAN. The legislative bill carries that.

Mr. PERRY. In the general appropriation for salaries he is paid \$6,000—I think it is section 684. He has been on a salary for years and years.

Mr. SAYERS. How much is the district attorney for the southern district of New York paid?

Mr. PERRY. Six thousand dollars, but he got from customs cases, etc., additional money.

Mr. STONE. It is a special law?

Mr. PERRY. The only thing he gets out of that there is the expenses of his office, and the emolument returns are the same as other district attorneys, and the law says if he does not earn enough he can pay that out of miscellaneous expenses of courts.

Mr. STONE. Then you strike out New York?

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we let this thing stay this way; will not you go foraging around on these other appropriations still?

Mr. PERRY. Not if you pass a proviso we have attached to the deficiency bill which says he shall get nothing else in any way, shape, or form.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not put it all in here?

Mr. PERRY. Do you not want this proviso for this year too, and if you put it in the deficiency bill it will apply now.

The CHAIRMAN. You want this \$23,800, and you want New York dropped out; that is not necessary?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS, REGULAR.

The CHAIRMAN. For payment of regular assistants appointed by the Attorney-General, \$150,000; I believe that is the next item; this is the exact amount?

Mr. PERRY. The exact amount to pay those employed, without an increase of additional assistants, is \$135,344.42. It has always been found necessary to appoint additional assistants. One hundred and fifty thousands dollars is what should be appropriated. The Attorney-General should not be kept down to too small a sum. Make it, in round figures, \$136,000.

The CHAIRMAN. There will be a deficiency?

Mr. PERRY. If the additional assistant is employed there will be a deficiency. In this appropriation you have always restricted the Attorney-General. There is nothing but salaries paid out of it, and there should be a little leeway.

Mr. STONE. Under this new salary bill there is less business transacted and there will be less necessity for an assistant.

CLERKS, FEES OF.

The CHAIRMAN. What about that item?

Mr. PERRY. The accounts exceeded the amounts we asked for last year \$350,000. You will find in the stated claims from the Treasury Department the accounts for clerks of United States circuit and district courts. Under this new salary bill they are going to reduce fees considerably. I think it is safe to let it stand at \$350,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it will take at least \$350,000?

Mr. PERRY. The accounts last year were \$431,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1897.

HON. EUGENE J. HAINER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Replying to your inquiry of to-day, I would state that the emolument returns of the clerks of Montana, Washington, and South Dakota for the six months ending December 31, 1896, have not been received at the Department, and it is therefore impossible to state the civil earnings of the clerks in those districts. The emolument returns from the clerks (the fees of both courts being added together) of Oregon, North Dakota, Idaho, and Wyoming show that the gross emoluments are as follows:

Oregon	\$7, 125. 19
North Dakota.....	2, 859. 98
Idaho.....	1, 450. 15
Wyoming.....	1, 953. 20

The only information that can be given in connection with the other districts referred to by you is the statement of the fees earned by the clerks of both courts from the United States, as accounts for fees earned in civil cases are not rendered, but the amount of fees is included in the emolument return.

The fees earned from the United States in these districts for the six months ending December 31, 1896, are as follows:

Washington	\$2, 107. 10
Montana	1, 014. 92
Oregon	4, 416. 82
North Dakota.....	1, 994. 00
Idaho.....	696. 87
South Dakota.....	1, 248. 18
Wyoming.....	501. 70

I might state in connection with the question of double fees that the same reasons do not seem to exist for giving them to the clerks as for giving them to the deputy marshals, for the principal portion of the fees earned by deputies is in travel, while the clerks have very few charges of this character in their accounts, the only

one being their travel to attend court. The bulk of their fees is made up from services performed in the office. Whether for such services the clerks in the States mentioned should receive double the fees earned by clerks in other States is a question that seems to depend solely upon the personal expenses of the clerk and the expenses of his office, which are paid from the emoluments earned.

When the emolument returns from Washington, Montana, and South Dakota are received, a statement can be given you of the amount of civil fees earned by the clerks in addition to the fees above reported as earned from the United States.

Respectfully,

HOWARD PERRY,
Chief Division of Accounts.

COMMISSIONERS, FEES OF UNITED STATES.

Mr. PERRY. We have asked \$375,000 for that item, and I think it can safely be reduced to \$325,000.

Mr. STONE. Can it not be made less? The principal fees there are preliminary hearings of people charged with criminal offenses, and the fees are mainly for compensation of marshals and district attorneys, and their compensation depends upon the prosecution of cases; and now that there are not so many criminal cases, what is the necessity for appropriating so much as we did last year?

Mr. PERRY. That is the reason I suggest.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an appropriation for the current year of \$225,000?

Mr. PERRY. That is only for six months. The accounts rendered by the commissioners for 1896 were \$421,270.81. An examination of those accounts by the Department this year caused us to disallow \$109,099.42, and we allowed, upon examination by the Department, claims to the amount of \$313,171.39. Some of the accounts for the fiscal year 1896 are not rendered and will not be for six months, so that we say \$325,000. The new fee bill goes into effect in July and will reduce it. I do not believe that we will use \$325,000. You can make it \$300,000 if you choose, and if we want more we can get it in the deficiency. This law has been in operation only six months, and there is a new schedule of fees since the 1st of July. All the commissioners go out of office.

The CHAIRMAN. It will reduce it very materially, and it seems to me \$250,000 would be sufficient.

Mr. PERRY. That would be a very large reduction. We can assure you that we will not use one dollar more than is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Heretofore you used, with deficiencies, annually, for 1890, \$185,000; for 1892, \$207,000; for 1893, \$296,000; for 1894, \$340,000; for 1895, \$369,000.

Mr. PERRY. You see it runs up.

The CHAIRMAN. And for 1896, \$340,000. Considering the fact that you have reformed the marshals and attorneys, that there is a falling off in the expenses, and that you have reduced the fees of commissioners and the amount of work they do, I should think that \$250,000 would be sufficient.

Mr. PERRY. It would be if the United States district judges would appoint only commissioners that are necessary. If they would do that and appoint good men, the fees would be reduced. Such commissioners would not entertain these frivolous, petty cases.

JURORS, FEES OF.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you say as to jurors?

Mr. PERRY. I would just like to tell you how much we have saved under that head. You have appropriated \$523,000; we ask for no deficiency, and out of that we have \$110,000 left to-day, so that I believe we will have enough to carry us through the year, and that \$500,000 will carry us through the next year.

WITNESSES, FEES OF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is fees of witnesses.

Mr. PERRY. There is the most wonderful saving of all made under this head. The appropriation for last year was \$1,600,000 and for next year we ask \$750,000. We have available \$375,000 yet remaining. The marshals have asked for this money and we have advanced it to them.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no deficiency there?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir; and there is a saving of nearly three-fourths of a million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. The reasons that apply to fees of witnesses are also applicable to fees of commissioners?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir; because a great many witnesses and jurors were before the courts.

The CHAIRMAN. Have not the bulk of these fees of witnesses heretofore been the same as fees of commissioners?

Mr. PERRY. Not the bulk of them. In the western district of Arkansas alone the fees of witnesses were \$188,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You think \$750,000 will be needed?

Mr. PERRY. I think so.

PRISONERS, UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is support of United States prisoners.

Mr. PERRY. Are you going to leave in the words "as well before as after conviction?"

The CLERK. It is omitted from the text of the estimates.

Mr. PERRY. That was a mistake, and it should be left in. I do not know why it was omitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there going to be any deficiency?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, \$240,000.

PENITENTIARY, UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is support of United States Penitentiary?

Mr. PERRY. That is all set forth in detail, and the amounts are identically the same.

The CHAIRMAN. This amount is necessary?

Mr. PERRY. Yes. There is only a change in the subheads. There are not so many as before.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you about document 181, to establish a site for the erection of a penitentiary on the military reservation under act of June 10, 1896. I thought we had a penitentiary there.

Mr. PERRY. You have; but we are going to build a new one.

The CHAIRMAN. You have transferred from the military prison the different penitentiary officials, and now, having performed along that line, you come in with a proposition to build a new penitentiary.

Mr. PERRY. Congress has authorized it. It was found that when we were going to enlarge it it would accommodate only 500 prisoners, and as we have over 2,500 the site was not large enough. It was thought best to change the site and get the War Department to release that reservation. This money does not represent the value of the building by any means, because the prisoners are at work in this institution. You have appropriated \$25,000, and now we want \$50,000. We want the money appropriated in accordance with the law.

The CHAIRMAN. After the transfer was made you proposed to build a new penitentiary?

Mr. PERRY. It is to trade pieces of ground, and gives us a better site.

The CHAIRMAN. The act says the cost shall not exceed \$150,000, and that no more than \$50,000 shall be expended in any one year. You have got \$25,000 and we have also given \$50,000, which is one-half of the \$150,000?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It says to establish a site?

Mr. PERRY. We asked for the appropriation under that act and under the wording to establish a site.

The CHAIRMAN. And "for other purposes?"

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir. The "other purposes" is the principal part of it. We have started the penitentiary and we do not want to stop, because it is under way.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would draw a paragraph under that act which will tell the true story on its face.

Mr. PERRY. If you should change the title of that act somebody in the Treasury Department would raise the question as to whether it is the same thing that the \$25,000 was appropriated for.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me there would be more reason for raising that question under this language.

Mr. PERRY. "For other purposes" is a wide term. That money is available until expended, and the Treasury Department officials might hold up some of the accounts for some item. You gentlemen do not understand the difficulty we have in getting this money oftentimes after the appropriation is made.

Mr. SAYERS. Will \$.50,000 complete this building?

Mr. PERRY. To show you how that is, we built a house there for \$300, and that house is worth \$3,000. So I think we could put up a pretty good penitentiary for \$150,000.

COURT ROOMS.

The CHAIRMAN. For renting court rooms you submit \$100,000. What are you expending this year?

Mr. PERRY. Last year the accounts amounted to \$80,604.40: We are expending in Indian Territory alone \$24,000 for rents.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this include or exclude Oklahoma?

Mr. PERRY. It excludes Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you paying in Oklahoma?

Mr. PERRY. I would not like to state positively, but probably \$12,000. I could give you the exact figures. In Oklahoma there are 26 places where they hold courts and in Indian Territory there are 13 places for holding courts, which are more than in all the large States of the Union.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not do this for less?

Mr. PERRY. Yes; if you will knock out some of the places for holding courts. You have provided in Indian Territory that there shall be courts held in 13 places. If it had been fixed at 6 it would have been all right.

The CHAIRMAN. You are spending \$80,000 this year.

Mr. PERRY. About \$81,000. The Attorney-General will have to contract for court-houses at these places. There is a new one also at Abilene, Tex.

BAILIFFS AND CRIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. For pay of bailiffs' criers you are expending this year—

Mr. PERRY. We want more money.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is that?

Mr. PERRY. Because we made our estimates too low. We have been expending \$230,000, and we estimated only \$115,000. We tried to be too economical. We will need \$150,000, and must have it. The appropriation is exhausted and a deficiency has been asked.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a necessity at Atlanta, Ga., for any more bailiffs?

Mr. PERRY. I do not think we have made a request for any more bailiffs there, but I told you of one item which is paid out of it. It is not for bailiffs alone, but for expenses of United States judges holding courts outside of their districts. The judges travel to places outside, and this is not simply alone for paying a bailiff. We think we will need \$150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What will the deficiency be this year?

Mr. PERRY. I think we have asked for \$40,000, and we thought as we saved so much on those other items that you would not hesitate to give us what we really need under this head.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES UNITED STATES COURTS.

The CHAIRMAN. For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General. I thought that was one of the items you were going to cut.

Mr. PERRY. Under this appropriation we thought we would be able to cut it down a little, but there have been about twenty or thirty large bank cases, and we have had to employ bank experts at an expense of \$10 to \$25 per day, so that the expenses run up to thousands and thousands of dollars. They claim it is absolutely necessary to have these experts in the prosecution of cases. In the Herbert Fuller trial in Boston the expenses were \$3,000 for experts, detectives, and things of that kind. We had to employ detectives in connection with the escape of prisoners from Ludlow jail, and also with naturalization frauds. That is payable out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. There seems to be a supplemental estimate here [reading] "January 29, for blanks, letter heads, envelopes, and blank books, \$40,000."

Mr. PERRY. At the present time out of miscellaneous expenses for courts we pay all expenses of supplies for court rooms, and out of miscellaneous we pay for supplies of district attorneys, such things as typewriters, etc., and out of the appropriation for salaries and fees of marshals we pay for supplies of marshal's offices. We thought that it would be well to put that all together. We have a narrow margin for marshals and attorneys. By putting it under one item we may be able to reduce the expenses. We want the \$200,000, but we want this appropriation of \$40,000 for this item.

The CHAIRMAN. How have you paid those heretofore?

Mr. PERRY. Out of miscellaneous court expenses, out of salaries of marshals, and out of salaries of district attorneys. It has come out of three appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can you not do that again?

Mr. PERRY. It makes three appropriations. For blanks we have an expense of \$3,780, and we would not want to take that out of an appropriation of \$1,400,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the whole \$200,000 is necessary, independent of this \$40,000?

Mr. PERRY. Yes, sir; if bank cases and experts are employed, we can not tell just how much the expense will be.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that concludes your hearing.

INDIAN TERRITORY COURTS.

Mr. PERRY. Oh, no; there is a question as to Indian Territory expenses. We can cut that down, and I suppose you would like to hear it. You took out of the legislative bill an appropriation of \$220,000, and instead of appropriating \$220,000 you appropriated only \$15,000 for salaries of three judges.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the balance come under the head of marshals, clerks, and commissioners?

Mr. PERRY. No, sir; fees of commissioners would not pay salaries of commissioners in Indian Territory, and fees of clerks would not pay salaries of clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the \$20,000 we added to estimate for attorneys on account of Indian Territory?

Mr. PERRY. That is for district attorneys. We will take those out of Indian Territory. Under salaries and expenses of marshals did you add anything for Indian Territory? We have said that we will need \$50,000 more, so that \$40,000 ought to be given. There are 3 marshals in Indian Territory and 15 field deputies paid out of this other appropriation. The pay of marshals and attorneys would come out of the general appropriation, but in Indian Territory at the present time there are 50 deputy marshals, at \$1,200 a year, and those we will not have to pay any more. There is \$60,000 stricken out of the \$220,000. It will not cost near \$60,000 under this new system. The marshals will be paid out of salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals. There will be 3 clerks, at \$3,000, and there will be 13 deputy clerks, amounting in all to \$15,000. There will also be 18 commissioners, at \$1,500 each, and 1 clerk of the court of appeals, and office expenses. We furnish all the supplies, and the total is \$75,000, instead of \$220,000 as heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you want that item to read?

Mr. PERRY. "Salaries and expenses of clerks, commissioners, and constables in Indian Territory, \$75,000."

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke of other legislation.

Mr. PERRY. This legislation is now in conference under the legislative bill, and I understand it has been agreed upon.

COURT OF CLAIMS, RENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a deficiency to move the Court of Claims?

Colonel CLAY. The law providing for the purchase of that building was passed about 1882, and it was to be occupied by the Department of Justice; but as long ago as Attorney-General Garland's time it began to be apparent that it would not be large enough, and two Attorneys-General at least have recommended a new building upon that lot, which the Government owns, and the only expense would be the erection of the building. The language suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury was "Rent for quarters of Court of Claims, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Mr. PERRY. There is an item in the deficiency bill for this, but it does not include transfer and fitting up the new quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount would be required for a fair rent for the coming fiscal year?

Colonel CLAY. Ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. They have not yet secured quarters. They have made investigation as to a building within a reasonable distance. There is a building on Fifteenth street, near the Riggs Bank building, belonging to the Minister from Sweden and Norway. That building is four stories high, and four rooms on each story, with a stable in the rear, which would admit of being cleaned out and it could be used for a file room. The owner would erect a building and stable on that lot, with a space for court room 20 by 50 feet, and rent it to the Government. He would expect to get \$10,000 a year for it. It has been suggested that the Corcoran Building could be taken for the Court of Claims, but it would be a rather large building for that purpose. This building on Fifteenth street would be admirably adapted for the purpose.

Mr. PERRY. We used to pay \$3,600 for that floor in 1882.

Colonel CLAY. In 1882 there were sixty employees on the same floor which we now occupy, consisting in all now of 180 people who are occupying that same space.

Mr. PERRY. The Attorney-General wrote a special letter about this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. We have dealt with that matter, and it has gone to the Senate and the Senate has paid no attention to it.

Mr. PERRY. You have given it once, and the Attorney-General wants to know whether you will not agree to it again. It comes up as a deficiency.

THURSDAY, February 4, 1897.

REPAIRS TO THE TREASURY BUILDING.**STATEMENT OF MR. WALTER HILLS, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
TREASURY BUILDING.**

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs to the Treasury Building, \$8,000. You submit \$30,000 and also a note giving an estimate about the matter in the Book of Estimates.

Mr. HILLS. It is set forth in detail by items.

The CHAIRMAN. What must you have there?

Mr. HILLS. The principal item is \$8,120. That roof should be placed on the building as soon as the weather will permit. It is for a copper roof.

The CHAIRMAN. 16,240 square feet of copper cover, including paper on one wing, \$8,120.

Mr. HILLS. We should have that immediately. The skylights and everything there have been torn to pieces.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the most important?

Mr. HILLS. The putty is being washed out of the window frames, and it is only a question of time when the glass will fall out. The wood work should be painted to protect it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we give you \$10,000 instead of \$25,000.

Mr. HILLS. That would not be enough.

The CHAIRMAN. You could put on the roof.

Mr. HILLS. The roof itself would cost \$8,120.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we had better appropriate specifically for a roof.

Mr. HILLS. That would be satisfactory to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Eight thousand dollars would make all the ordinary repairs.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; if you make an appropriation of \$20,000 it will put on a new roof and make enough repairs to put the building in good shape for a year. We ought to have \$30,000, but can get along with \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For \$20,000 you will put the repairs in fairly good shape.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; for this year. We can put on a new roof and paint the skylight.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we make it read \$8,000 for special repairs to the Treasury building, and \$12,000 additional?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; that roof should go on as soon as the weather will permit, and the money ought to be immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose it ought to go on the deficiency bill?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; but put it in here to make sure of it. We have had a man on the roof every day this week, and the building is in a serious condition. The east front is dangerous to life.

FRIDAY, February 5, 1897.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.**STATEMENT OF GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, INSPECTOR-GENERAL, AND
MR. W. T. KENT.**

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kent, have you got the matter in writing which you are ready to submit, because we are a little pressed for time, and you will have to go over it rapidly.

Mr. KENT. There is one remark to be made in regard to these items, and the first suggestion I will make is in relation to the farm. That is a misnomer. A farm ought to be a self-supporting institution, and yet we find that our appropriation contains \$10,000 to \$15,000 for that purpose. Our investigation into the matter shows that a great deal of that money is spent not for the farm but for teaming, hauling, and transportation, and for purposes of ornamentation and care of the grounds, and it would make a better and truer designation and show how the money is disbursed if that appropriation were distributed, say, so much for subsistence, so much for garden and vegetables, so much for transportation, teaming, etc., and so much for care and maintenance of grounds. In making these figures I have made such a distribution of the items as I think would be equitable and proper.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, farming at the Soldiers' Home is a great deal like some private farming where you keep the farm instead of the farm keeping you?

General BRECKINRIDGE. It is like a farmer saying that you can take champagne or milk, because they both cost the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got that in black and white?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please furnish it to the stenographer for insertion in the hearings.

Mr. Kent furnished the following paper:

For grounds, namely: Pay of chief gardener, gardeners, and laborers; for all seed, plants, tools, appliances, and materials required for the care and ornamentation of the grounds pertaining to the flower garden, lawn, and park, and for repairs not done by the Home:

Central Branch	\$3, 000
Eastern Branch	2, 000
Western Branch	2, 500
Marion Branch	2, 000
Northwestern Branch	2, 500
Southern Branch	2, 500
Pacific Branch	2, 500

For subsistence, namely: Pay of * * * farmer, farm hands, * * * for seed, dressing, and all tools, appliances, and materials required for the farm, for all animals purchased for stock:

Central Branch	4, 500
Eastern Branch	4, 000
Western Branch	3, 500
Marion Branch	2, 500
Northwestern Branch	2, 500
Southern Branch	4, 000
Pacific Branch	4, 700

In addition to amounts in bill.

For transportation, namely: For transportation of members of the Home; for pay of teamsters, horseshoers, harness makers, and stable men; for wagons, carts, and other vehicles used for hauling in or about the Home grounds; for all animals purchased for such work, their forage and bedding, and for the necessary tools and material, and for repairs not done by the Home:

Central Branch	7, 500
Eastern Branch	3, 000
Western Branch	2, 000
Marion Branch	1, 500
Northwestern Branch	3, 000
Southern Branch	3, 250
Pacific Branch	1, 800

In addition to amounts named in the bill.

Mr. KENT. I have a proviso here.

The CHAIRMAN (after reading it). I will submit this for the hearing.

The paper is as follows:

“Provided, That all expenses pertaining to the farm and dairy be charged to the appropriation for subsistence; all expenses incident to hauling and teaming on or about the grounds, except for repair of roads and other permanent improvements, be charged to transportation, and all expenses incident to the care of the lawn, park, and flower garden, be charged to an appropriation for ‘Care of grounds.’

“These items are now all charged to the appropriation for ‘Farm.’ The title seems to be misleading, as a very large proportion of the amounts expended under this head is used for teaming about the grounds and for the care and ornamentation of the grounds. As subsistence gets the benefit of the produce from the farm, it would seem only proper that the expense attendant upon its raising should be charged to that head.”

Mr. KENT. I just put that in as a tentative proposition, and it is marked on the margin of the bill. That distribution does not increase the amount here.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a different way of getting at the same thing?

Mr. KENT. Yes. I think that at the Southern Home there might be a little saving of expense. It is an experiment, and we have estimated closely for this year, but afterwards we can get better data. Do you want me to go through with the bill now [handing the chairman a copy of the bill]? That data is made up and is the average cost during the last fiscal year per man, according to the number of men at the Home during the year, and, multiplied by the average number, gives the approximate amount to be appropriated for the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. \$58,600?

Mr. KENT. Yes; and I put in pencil the amount suggested as proper to be put in the body of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. You submitted striking out something.

Mr. KENT. That goes out anyway.

General BRECKINRIDGE. This was the proviso. You have already a law authorizing us to select medical officers from men who had seen service in the war. If you want to get the service of the best people you have already a trained corps in the military establishment, and we could get good talent from that branch of the service, so I submit that proviso. I had one of those officers go with me this year to inspect, and I found that he was a strong man and one who knew his business. He would be under supervision, and there would be somebody to make him do his duty, and, besides, it would not cost a cent. All we would have to do would be to detail a man. They are already under pay.

Mr. HAINER. General Averell suggests the appointment of a medical director.

General BRECKINRIDGE. I suggest that such a director be under supervision himself. This chief medical officer would see that he does his duties properly.

General Breckinridge submitted the following paper:

"Provided, That all vacancies now existing, or that may hereafter exist, in the office of surgeon at any of the Branch Homes of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall be filled by an officer of the Medical Department of the Army, detailed thereto by the Secretary of War."

"SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War shall detail an officer of the Medical Department of the Army for duty with the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers as medical director, who shall have the pay and local rank of colonel and shall have direction and supervision of the medical affairs and sanitary condition of said Home."

Mr. HAINER. I hand you the proposed item suggested by General Averell.

General BRECKINRIDGE. That was our suggestion, and I think ours is an improvement over that. There are no medical gentlemen in the country who have to stand a more rigid examination than these officers.

Mr. HAINER. You are in accord with General Averell as to the necessity of a medical inspector, but you submit your plan as a better one than the plan suggested by General Averell?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Yes, sir; I think we would get men who would be more satisfactory and at less cost.

SCIENTIFIC BUREAUS, CONSOLIDATION OF.

FRIDAY, February 5, 1897.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES W. DABNEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got some copies of your pamphlet there on Scientificiana?

Mr. DABNEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would pass me one of them.

Mr. DABNEY. I sent nearly every Member of the House and Senate a copy of these. I am very glad of an opportunity to talk a little about this, because there are a great many things that I know that I did not put in here, and some things I know I would like to say I do not care to put down anywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. I will tell you the line we would like to hear you on. So far as you can, in an examination of this kind, I wish you to exhaust the subject. It goes without saying on the bare suggestion that there is much Government work being duplicated. I sometimes think, scientifically, we have the hydrophobia, and yet it is great work which is being done. Now, I would like to hear you, without going into too great detail, upon the value of the scientific work that is being done for the Government, its cost, practical steps that are possible to be taken by legislation for its consolidation so as to avoid duplication, weeding out that which is not necessary and making more efficient that which is necessary, and the machinery by which it can be brought about; whether through the National Academy of Sciences and an investigation to be made by a committee appointed by that Academy or otherwise.

Mr. DABNEY. Mr. Chairman, you have given me enough to talk about for a month.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not care to give you more than twenty minutes.

Mr. DABNEY. I will try to get all I can in twenty minutes, because I want to find out how long you can hear me talk and you will rap me down when you have enough. I have given a good deal of study to this matter, and it has been my duty to study pretty hard for the last three years, not only in a departmental position in a Department that had a great deal of scientific work, but I found early in the fight that I would have to study very hard in order to get anything done by that Department. First, about the value of the scientific works of the Government; I am one of those who believe it is very great. You doubtless know our Government is doing

more scientific work for the promotion and the development of the resources of the country than any other Government in the world. It is the wonder of the world.

We spent a great deal of money and employ more men and have more agents of every kind than any civilized people in the world. Foreigners come here constantly in streams to study our Government scientific bureaus. We have them at our Department almost daily. We have a great number of surveys for doing every sort of thing which people can do. If it is any object at all that is properly a governmental object, it is of course a development of the resources of the country and the education of the people as to what we have in this country, and to point out how to put it into money, how to make it available for wealth, and for the development of civilization in general, which is a very laudable enterprise. I am not criticising our Government for its policy because that policy is fixed in Great Britain, for they do these things very largely through private societies, and the Royal Agricultural Society does nearly all the work of that country that the Agricultural Department does in this country, and so on in regard to other things. They are beginning, however, to develop governmental scientific work similar to ours. All of the Governments are going into this as a matter of fact, especially Russia, France, and the great Republics of the world, so that the policy of a Government doing this work I suppose I may pass over as settled, and I will not discuss that at all.

Now, as to the method of doing it. I propose now to notice briefly the way these things have grown up, in order to give you a correct understanding of it. The history of some of these scientific surveys is extremely interesting. In the course of years some bright man in the Departments, in Congress, or in civil life would get the idea that a certain line of work ought to be carried out, and he would agitate it before Congress, perhaps get an appropriation, and have it put, perhaps, in charge of himself or some friend. That would go to some Department and be done in a haphazard sort of way. If it was put in charge of the man already in the Department, he would have it given to the Department where he happened to be. If they did good work, Congress might be very liberal toward it and would give him more money, and thus in time it becomes a great bureau. In time, the first man who had it created possibly dies, and it falls into the hands of a second man, and so keeps growing and passes on to the second and third generation of officials.

As a rule, the less efficient they become the more money they get in proportion, and the more expensive it becomes in every way. After these men get to work they find new things to do. They look up new lines of work, and suggest to Congress from time to time that this and that ought to be done, and get an appropriation for new purposes. Bureaus of this kind have grown up in this careless way. There is no one responsible for a systematic organization up to the present time, although there have been efforts made in that direction.

At one time I remember we had three or four different parties doing geological surveying of the same kind and in the same territory. A report was made upon that, and the outcome of it was the organization of the Geological Survey in its present shape. That was the only step taken toward a reorganization of these scientific bureaus.

In the seventies we had a commission of Congress appointed, and I remember to have read a very interesting report signed by the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert, who was at that time a Member from the State of Alabama, but I do not think it resulted in anything special. It was a very interesting report, and one object of the report was to show the expenses of these different geological surveys, and from that report I have got some very interesting figures. The report says that about 1879, when the Geological Survey was organized, they spent \$470,000, and it kept increasing on down to the year 1896, and the entire amount appropriated has been \$14,340,000. It ran up from about \$400,000 to \$500,000, \$600,000, \$1,000,000, \$1,200,000, which was the high-water mark in 1891, and last year \$1,000,000 was given, and this year the bill will call for over \$1,000,000 again. So it grows, and so it ought to grow. I believe in doing this scientific work, but the idea now is to see how to do it best and get the most for the least money.

The trouble is an absolute want of organization. These Bureaus are scattered through six different Departments. We have various agencies for measuring the land of the country. We have the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Land Office, the Geological Survey, and special surveys made by the Army, and certain kinds of surveys made occasionally by the Navy of the coast lines, etc. These Bureaus all work on the surveys of the land of the country. We have four or five hydrographic offices in as many different Departments measuring the lakes, rivers, sounds, bays, etc. They are supposed to divide up the territory and thus avoid duplication, but you know that in many instances in doing this work by different parties there is a great deal of duplication.

I knew four or five different agencies some years ago which were all surveying the Great Lakes at the same time. Last summer several small surveying parties from different Bureaus were operating in the same section of the great West, and surveying the same section of country. There was a striking aggregation of scientists

from different Departments around the Crater Lake, which is an interesting natural feature in the Northwest, and yet none of these parties knew exactly at the time that when the Interior and Agricultural Departments and several other officials were induced to send them out there that they were all going to the same place. I know that I was innocent of it at the time, although I authorized the trip for several of our people.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the practical benefit of that to the Government?

Mr. DABNEY. It is for the development of the resources of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. What lake did you say that was?

Mr. DABNEY. It is Crater Lake. I do not say there was anything wrong in it, and I do not say that these men intended to do wrong, because they are faithful officers.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Crater Lake?

Mr. DABNEY. It is in the northwest part of the State of Washington, a very interesting country. I have no doubt that these gentlemen will make interesting reports.

Mr. SAYERS. Correct administration would not have permitted the assembling of these gentlemen all together at this place?

Mr. DABNEY. No, sir. If it is going to be done, it ought to have been done differently. Some one should have been in charge. It was impossible to arrange a systematic plan because when they all came from five or six different Departments, they could not work together, and if there had been the head of one Department in charge, there could have been a systematic plan of cooperation, but as they came from different Departments, that was not possible; in fact, our Department did not know anything about it. We were induced, from the evidence submitted to us, to make a recommendation and to authorize three or four men to go down there and study the resources of the country. We thought it was a good thing to do. If that exploration had been properly systematized by one head and under one secretary, they might have gotten better results than they probably did.

Mr. STONE. Will that result in the publication of different reports?

Mr. DABNEY. I suppose so. I only throw that out as an illustration. I do not criticize the men. It is only the system of administration which is deficient. In fact, we have no system of administration in scientific work.

Mr. STONE. It is fragmentary and desultory?

Mr. DABNEY. Yes, sir; the present organization of the Geological Survey is admirable. Since Mr. Wolcott has been in office he has reduced that Bureau to a very fine system, and that is an illustration of what ought to be done with all the rest. It shows what can be done when you have the right man at the head of it. So far as this Bureau is concerned, he has done wonders in the way of reforms and improvements and in the elimination of unnecessary work.

Mr. SAYERS. And yet the expenses of that Bureau are increasing?

Mr. DABNEY. Yes; because Congress has authorized him to do more work.

Mr. SAYERS. He has solicited work for that Bureau?

Mr. DABNEY. Well, he is an ambitious man, and I admire him for it; but if you gentlemen give him work to do you must give him the money with which to do it.

Another illustration of that might be mentioned in the case of the Weather Bureau. Since we have had a Chief of Weather Bureau who was trained in the Bureau, having started in as an observer and worked himself to the top, and by an examination became professor, the work has been done very much better. Since we have had a man in that office who knew his business, there has been a saving—and he deserves the chief credit for it—amounting one year to 14 per cent, the minimum, in the appropriations of the Bureau; and the work has been done better. I do not believe that the great mass of the American people look upon the money saved as the principal consideration. This officer has done more work with the money given him, has created more stations, and has made better weather maps, and everything else he has had to do has been done in a better style and in a more efficient way than it ever has been done before.

Mr. STONE. And the information has been more reliable?

Mr. DABNEY. I suppose I can say that the information has been more reliable. That is a sample case where we have had good business administration of one Bureau. I would submit, also, that the same is true of the Bureau of Animal Industry, under the direction of Mr. Salmon, especially since it has been placed under the civil service. My experience is that the principal benefit from the civil service arises from the fact that it enables the Bureau to get men who will do the most work for the salary, and as a rule they are kept, so that the Government can get the benefit of their experience after they get it. One gentleman told me that largely as a result of the civil service they are able to get more work for the money. The Bureau has been making inspection of animals, and in its inspections during the three years since it has been under the civil service, the cost has been one-fourth less than it formerly was. The microscopical inspection of meats has cost one-half or one-fourth

less per animal than ever before; so it goes through all the Bureaus where you have a careful supervision.

The time has come when Congress ought to consider the reorganization and supervision of these Bureaus on a large scale.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it practicable? Suppose somebody could do that, could you utilize the National Academy of Sciences?

Mr. DABNEY. I do not think so, for the reason that those gentlemen, as everybody knows, are what are called pure scientists, and are engaged in the advancement of science; and then the National Academy of Sciences is one-sided as a scientific body. Natural history is represented in a preponderating way. It is largely composed of gentlemen who are natural history experts and physicists. It does not represent to a sufficient degree the economy science.

I would like to suggest a solution as to a method and what I think would be the best way to get at it. I have given it in this paper, the title of which is "A National Department of Science," which I hope you will find time to read. Some persons seem to think, perhaps, that I advocate the making of another Executive Department, which I do not, because I think there are Departments enough now.

There are three ways of reaching this question of consolidation or reorganization. One is the establishment of an additional Department in which all these Bureaus could be placed, and then you might utilize the Smithsonian Institution, and third, and as I consider best, as it seems to me, would be to utilize one of the existing Departments as a nucleus, and transfer to that Department these various things, and consolidate them in one Department. If you should do that, you could make proper changes.

I am not speaking now of my own Department in what I say of it, because personally I may go out very soon, but the Agricultural Department has about all the science that is worth having, and it would properly and naturally become the nucleus for the formation of this department of science. All the work going on there is of a scientific nature, and I, myself, believe that the establishment of the Department of Agriculture was, from the highest standpoint of governmental science, a great mistake. I do not think the farmer, although he represents the greatest industry, is any more entitled to have an executive department than is the merchant, the banker, the railroad man, or any other man engaged in any industry of the country, or than any man engaged in any mechanical industry, even to a blacksmith. There is no more reason for having a Department of Agriculture than there is a department of blacksmithing, but we have got it, and it has probably come to stay. What we need is a department of public development, or department of public works, as the French call it. In Mexico they have a department of promotion, and such a one in this country should include all of these, and especially so now, as it seems that the business men are clamoring for the establishment of a department of commerce, and so other industries of the country will claim that their branch should be recognized.

Mr. SAYERS. Why not have a department of ethics?

Mr. DABNEY. Certainly; it would be just as reasonable.

Mr. STONE. The Smithsonian is not wholly under Governmental supervision.

Mr. DABNEY. That is true. Everything pertaining to the promotion of industry should be included. It would include bureaus of arts, the fisheries, animal industries, geological survey, manufactures, etc.

Mr. STONE. Could you work in the Medical Museum?

Mr. DABNEY. It could go in as a part of the supervision of the public health. I have not taken up the medical science, because the doctors are hard to please, and I thought it would not be advisable.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is the Marine-Hospital Service. We are asked to make an appropriation of \$25,000 for a laboratory for the purpose of investigating germs, bacilli, or whatever they call it. The Surgeon-General of the Army and the Surgeon-General of the Navy are doing it, or pretending to do it. Now, you come down to the statistics, for if there is anything dear to the heart of a Congressman it is statistics.

Mr. DABNEY. I will take up that.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is the Treasury Department, the Interior Department, the State Department, and the Department of Agriculture, all doing statistical work of a more or less similar character.

Mr. DABNEY. There are nine altogether, for I have counted them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it is practicable to bring them all under one management?

Mr. DABNEY. I do indeed. First, as to the medical science, we have an army bureau and a navy bureau and perhaps one or two others, all working at different branches. That makes a special subject and could come under this department of science. We ought to have a great national board of health to include all of these. It ought to be put somewhere. That is one illustration of the same general idea, and you can realize the necessity of such a consolidation.

Mr. SAYERS. Would not the result be somewhat like the Government Printing Office, and yet they have branch offices in all the different Departments.

Mr. DABNEY. I presume that you will sooner or later consolidate all of those.

Mr. SAYERS. We thought we would do that when we passed the Richardson bill.

Mr. DABNEY. But you left that to the committee. When you leave a thing optional with somebody to carry it out, it is but little better than no law at all. You should make it mandatory, and then you would have it done.

We have nine agencies in the Government for the collection of resources and statistics. There is the statistics of labor, statistics of manufactures, schools, the public health, and every ten years we have the census doing it all over again, and lots more besides. That ought all to be consolidated. I believe most heartily in the proposed scheme for a permanent census, but I should want a proper scheme, and I do not know that I would sanction everything that has been proposed with regard to details.

Mr. SAYERS. When that bill is reported, I wish you would take it up, analyze it, and give us your opinion of it.

Mr. DABNEY. I will take great pleasure in doing so, and I think it is a step in the right direction.

Mr. STONE. Could you not follow on that same thought, and instead of publishing reports of various bureaus, agricultural reports and a thousand others, let them all come from one department in the shape of bulletins or otherwise?

Mr. DABNEY. Precisely.

Mr. STONE. And could not a great expense be thus saved?

Mr. DABNEY. Certainly. We have in the Agricultural Department a bureau collecting agricultural statistics, and the census does that, and to a certain extent the Treasury Department does also. The Treasury Department takes up the statistics of agricultural exports. With all due respect to other bureaus, I think none of them cover the field thoroughly. We are not at all satisfied with our agricultural statistics. The method is not a proper one. Our method of taking up statistics through voluntary correspondence is all wrong. You can not get reliable information from people who are not specially employed, because they are not going to take their time to work it up. You can not get reliable statistics from unpaid farmers all over the country. A permanent census bureau could take charge of agricultural information and could maintain a force of experienced people to do it. It could keep a lot of trained men employed, and they could take the captains and lieutenants from the great force of census takers. That would be a trained force. In the meantime it could be employed at other work. The census on agriculture might be taken every fifth year, or every second year, and the same might be said as to manufactures.

Mr. SAYERS. They could get out bulletins at less expense.

Mr. DABNEY. The Constitution requires a census every ten years only as to population, and this special work could be done in the tenth year, and in the meantime they could be occupied with these other things.

Mr. STONE. We have got a permanent census now, because they never publish their report until the tenth year after the work is done, when they are ready for more work.

Mr. DABNEY. You have a permanent census, but it is not doing permanent work. What we desire is one department in which these things can all be consolidated. The gentleman asked as to publications. I would like to say a word on that. I tried honestly, being in charge of the publications of the Department of Agriculture, to eliminate the great mass of so-called scientific material submitted for publication, and endeavored to improve the publications of that Department. We have a lot of bright, active men studying and writing all the time, and they naturally like to have their matter published, but my experience was that while I could cut out material from the different articles and eliminate from one-fourth to one-half of the material submitted, yet when I cut down the number of pages, I simply multiplied the number of pamphlets, so that we have published smaller books and pamphlets, but more of them. That is the tendency, and it seems inevitable. I suppose there is a natural growth, because men get more experienced in writing, and when a paper comes before me, I examine it, and if it is of no value, I let it go. These could be cut down still more to advantage, although they have been reduced from one-fourth to one-half in volume, and they could be reduced one-half more in revision to considerable advantage. That ought to be done. What we need is more conscientious and faithful supervision from top to bottom; from the Secretary to the Assistant Secretaries, the chiefs of divisions, and on down. This could be done by giving this work to a trained director or to a bureau assistant secretary, or something of that sort.

Mr. STONE. Instead of sending out gratuitously so many thousand reports, I think they should be sent to a man who writes for them. I believe that 95 per cent of the reports sent out are never opened by the party who receives them. I believe that

is the experience of almost every Member. Those reports or bulletins ought to be published in small volumes, and let any man who wants a book of that kind, write for it, no matter what his politics are, and let it be sent to him gratuitously.

Mr. DABNEY. That is what should be done. That is the system we have introduced in the new printing bill. We do not keep any standing list, but let a man write for what he wants.

Mr. STONE. We spend millions in scattering through the country publications which are not wanted.

Mr. DABNEY. Perhaps so.

The CHAIRMAN. Your talk has been a very interesting one, and still we are far away from the point as to the proper method.

Mr. DABNEY. I should say that a suggestion for a proper solution of the question is somewhat complicated, because it involves six departments, 5,000 people, and \$68,000,000. I do not exactly see how to reach a conclusion. The first step would be to appoint a thoroughly competent and earnest commission to investigate the subject and report to you. In saying that I know there are objections to commissions, and I know they are expensive, but I would suggest that you appoint a commission without compensation. We do not want anybody to be competing for the places. There might be a proper appropriation for the pay of clerks, stenographers, etc., and then you could call on scientific men, and men of skill and ability, and I would mention such typical men by way of developing my idea, men like Dr. Gilman, Andrew D. White, Dr. Starr Jordan, Seth Low, and men of that type, who might be induced to go on such a commission regardless of the compensation, and to perform the duties, and then there should be on the commission some of the most experienced Senators and Representatives who would look solely to the public good, and who would be men who have studied the subject of Government work. This commission should be appointed by the President, to serve without compensation, except that certain expenses should be paid, such as traveling expenses and subsistence. I suppose that \$5,000 or \$10,000 would be sufficient.

There should be so many Members of the House and Senate and some eminent citizens from the outside, and they should be required to make a report at the next session. I think that in that way you could get good work done, which would lay open the problem and would result in good, perhaps not all at one time, but it would bring information and suggestions to bear and would look to a reorganization of the work in a new Bureau or some one of the existing Departments of the Government. I would not advocate a new Department, although propositions for new Departments are cropping up very frequently. To change the designation of the Agricultural Department could not be done without hurting the feelings of the agriculturists, but that might be gotten around by naming it the Department of Public Works or the Department of Agriculture and Industry. There is not much in a name, except to please people. It seems to me that would be the natural solution of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you prepare a clause to cover that and send it up to-morrow.

Mr. DABNEY. I will do so if it strikes you favorably.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. TH. E. BENEDICT, PUBLIC PRINTER.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for 1897 was \$2,917,320, and your estimate for 1898 is \$3,372,185.92, which is an increase of about \$460,000, you submit. Let me ask you, to begin with, You have no deficiency this year, have you?

Mr. BENEDICT. I have estimated for a deficiency to carry on the extra session, which, I understand now, is to be held.

The CHAIRMAN. With that exception you would have no deficiency?

Mr. BENEDICT. No, sir. You remember, Mr. Chairman, last year, the testimony will show, we considered this year as being a short session of Congress, and so appropriated, as appears in your proceedings of March 20, 1896, as printed on page 241.

The CHAIRMAN. What, in general terms, before we commence specifically, is the necessity for the \$460,000 increase?

Mr. BENEDICT. How do I understand you to be speaking of \$460,000?

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for 1898 is \$3,300,000, as against \$2,900,000 appropriated for 1897. I want to see how much of that was due to the long session and how much to other.

Mr. BENEDICT. All I have to say, in connection with the Treasury estimates, is that they are in accord with statements made heretofore, in appearing before your committee, as to the estimates annually made for the office. You notice that the estimates for the several years are practically uniform, and are made by our clerks who have that work in hand. I have never changed the method. It is based upon the actual expenditures of the office, more than upon any knowledge of the Public

Printer's policy of administering the office and his ability to keep it within certain limits of appropriations.

You see, the estimates for 1897 and 1898, appearing on the page referred to, are increased \$300,000 more than the average of the years before, which was due to the fact that under existing law we are required to estimate the expense of the Agricultural Reports here, which is a part of public printing and binding now, and which, prior to January, 1894, was always a special appropriation, and was not required to be estimated as public printing and binding; so the estimate this year is only \$7,000 more than the estimate of the year before. If you question me as to what the office needs for public printing and binding the coming year, I will answer as to my own judgment, knowing the conditions of the year as far as I can anticipate them.

The CHAIRMAN. The best way is to take it through step by step.

Mr. BENEDICT. As you see fit.

The CHAIRMAN. We will do whichever way you prefer. You had on the estimate of \$3,365,000 for 1897 an appropriation of \$2,917,000, and you are going to get along except for the accident of a special session, and for that you submit a deficiency. Now, what would you say as to the coming fiscal year; how much less would you recommend?

Mr. BENEDICT. The actual figures I recommended last year for public printing and binding, including the Agricultural report, for which you made a separate appropriation, was \$3,194,320, as against the Treasury estimate of \$3,560,659.40, as made by our clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. \$3,365,000 seems to be the estimate here?

Mr. BENEDICT. Those are not my figures. I am speaking of the totals, including leaves of absence. Including leaves of absence and the agricultural publications last year, I asked for about \$400,000 less than the estimates. Now, you gave me the agriculture appropriation as a separate item, so you actually reduced my request by \$82,000 last year. Your judgment appears to have been confirmed by the fact that the office has now passed the seventh month of this year, and, except for the special session, I feel we have funds enough to run up to the 1st of July. Now, taking the \$84,000 from the \$3,194,320, it would leave \$3,110,320, which was the sum appropriated for public printing and binding, agriculture, and leaves of absence.

The CHAIRMAN. It is \$3,110,320—

Mr. BENEDICT. Agriculture and leaves of absence required by the act, \$495,000.

The CHAIRMAN. We seem to have recommended \$2,917,000?

Mr. BENEDICT. You appropriated, in fact, \$2,812,320, and then the \$300,000 besides for agriculture.

Mr. SAYERS. That was a separate item?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir. So you appropriated \$3,112,320.

Mr. SAYERS. That \$2,812,320 included leaves of absence?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir. You reduced my request exactly \$82,000.

Mr. SAYERS. And we appropriated for the Agricultural Report \$300,000?

Mr. BENEDICT. As a separate item.

Mr. SAYERS. How do you propose to get out these Agricultural reports this year? Do you propose to have two volumes or not?

Mr. BENEDICT. I suggested last year that you should make it a bulk appropriation, as the statute suggests, but you saw fit to make it a separate item. I do not know why you did it. I do not know whether you suspected that I would not get the report out without a specific appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to know whether or not you are recommending in your estimates to do two Agricultural reports or one?

Mr. BENEDICT. Only one. This proposed appropriation will not be available until the next fiscal year, and until the next report is received from the Secretary of Agriculture—

Mr. SAYERS. You are not going to have but one Agricultural report, instead of two?

Mr. BENEDICT. Only one. Last year, in the deficiency bill, you appropriated for one Agricultural report, then in the office, and in the sundry civil bill for the one now due and being received in the office. Having this money on hand, I am setting copy now on the Agricultural report. Last year I furnished the Agricultural report in June. You never had it before until October or later, and this year you will have it probably in May.

The CHAIRMAN. Including the Agricultural report, what is your estimate now?

Mr. BENEDICT. My judgment is that the Government Printing Office the coming fiscal year should be provided with an increase of \$15,000 to the usual appropriation for leaves of absence. I have asked already for a deficiency of \$12,000 on account of leaves this year. I have sent that up to you. The usual appropriation of \$195,000 is not enough to pay the leaves of absence in the office as the force is now constituted.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose a person does not take a leave of absence, do you pay the money?

Mr. BENEDICT. I require them to take it under my administration. I do not let them accumulate against you. I come here and ask for a deficiency if I have not money enough appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the leaves of absence appropriation—

Mr. BENEDICT. Ought to be made \$210,000; the Agricultural report, \$300,000. Now, the total, in my judgment, for this year that should be appropriated for the office, including public printing and binding, agricultural, and leaves of absence, is \$3,200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes the whole thing?

Mr. BENEDICT. That is making an allowance of about \$75,000 increase for the year for increased expenditures for public printing and binding?

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$2,690,000 for public printing and binding?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. But that \$2,690,000 is exclusive—

Mr. BENEDICT. Of leaves of absence and Agricultural report, and the whole, in my judgment, should be appropriated in one item. If the Public Printer expends it all for one of these purposes, then you can call him to account for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I have got that \$3,200,000. The current year we appropriated \$3,112,320. For the current year the leaves of absence amounted to \$195,000 and the agricultural reports \$300,000; that is \$495,000 from \$3,112,320, which would be \$2,617,320. Now, the total was \$3,112,320, including the Agricultural Report and leaves of absence, and you have a deficiency for leaves of absence.

Mr. BENEDICT. \$12,000 has been asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will take that?

Mr. BENEDICT. It will take that, on the estimate of the clerk in charge as to the actual sum which will be needed.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$3,124,000, and now you estimate for \$3,200,000, which is an increase of \$76,000.

Mr. BENEDICT. That would make it; yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You have had experience in the operation of this Richardson law. Has it enabled you to reduce the expenses at all in your office?

Mr. BENEDICT. It is a question I could not answer.

Mr. SAYERS. Why not?

Mr. BENEDICT. The operations of the Government Printing Office are so multitudinous under its different appropriations as to its different works that I have never estimated the saving from a reduction of copies of certain publications which was enforced by the Richardson law, or the change in some methods of binding, or as to any features of saving it suggested. I have never estimated it.

Mr. SAYERS. There is one thing about it, there has been no reduction in expenditures?

Mr. BENEDICT. In the Government Printing Office? Oh, no; any reduction which could take place would be more than covered up by the continuing growth of public printing, which averages at least 10 per cent a year in the consumption of raw material. I mean to say that I will do 110 per cent if not 125 per cent more work in the Government Printing Office this year than I did ten years ago as Public Printer. I know that, ton by ton, the paper consumed has more than doubled in ten years.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, I do not want to take up the time of the committee by going into details.

Mr. BENEDICT. I have never estimated really—

Mr. SAYERS. You have never been able to see any decrease at all in consequence of that law?

Mr. BENEDICT. No. I would not do the law an injustice, nor would I pretend to give an opinion I could not support.

Mr. SAYERS. In fact you can not have an opinion about the effect of the law?

Mr. BENEDICT. No; not as to any economies.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you—a moment ago you spoke of getting out, or rather using, double the amount of materials the current year, for instance, over what you did ten years ago. Now, material has cheapened in that time about how much, on a rough guess?

Mr. BENEDICT. In the general run of book papers there is a cheapening, but I do not know that there is a cheapening of other materials of moment. The great expenditure of the Government Printing Office is in labor. Now, in fact, we have, independent of this appropriation you are inquiring of to-day and which you propose to make, special appropriations for census and for special publications of Congress. The labor roll of the Government Printing Office last year was over \$2,600,000, which was greater than your total appropriation for public printing and binding, minus leaves of absence.

Mr. SAYERS. But you are compensated in your business by an appropriation for publications such as the census report?

Mr. BENEDICT. I understand that; but I am speaking now of their uses, to make it clear to the chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you. If you avail yourself of modern methods of composition, take for instance, the Mergenthaler process?

Mr. BENEDICT. I can say this: I believe that the working force of the office, if the question were put to them, would say the present Public Printer has largely added labor-saving machinery to the Government Printing Office.

Mr. SAYERS. You have not gone to the full length that private institutions have done in the matter of labor-saving machinery, have you?

Mr. BENEDICT. I have gone to the length I was able. I have not been remiss in putting improved machines in the Government Printing Office which I thought would be useful and to the limit funds for such were available.

Mr. SAYERS. I am not saying you have not done your full duty, but I am simply comparing the conditions of the Printing Office with private institutions?

Mr. BENEDICT. I believe I have done all that any private operator might have done in any place.

Mr. SAYERS. But that does not answer my question quite.

Mr. BENEDICT. If it was a question as to whether the Mergenthaler or Linotype was profitable to be used in the Government Printing Office, I have an opinion; but perhaps you do not care anything about that.

Mr. STONE. Do you use any of those machines?

Mr. BENEDICT. No; but I am very familiar with the machines. I know there is a great humbug about the matter of profit of these machines as operated generally. You need not put this down—I know the conditions under which they can be made profitable, and I know the conditions in many offices where they are unprofitable, and those are the conditions which would operate in the Government Printing Office. Outside of the Congressional Record we receive scarcely any copy which, when in type pages, is ready for the press. Our page proofs are edited and reedited by you and other editors, and we reset the matter again, and when you have to reset a whole line or a page to correct an error of a letter or a word of the compositor or author, the work is very expensive, and such corrections with the Linotype machine are necessary, as it sets type on a slug, and to take one letter out you have to set every letter of the slug line, and to insert a long word or a few words you would have to run over the whole sentence.

If you have perfect copy, the Linotype machine is profitable, and if you do not have good copy it is not. Under these conditions the typographic appearance of every daily newspaper in the country where such machines are used has been so lowered that they have ceased to be respected by persons of taste, and the typographical errors and lack of typographical taste are due to the use of the Linotype machine.

Mr. SAYERS. Of course you could not use that for the Printing Office of the Government?

Mr. BENEDICT. I guarantee that in the average daily newspaper set by the Linotype machine you find from 10 to 20 errors to every one you find in the Record, and you would lose almost entirely the typographical style which makes the Record the most beautiful and perfect daily publication of the world, while produced under greater difficulties than are known in other daily offices.

The CHAIRMAN. Otherwise you have kept up to date with the labor-saving machinery?

Mr. BENEDICT. I have made advanced steps in the Government Printing Office within the last two years in that direction. We could not have got the work of the Government out without such progress. You would not build a large office nor could you rent convenient space. It has only been by putting in labor-saving machinery and doubling the size of many presses that I have been able to keep up with our work. I am only surprised that I have been able to do it with the same floor space occupied with less than half the work ten years ago and which space was not materially increased until during the past year.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask a general question. I do not want to go into it specifically, because I do not know anything about it. I am interested in what you say about the Mergenthaler system which has been adopted; but as to general presses and other labor-saving machinery, I will ask you whether the Government Printing Office is up to date in that kind of thing?

Mr. BENEDICT. It is up to date in part, but we do not use labor-saving machinery to the extent that a private office does, or a private office would.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use it to an extent that it is profitable?

Mr. BENEDICT. Well, my first answer would suggest that we do not use such to the full extent possible or profitable.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it—on account of the quality of the work?

Mr. BENEDICT. No, sir. There is not any sentiment in this town that will support the Public Printer in doing it.

Mr. LAYTON. But in the country? Would you confine it to the town or the country?

Mr. BENEDICT. If the young man would not put down what I say, I could give an illustration of that.

The CHAIRMAN. It need not be reported.

Mr. STONE. I want to ask a question for information. There was an appropriation of \$195,000, or now it is \$210,000, to enable the Public Printer to give thirty days' leave of absence. How does that come about? Do you pay people for doing the work of those to whom you give the leaves of absence, or what is the money for?

Mr. BENEDICT. Every person who works in the Government Printing Office, under the existing law, is allowed two and one-half days of gratuitous leave for each month employed, or equal to thirty days in the year.

Mr. STONE. Do you pay thirty days extra? Do you pay if they do not take the time?

Mr. BENEDICT. No.

Mr. STONE. How does it come that this is put in a separate appropriation? Do you pay that to somebody when they take their holiday?

Mr. BENEDICT. The Treasury Department looks on it as part of the public printing and binding appropriation. They do not make any separate item of this \$195,000 on their books.

Mr. STONE. I see it is so on this galley proof, but I understand there is no reason?

Mr. BENEDICT. Except the committee always did it.

Mr. STONE. But there is no special reason for it?

Mr. BENEDICT. No. When the first regular appropriation was made they probably considered the regular appropriation inadequate to pay the leaves, so they made an extra appropriation to pay it.

Mr. STONE. You pay for the time they are absent on vacation just the same as though they were at work?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes.

Mr. STONE. And you furlough them only when you can spare them? They have not the right to select when they can take their leaves?

Mr. BENEDICT. No.

Mr. STONE. You give a leave of absence only when you can spare them from the office, and pay them while they are away?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; that is now usual in the summer months. We commence the leaves largely in July.

Mr. STONE. That as a separate item is misleading, because it indicates you are employing people to fill the places of those away on furlough?

Mr. BENEDICT. I believe, as a business proposition, the law should not exist in a workshop. If you want to give Government employees in a workshop a gratuity give them the money; but it is very embarrassing to provide for these leaves. Men become specialists in their particular division of work. To put other men or women in their places for thirty days permits such to draw the compensation, but they do not give the service, and our service frequently suffers, and some employees are actually deprived of their leaves because the office can not spare them.

Mr. STONE. I ask for information only. Is that right to a vacation applied to all employees in the different Departments?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; all of them, and the Government Printing Office was the last one it was accorded to. Now they want thirty days' sick leave, I see. You can do that with clerks, but I say to you you must do what they do elsewhere in the printing trade. There is no secret about printing. There is no trick about it, except, by legislation, it can be made costly in the Government Office.

Now, may I speak to the committee about an item I would like to have in the deficiency bill?

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would.

Mr. BENEDICT. Last year you provided for the erection of a new boiler house. I have the boilers in operation. We put in two new boilers. We want two more boilers, and the house is built for two more. The boiler foundations are laid. This matter came up when I was before the Senate committee last year, and we discussed the danger of the old boilers within the present plant, and it was provided that the new boilers be ready in time for this Congress. I asked only for an appropriation for two boilers. I ask now that Congress appropriate \$20,000 to put in two more boilers for the new boiler house. Then we will be able to move the present battery of boilers from within the office. They are now operated only on cold days in connection with our two new boilers. The two new boilers are of 600 horsepower capacity, and they are not of sufficient capacity to heat the whole office, with the new building attached, in very cold weather.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to take the boiler plant entirely from that building?

Mr. BENEDICT. The old boilers entirely out of the group of buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have now two new boilers?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And you want two more?

Mr. BENEDICT. I want two more; and it will take \$20,000 to do it. Here is the ground floor of the present buildings [exhibiting], and the old boilers are in the center. Now the boiler house is off here across Jackson alley, 100 feet away from the buildings, entirely. These old boilers have been in there, some of them, from seven to ten years.

Mr. SAYERS. In view of the fact you have recently recommended the construction of a new printing office—

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you still want to do that?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; because the new boiler house is a part of the plant, and it will remain to run the Government Printing Office if you erect the new office down there.

Mr. SAYERS. I understood you and your predecessor to say, with the additional ground and building we gave you, that there will be no necessity for a new printing office. Have you changed your front?

Mr. BENEDICT. You must have misunderstood me. There has not been a new building erected thus far, but it has been an emergency, and you are still paying \$25,000 rent for buildings outside.

The CHAIRMAN. These two new boilers are of what capacity?

Mr. BENEDICT. Six hundred horsepower.

The CHAIRMAN. Each?

Mr. BENEDICT. Three hundred each.

The CHAIRMAN. Does a boiler of 300 horsepower cost \$10,000?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir; these do. Our contract for these boilers of the Scotch type, for which Cramp had the contract, was \$19,475 for the two boilers and economizers and all the parts and connections covered by the specifications.

The CHAIRMAN. What is there extraordinary about them to make them cost so much?

Mr. BENEDICT. They are made of steel, are of the best type, and of the highest efficiency known to the boiler trade. The Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrows Point, bid against them, and there was only about \$145 difference, as I remember, between the two bidders on these boilers. I believe they will demonstrate in a year's work that they are the most efficient and economical boilers that are now in use, not only in this country but in the world. Our engineers claim that for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they may be—

Mr. BENEDICT. I merely state the bids to show the close estimates of the two companies, and the company at Sparrows Point was very anxious for the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Any commercially good boiler of 150 horsepower would cost about \$1,600, would it not? I do not know, of course, but this must be superior in some way.

Mr. BENEDICT. I do not know what type of boiler you refer to, but I suppose it must be something like a locomotive boiler. But I rather think your estimate would be low. These are low-priced boilers, if you consider what they accomplish. They are the same type of boilers used on the cruisers, and they are the most economical boilers in use. They are now saving \$2 on every ton of coal we use, making a saving of from \$15 to \$25 per day in the use of coal.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you want to ask about a deficiency?

Mr. BENEDICT. That is all I ask, and that is something I feel it my duty to ask.

The CHAIRMAN. How much room will that give you if you remove the old boilers from the plant?

Mr. BENEDICT. It will give us a space about eight times larger than this room.

The CHAIRMAN. Can it be utilized?

Mr. BENEDICT. It should be utilized by tearing everything out and making it a part of the court and permit better lighting and better ventilation in the buildings surrounding it. That is what should be done, in my judgment.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to ask you, in consequence of the passage of the last printing law, has there been any decrease in the number of departmental printing offices in this city?

Mr. BENEDICT. No, sir; on the contrary three printing offices were added by the operation of the Richardson printing law, and it places the expense of their operation on the Government Printing Office instead of their being a charge upon the departmental appropriations. These have cost the office nearly \$100,000 a year, which is paid out of our appropriations.

Mr. SAYERS. That is the result of the Richardson law?

Mr. BENEDICT. It is that much saved on the departmental appropriations, but it comes upon us, and is not an additional charge upon the Treasury.

Mr. STONE. Does that Joint Committee on Printing exercise a very watchful observation on the printing office of the Government?

Mr. BENEDICT. I think most Public Printers would answer yes.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

THURSDAY, February 4, 1897.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee want to talk with you a little while about the transfer of your Department to this new building down on the avenue. Sometime ago we addressed you a letter, and I do not believe you have answered it, but we are not in a hurry.

Mr. WILSON. I read you what I had written. I do not know whether you want it—

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I see from the report we have from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury there seems to be office space, exclusive of the basement and the first floor to be occupied by the Post-Office Department, exclusive of corridors, and all that kind of thing, 146,542 square feet. Now, have you ascertained the amount of space in your present building?

Mr. WILSON. I think so. In the main building we have 92,444 square feet; in the money-order building which is connected with us—

The CHAIRMAN. Is that exclusive of corridors?

Mr. WILSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes corridors?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not got the net space?

Mr. WILSON. No; we use the corridors, though, a great deal, and in the second story of the building we have got the corridors all filled so that we can just pass between them.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the reason we want to get you out, because we want to keep the corridors open, if we can, at the other building. Is it practical for you to give us, without much trouble, the net space?

Mr. WILSON. Oh, yes; I can get the net space. In the money-order building we have 14,000 square feet.

The CHAIRMAN. It also includes corridors?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. The Busch Building, the Auditor's Office, contains 42,825 square feet, and the Union Building, which is also used for the Auditor's Office, 55,329 square feet, and in addition to the above the Department occupies space for the supply division; we rent a building called the Rink Building, which has 17,633 square feet, and for the Topographer's Office, 3,759 square feet, making a total we now occupy of 153,801 square feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Excluding the supply department, which perhaps had better not go in the building, how much would it be?

Mr. WILSON. It would be about 153,000 square feet.

The CHAIRMAN. But that includes corridors?

Mr. WILSON. As I understand, they are included in that.

Mr. HAINES. That is 156,000 feet?

Mr. WILSON. I include in that the Topographer's Office also.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would be kind enough when you go back to direct the proper man to give us not only the amount of space you have given here, but also the amount of space minus the corridors?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. SAYERS. And also, Mr. Postmaster-General, in connection with that, the number of employees.

Mr. WILSON. You have it here in the Blue Book.

The CHAIRMAN. We have got that, the clerk tells me, in the report in the legislative bill.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Washington, D. C., February 6, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I inclose you herewith memorandum as to floor space in the buildings occupied by the Post-Office Department, by the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, as also for the supply division, the topographer's office, and the postage-stamp agency. The memorandum which I had with me in my personal visit to the committee gave the space exclusive of the corridors, not inclusive of them, as I then had the impression and as I then stated to the committee.

I have made some personal examination of the new building, and am satisfied that it can be arranged to make a very good public building for any Department it is large enough to accommodate. It is the judgment of the First Assistant Postmaster-General that room for the supply division, either in or immediately adjacent

to the Post-Office Department, is an absolute necessity in view of the constant communication between his office and that division.

I was informed by the official who conducted me through the new building that it is the intention of the architect to alter the original plans, by which there was an open corridor on all four sides above the first skylight of the floor allotted to the local post-office, and to have a double set of rooms with a narrow corridor running between them on several sides of the building. I do not see how it will be possible to light such a corridor, except by artificial light, which I should consider objectionable in a public building.

I submit the papers to the judgment of your committee.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. WILSON, *Postmaster-General*.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1897.

Memorandum for Postmaster-General.

In reply to your verbal inquiry of yesterday, when you informed me that a statement had been made to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that the figures heretofore given you as to space in this building, to wit, 90,000 square feet, included the corridors, I beg to state for your information that the 90,000 square feet of floor space is only that occupied for rooms and files and is exclusive of the corridors, which measure 33,000 square feet, making the total space in the building 123,000 square feet.

I have to add also that there are in the corridors about 3,000 square feet of space occupied by file cases.

BLAIN W. TAYLOR, *Chief Clerk*.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1897.

Memorandum for the Postmaster-General as to floor space in buildings occupied by the Post-Office Department and by the Auditor for the Post-Office Department.

	Square feet.
Main building	90,244
Money-order building	14,000
Busch Building (Auditor's office)	42,825
Union Building (Auditor's office)	5,329
	<hr/> 152,398

In addition to the above, the Department also occupies space in the following buildings, to wit:

	Square feet.
Supply division (Rink)	17,644
Topographer's office	3,759
	<hr/> 21,403
Making a total of	173,801
Postage-stamp agency	600
	<hr/> 173,801

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